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PREFACE.

The first Labour Report issued by this Bureau was published in 1912. This Report is the twenty-sixth of the series and deals chiefly with the year 1935. The tabulations, however, include particulars relating to the first half of 1936 as well as for earlier years, in most cases back to 1931.

The subject-matter in the Report has been divided into four main Chapters, covering information in regard to Prices (Wholesale, Retail and International Comparisons); Wages; Employment (Unemployment and Industrial Disputes); Associations (Trade Unions and Employers' Associations); and follows the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement.

In view of the many "series" of retail price index-numbers associated with the fixation and adjustment of wages, a short description has been added to Chapter I., Section 2, of the composition of each series and the extent to which they are used for the purposes mentioned; and in Appendix X. appears the full regimen of the "All Items" ("C") Series Index as revised by a Conference of Statisticians held in 1936, and adopted from the September Quarter, 1936. This Index is used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court for the purpose of fixing and adjusting practically all wages controlled by that Court.

In Chapter II., Section 3, a comprehensive review is given of the judgment of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration which removed the 10 per cent. reduction of wages imposed by the Court in January, 1931, and established a new system for the fixation and adjustment of the basic wage.

In the Chapter, "Employment", a brief review has been included of the special legislation for the relief of unemployment enacted during 1931 to 1936.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to rates of wage, labour organizations, employers' associations, unemployment, industrial disputes, &c., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted:—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco—Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

PREFACE.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents, and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

The valuable assistance rendered to the Bureau by the Statistical Offices in the various States, especially in regard to the collection of retail prices, is acknowledged, and to the officers concerned I desire to express my sincere thanks.

I am specially indebted to Mr. H. G. Downing, the officer in charge of Labour Statistics in this Bureau, for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the compilation of this Report and in seeing the matter through the press, also to the staff under his control for their cordial co-operation and valuable services.

ROLAND WILSON,
Commonwealth Statistician.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Canberra, F.C.T., February, 1937.

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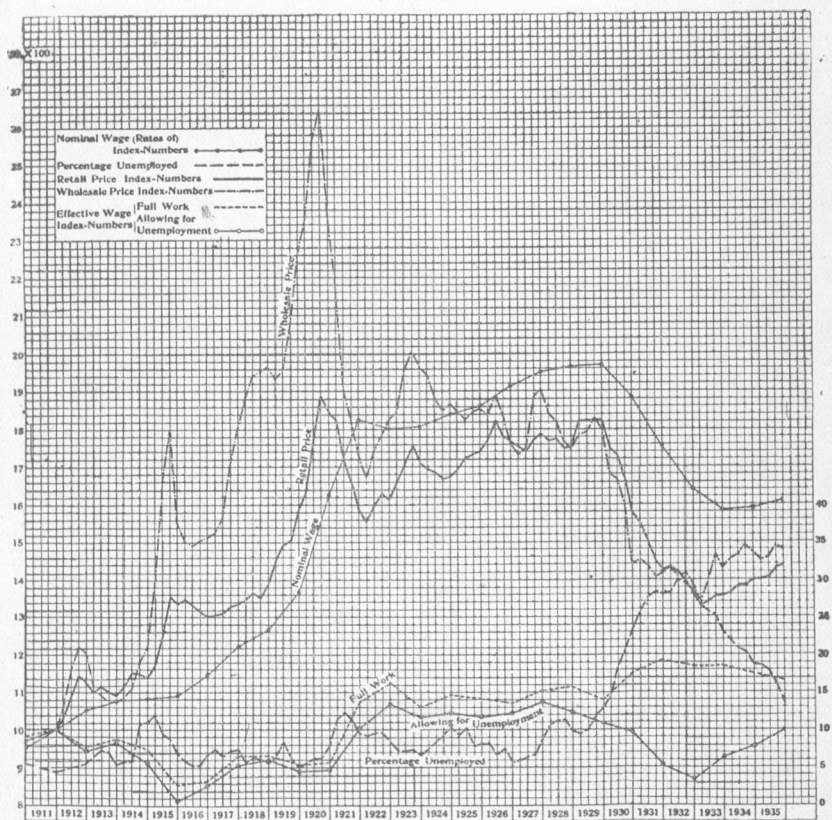
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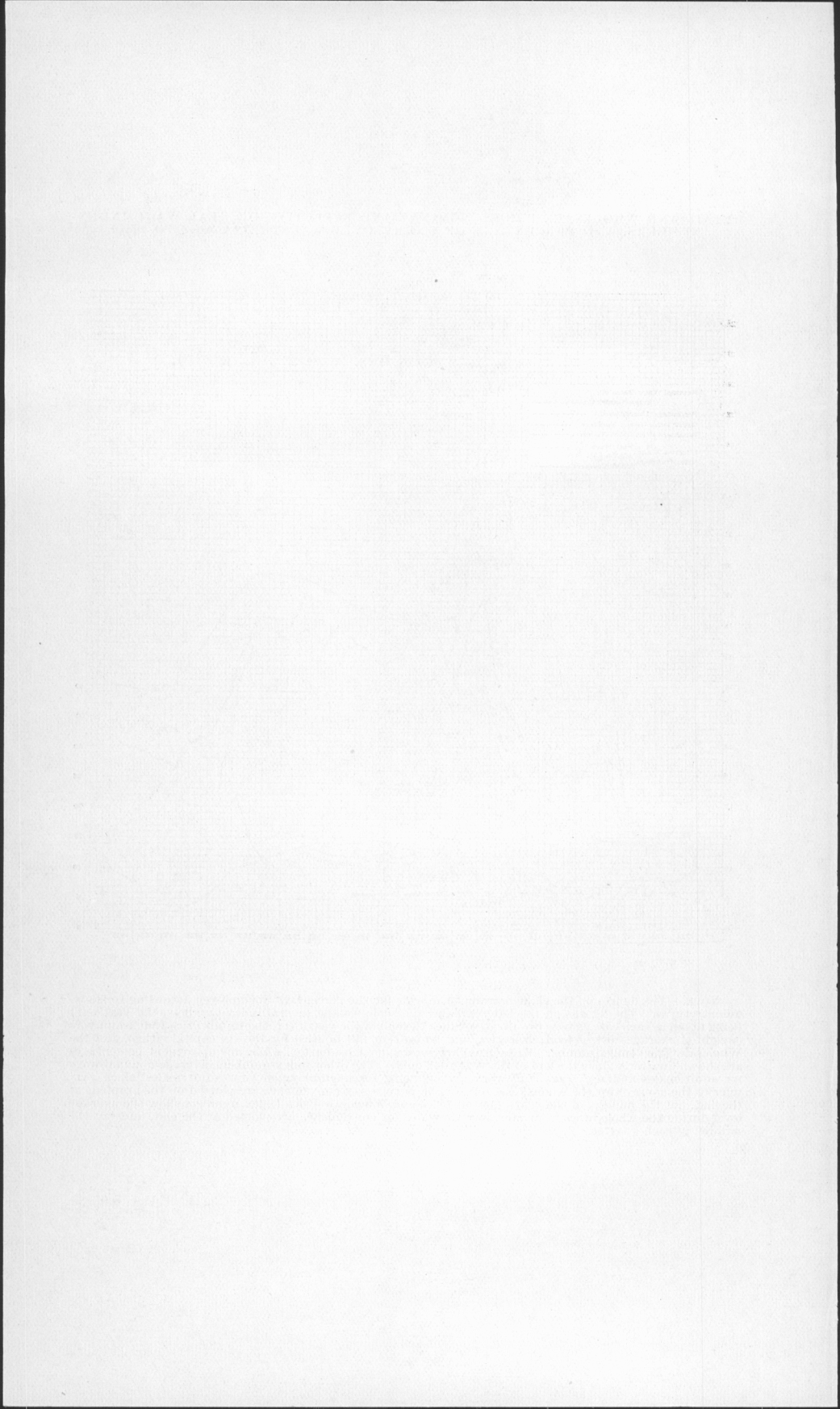
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RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRICES, NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE OR REAL WAGE INDEX-NUMBERS, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED.—AUSTRALIA, 1911 TO 1935.



NOTE.—The figures on the right represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to trade-union returns. The figures on the left represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (= 1,000). Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent (all houses) for the six capital cities), and the Wholesale Price Index-number (Melbourne) are shown in each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers, average nominal wage for adult males and *real* wage (full work and allowing for unemployment) for adult males, since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for the purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter.



CHAPTER I.—PRICES.

Section 1.—Wholesale Prices.

1. **General.**—The information given in this chapter refers to Melbourne wholesale prices. An index of Sydney wholesale prices is compiled by the Government Statistician of New South Wales, and published in the *Year Book* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Business Statistics* of that State.

The scope of the wholesale price index can best be understood by an examination of the list of commodities included which is given on page 10. This list is, to a large extent, comparable with that used in the compilation of the "Economist" and "Statist" index-numbers of Great Britain, but differs largely from that used for the wholesale price index-numbers of the United States (Bureau of Labour) or Canada (Department of Labour).

The items for computing the Melbourne wholesale price index comprise chiefly basic materials which in the form of raw material, food, or as a source of power, enter into production for home consumption. The purpose of the index, therefore, is to measure the changes in the price of these particular materials rather than the changes in prices generally. As Australia does not, to any extent, manufacture from imported raw materials commodities for export, the local consumption appears to give the most appropriate weighing. Any lack of uniformity in the variations of the index-numbers for these wholesale prices and for retail prices would indicate broadly the changes in the relation of manufacturing and distributing charges to the cost of basic materials.

The index-number of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912, and has been continued on the same lines since that year. It was resolved, however, at the Conference of Statisticians at Brisbane in 1930 that the time had come to revise and extend the items included in order to bring the index into line with the changed conditions. An investigation to that end is now in progress, and it is hoped that the results will shortly be available.

2. **Commodities in Groups.**—The commodities are divided into eight groups, as set out on page 10. The descriptions of the groups are given below with the proportional cost of the consumption of each group for the year 1935. These proportions may be used with fair accuracy as "weights" to combine any group index-numbers at the present time, but would give unsatisfactory results if used for a time when prices were relatively much different, as in 1929.

Groups of Commodities.

Group.	Description.	Percentage of Aggregate Cost (1935).
I.	"Metals and Coal"	15
II.	"Cotton, Wool", also jute, leather, &c. ..	14
III.	"Agricultural Produce"	26
IV.	"Dairy Produce"	9
V.	"Groceries"	18
VI.	"Meat"	10
VII.	"Building materials" (mostly timber) ..	7
VIII.	"Chemicals" (excluding fertilizers) ..	1

It will be noticed that the group "Chemicals" is practically negligible.

The index relates chiefly to basic materials, but a certain proportion of Australian manufacturing costs enters into all groups. The amount is small in Meat (VI.), Agricultural Produce (III.), and Cotton, Wool (II.), and greater in others, but the difference is not sufficient to justify any inference

as to different changes of the price-level for manufactured goods and farm products. The number and weight of manufactured commodities included are too small to warrant deductions of this nature from any possible grouping.

Many of the commodities included are affected by the tariff. Cotton, Wool (II.), Agricultural Produce (III.), and Meat (VI.), are little affected, and Dairy Produce (IV.) not greatly, but in the other groups the tariff is a dominating influence.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Community.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.	Community.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.				GROUP V.			
Iron—				Currants ..		lb.	1,400
Pig ..	Mxd. Nos.	ton	6½	Raisins ..	Sultanas		1,400
Rod and Bar ..	Stafford	"	3½	Herrings ..	1-lb. fresh	doz. 1-lb.	50
Angles ..	"	"	3½			tins	
Plate ..	"	"	3	Salmon ..	1-lb. tall		50
Hoop ..	"	"	½		Alaska		
Galvanized ..	26 gauge	"	5	Sardines ..	Halves	doz. halves	100
Tinned Plates ..	I.C. Coke	box	60	Coffee ..	Plantation	lb.	200
Fencing Wire ..	No. 8 ..	ton	6	Cocoa ..	McKenzie's	"	100
Zinc, sheet ..	"	"	1	Sugar ..	No. 1A	ton	22
Lead, sheet ..	"	"	½	Macaroni ..	"	lb.	200
" pipes ..	"	"	½	Tapioca ..	"	cwt.	7
Copper, sheet ..	"	lb.	2,000	Rice ..	"	ton	2
Quicksilver ..	"	"	12	Salt ..	Australian	"	7
Coal ..	Newcastle, on wharf	ton	600		fine	"	
GROUP II.				Salt ..	Rock ..	"	1
Branbags ..	"	doz.	110	Mustard ..	Coleman's	doz. 1-lb.	6
Corn sacks ..	"	"	250			tins	
Woolpacks ..	"	each	200	Starch ..	Coleman's	lb.	100
Leather—					White	"	
Chrome Box ..	"	ft.	1,200	Blue ..	Keen's	"	50
Hide ..	"	"		Matches ..	Australian	gross	90
Rough Tanned ..	"	lb.	600		Safety	"	
—Split ..	"	"		Candles ..	Rangoon	lb.	1,600
Sole Leather—	"	"	600	Tobacco ..	"	"	1,300
Factory ..	"	"		Tea ..	"	"	3,000
Sides ..	"	"		Kerosene ..	"	gallon	1,700
Cotton ..	Raw ..	"	24,000	GROUP VI.			
Wool ..	Greasy ..	"	12,200	Beef ..	Average quality	100 lb.	390
Twine ..	Reaper and Binder	"	150	Mutton ..	"	lb.	33,000
	Prime	ton	1½	Veal ..	"	"	2,000
GROUP III.				Lamb ..	"	"	5,600
Wheat ..	"	bushel	500	Pork ..	"	"	3,700
Flour ..	"	ton	48	GROUP VII.			
Bran ..	"	"	14	Timber—	Flooring—		
Pollard ..	"	"	14		6 x 1½	100 ft. lin.	30
Oats ..	Milling ..	bushel	1,200		6 x 1½	"	30
Oatmeal ..	Colonial	ton	1½		6 x 1½	"	30
Barley ..	English	bushel	150		6 x 1½	"	30
"	Cape ..	"	100		6 x 1½	"	200
Maize ..	"	"	1,000		Weatherboards	"	
Hay ..	Best Mngr.	ton	135		Oregon	1,000 ft. sup.	20
Chaff ..	Prime ..	"	135			"	
Straw ..	Victorian	"	25	Cement ..	Shelving	cask	10
Peas ..	"	bushel	55	White Lead ..	Portland	ton	30
Potatoes ..	"	ton	40	Slates ..	Welsh	1,000	2½
Malt ..	Victorian	bushel	140		20 x 10	"	1
Onions ..	"	ton	3	GROUP VIII.			
GROUP IV.				Cream of Tartar	In kegs	lb.	400
Ham ..	"	lb.	800	Carbonate of Soda	"	ton	½
Bacon ..	"	"	3,200	Saltpetre ..	Refined	"	1-20
Cheese ..	"	"	1,500	Sulphur ..	"	"	½
Butter ..	Best Fresh	"	9,500	Caustic Soda ..	"	cwt.	1
Lard ..	Bulk	"	200	Alum ..	Lump ..	ton	4
Eggs ..	Ordinary	doz.	1,800	Cyanide of Potassium	"	lb.	570
Honey ..	"	lb.	600				
Beeswax ..	"	"	40				
Condensed Milk	Bacchus Marsh	doz. lb.	160				

3. **Index-Numbers.**—Index-numbers for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined, are shown in the following table:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Index-Numbers 1861 to March, 1936, Computed with Year 1911 as Base (= 1,000).

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Cotton, Wool, Leather.	III. Agricultural Produce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Groups.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,220
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917 ..	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918 ..	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919 ..	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,051	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2,058
1920 ..	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,270	3,226	2,825	2,480
1921 ..	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,908
1922 ..	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,995	1,758
1923 ..	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	1,994
1924 ..	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	1,223	1,815	1,806	1,885
1925 ..	1,852	1,967	1,797	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926 ..	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,731	1,931	1,665	1,816	1,882
1927 ..	1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,624	1,866	1,817
1928 ..	1,912	1,781	1,726	1,751	1,707	2,015	1,744	1,923	1,792
1929 ..	1,912	1,556	1,792	1,853	1,690	2,246	1,754	1,942	1,803
1930 ..	1,866	1,127	1,484	1,627	1,666	2,025	1,875	1,982	1,596
1931 ..	1,826	1,039	1,121	1,399	1,794	1,508	2,025	2,166	1,428
1932 ..	1,736	1,000	1,230	1,303	1,767	1,348	2,043	2,127	1,411
1933 ..	1,713	1,118	1,175	1,195	1,714	1,487	2,061	2,106	1,409
1934 ..	1,660	1,261	1,288	1,274	1,735	1,540	2,015	2,018	1,471
1935 ..	1,602	1,217	1,344	1,325	1,729	1,508	1,964	1,996	1,469
1934—									
July ..	1,634	1,225	1,340	1,335	1,728	1,559	2,019	2,008	1,483
Aug. ..	1,639	1,226	1,361	1,326	1,718	1,687	2,005	2,006	1,500
Sept. ..	1,647	1,181	1,355	1,327	1,728	1,687	2,005	2,000	1,493
Oct. ..	1,639	1,170	1,404	1,335	1,717	1,601	1,994	1,986	1,493
Nov. ..	1,647	1,169	1,338	1,331	1,720	1,542	1,993	1,945	1,470
Dec. ..	1,647	1,181	1,330	1,322	1,725	1,445	1,991	1,950	1,450
1935—									
Jan. ..	1,638	1,191	1,315	1,318	1,728	1,475	1,988	1,950	1,459
Feb. ..	1,641	1,145	1,311	1,332	1,736	1,454	1,992	1,953	1,451
Mar. ..	1,641	1,117	1,321	1,336	1,731	1,404	1,984	1,998	1,443
Apr. ..	1,641	1,150	1,313	1,338	1,716	1,384	1,980	1,998	1,444
May ..	1,574	1,230	1,316	1,380	1,719	1,453	1,970	1,998	1,458
June ..	1,565	1,237	1,354	1,335	1,727	1,457	1,966	1,998	1,466
July ..	1,561	1,261	1,376	1,327	1,720	1,504	1,967	2,009	1,479
Aug. ..	1,629	1,210	1,377	1,314	1,730	1,693	1,952	2,009	1,498
Sept. ..	1,629	1,218	1,388	1,290	1,726	1,638	1,964	2,009	1,495
Oct. ..	1,567	1,260	1,397	1,298	1,726	1,672	1,941	2,009	1,499
Nov. ..	1,569	1,295	1,354	1,307	1,732	1,517	1,930	2,009	1,479
Dec. ..	1,570	1,284	1,307	1,307	1,754	1,446	1,930	2,009	1,460
1936—									
Jan. ..	1,571	1,285	1,333	1,305	1,739	1,536	1,942	2,017	1,475
Feb. ..	1,564	1,292	1,328	1,312	1,736	1,468	1,922	2,010	1,466
Mar. ..	1,567	1,312	1,359	1,337	1,736	1,487	1,948	2,010	1,485

* The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

4. **Variations since Outbreak of War.**—The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1935, and for each month from July, 1934, to March, 1936, are shown in the following

table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1,000) for each group:—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices Index-Numbers.

(Base—July, 1914 = 1,000).

Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Cotton, Wool, Leather.	III. Agri- cultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Pro- duce.	V. Gro- ceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chem- icals.	All Groups.
July, 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
" 1916 ..	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
" 1917 ..	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
" 1918 ..	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
" 1919 ..	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
" 1920 ..	2,091	2,430	2,228	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
" 1921 ..	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,331	2,495	2,246	1,668
" 1922 ..	1,763	1,543	1,523	1,370	1,811	1,102	1,830	1,917	1,541
" 1923 ..	1,658	1,972	1,664	1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,704
" 1924 ..	1,667	2,220	1,541	1,376	1,668	1,371	1,656	1,761	1,653
" 1925 ..	1,682	1,806	1,681	1,360	1,670	1,364	1,562	1,746	1,617
" 1926 ..	1,760	1,453	1,873	1,483	1,677	1,191	1,519	1,771	1,606
" 1927 ..	1,782	1,515	1,709	1,516	1,671	1,302	1,482	1,820	1,593
" 1928 ..	1,737	1,635	1,661	1,456	1,654	1,242	1,590	1,876	1,571
" 1929 ..	1,737	1,428	1,677	1,540	1,638	1,385	1,601	1,895	1,581
" 1930 ..	1,695	1,035	1,389	1,353	1,614	1,249	1,712	1,933	1,399
" 1931 ..	1,659	954	1,049	1,163	1,738	930	1,849	2,112	1,252
" 1932 ..	1,577	918	1,152	1,083	1,712	831	1,865	2,074	1,237
" 1933 ..	1,556	1,026	1,100	994	1,661	917	1,882	2,054	1,235
" 1934 ..	1,508	1,158	1,205	1,059	1,682	950	1,839	1,968	1,290
" 1935 ..	1,456	1,116	1,258	1,100	1,677	931	1,792	1,946	1,288
1934—									
July ..	1,484	1,125	1,254	1,110	1,675	962	1,843	1,958	1,300
August ..	1,480	1,126	1,274	1,102	1,665	1,041	1,830	1,957	1,319
September ..	1,496	1,084	1,269	1,103	1,674	1,040	1,830	1,950	1,309
October ..	1,480	1,074	1,314	1,110	1,664	987	1,820	1,937	1,305
November ..	1,496	1,074	1,253	1,107	1,667	951	1,819	1,897	1,288
December ..	1,496	1,084	1,244	1,099	1,672	891	1,817	1,902	1,279
1935—									
January ..	1,488	1,094	1,231	1,096	1,675	909	1,815	1,902	1,279
February ..	1,490	1,051	1,227	1,107	1,682	897	1,818	1,905	1,272
March ..	1,490	1,025	1,237	1,111	1,677	866	1,811	1,949	1,265
April ..	1,490	1,056	1,229	1,129	1,663	853	1,807	1,949	1,266
May ..	1,429	1,129	1,231	1,148	1,166	896	1,798	1,949	1,278
June ..	1,421	1,135	1,267	1,110	1,674	898	1,795	1,949	1,285
July ..	1,418	1,158	1,288	1,103	1,667	928	1,795	1,959	1,296
August ..	1,480	1,111	1,289	1,092	1,677	1,044	1,782	1,959	1,314
September ..	1,480	1,118	1,299	1,072	1,672	1,010	1,793	1,959	1,311
October ..	1,420	1,157	1,308	1,079	1,673	1,031	1,772	1,959	1,314
November ..	1,425	1,189	1,268	1,087	1,678	936	1,762	1,959	1,297
December ..	1,426	1,179	1,223	1,087	1,700	892	1,762	1,959	1,280
1936—									
January ..	1,427	1,179	1,248	1,085	1,685	947	1,773	1,967	1,293
February ..	1,421	1,186	1,243	1,091	1,682	905	1,755	1,961	1,285
March ..	1,423	1,205	1,272	1,112	1,683	917	1,778	1,961	1,301

5. **Seasonal Fluctuations.**—To show seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1935. These are given in the following table, with the year 1911 as base, also with the average prices for the year 1935 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and cost of housing) have been included for comparative purposes:—

Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1935.

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,451	1,456	1,491	1,479	1,469
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with average for 1935 as base (= 1,000)	988	991	1,015	1,007	1,000
Retail Price (Food, Groceries and Cost of Housing) Index-Numbers with average for 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,403	1,412	1,431	1,435	1,420
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and Cost of Housing) Index-Numbers with average for 1935 as base (= 1,000)	988	994	1,008	1,011	1,000

The table furnishes little variation in the two sets of prices. In the third quarter the wholesale index rose more steeply but in the fourth fell slightly below the retail figure which had risen gradually throughout the year.

6. **Prices, 1934 and 1935.**—In Section I. of the Appendix, details are given of the average wholesale prices of the particular grades of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1934 and 1935. Corresponding information for previous years was given in the Appendices to preceding Reports. In Report No. 1 (1912), prices are given for each year from 1871 to 1911.

§ 2. Retail Prices.

1. **General.**—The methods adopted for the computation of retail price index-numbers have been described in earlier issues of this Report. For the principles involved, the reader is recommended to consult the Appendix to Labour Report No. 9.

2. **The New Composite Unit.**—The constitution of the “ composite unit ” used until the end of June, 1932, is published in Labour Report, No. 23, and preceding issues, together with the reasons for its replacement by the new one appearing below. In accordance with the general principles of procedure in changing the regimen (*see* Labour Report No. 9, Appendix I., Part II., pars. 14 and 18) the index was taken as determined by the old regimen for the June quarter of 1932, and the new regimen is used to measure variations in the price-level after that date. The breach of continuity is very slight, and the index-number may be regarded as recording as accurately as possible the changes in retail prices throughout the whole period since 1911. In the old regimen, the weights represented in millions the annual total consumption for Australia in the years 1906 to 1910. In the new regimen, the weights are, approximately, the annual average consumption per head for household purposes during the years 1927 to 1929. Small adjustments in the crude average consumption have been made in two ways. Consumption by factories, when the product did not go into household use in Australia, was deducted. On the other hand, the weights given to some foods, such as dried apricots and canned peaches, cover also the consumption of other similar foods. The following table gives the new regimen, and the weights of corresponding items of the old regimen, reduced for comparison to the same basis of annual consumption per head. In the last column, the approximate relative importance of the items making up the new regimen is shown for the third quarter of 1932. The relative importance will, of course, change slightly with variation of prices, and revised figures will be published from time to time as may be necessary.

Retail Prices—"New Composite Unit."^(a)

(COMPARISON OF "NEW" AND "OLD" MASS UNITS AND PERCENTAGE COST OF EACH ITEM.)

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	" New " Regimen Mass Units (per capita).	(b) " Old " Regimen Mass Units (per capita).	(c) Cost of Items in " New " Regimen as percentage of Aggregate—Melbourne, 3rd Quarter, 1932.	
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).					
1. Bread	2 lb. loaf	100	109.86	5.8	
2. Flour, ordinary	25 lb. bag	2	2.58	1.0	
3. „ self-raising	2 lb. pkt.	12	..	1.0	
4. Tea	lb.	8	7.04	2.9	
5. Sugar .. ..	..	100	107.98	6.5
6. Rice .. ..	..	8	11.74	0.4
7. Sago .. ..	..	1	1.88	0.1
8. Jam, apricot	1½ lb. tin	8	17.14	1.2	
9. Golden Syrup	2 lb. tin	1	..	0.1	
10. Oatmeal	lb.	8	8.22	0.3	
11. Raisins, seeded .. ..	..	5	3.29	0.7
12. Currants .. ..	..	2	3.29	0.2
13. Apricots, dried .. ..	..	1	..	0.2
14. Peaches, canned	2 lb. tin	3	..	0.5	
15. Pears, canned .. ..	..	1	..	0.2
16. Salmon, in tins	lb. tin	3	..	0.7	
17. Potatoes	14 lb.	9	15.02	1.1	
18. Onions	lb.	14	15.96	0.9	
19. Soap, household, ordinary .. ..	..	16	15.02	1.2
20. Candles .. ..	..	1	3.76	0.2
21. Kerosene	gallon	1	3.99	0.3	
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.					
22. Milk, fresh	quart	72	70.42	6.3	
23. Butter, factory	lb.	30	22.30	7.6	
24. Cheese, mild .. ..	..	4	3.52	0.7
25. Milk, condensed, sweetened	tin	5	..	0.7	
26. Eggs, fresh	dozen	6	4.23	1.3	
27. Bacon, rashers	lb.	10	7.51	2.1	
28. Ham, rashers, uncooked .. ..	..	2	1.88	0.4
GROUP III.—MEAT.					
29. Beef, sirloin	lb.	18	107	90.85	10.2
30. „ ribs .. ..	..	22		
31. „ steak, rump .. ..	..	11		
32. „ steak, stewing .. ..	..	20		
33. „ sausages .. ..	..	7		
34. „ corned round	14	79	77.93	5.9
35. „ brisket with bone .. ..	..	15		
36. Mutton, leg .. ..	..	20		
37. „ shoulder .. ..	..	15		
38. „ loin .. ..	..	18		
39. „ chops, loin	16	9	8.69	1.2
40. „ chops, leg .. ..	..	10		
41. Pork, leg .. ..	..	2		
42. „ loin	2	9	8.69	1.2
43. „ chops .. ..	..	2		
44. „ sausages	3	9	8.69	1.2
GROUP IV.—HOUSING.					
45. House Accommodation	week	52	52	38.1	

(a) See Appendix X. for revised regimen adopted from September Quarter, 1936. (b) The mass units given for the "Old" regimen are obtained by dividing the "total consumption" weights of the "Old" regimen by the mean population of Australia for the years 1906 to 1910. (c) Relative importance of items, "New" regimen.

Foods of some importance, such as fresh fish, and fruit and vegetables, other than potatoes and onions have not been included in the new regimen, owing to the fact that comparable prices for a standard grade for these items cannot be obtained, while a further difficulty arises from the seasonal character of the production and consumption thereof. The inclusion of such items, therefore, would impair the accuracy and stability of the index, and even if accurate information could be obtained, the index would probably not be materially affected by their inclusion. In the old regimen certain omissions were made partly on account of the difficulty of securing comparable prices. Some of the joints of meat, for example, were not only insufficiently standardized, but anomalies in price were not uncommon. On this account, they have been deleted, and the total weight given to meat is distributed amongst the more standardized joints.

3. **Collection of Data.**—Retail prices of the commodities included in the "composite unit" are collected from representative retail establishments in each of the five selected towns in each State (30 towns in all). The addresses of traders are forwarded to the Bureau by the Government Statisticians of each State, and prices of foods included in the regimen are obtained monthly from about ten tradespeople in each town. A careful selection is made from the lists of tradespeople and agents to ensure the supply of representative figures for the district as a whole, and returns are sent back for verification if there is any doubt in regard to the accuracy of the information supplied. The movement in wholesale prices of commodities is used as a check when the indicated movement of retail prices appears to be abnormal.

Misunderstanding has occurred in connexion with the use of the word "predominant" in describing the grade of goods for which prices were quoted. When retailers first made a return of prices, they were asked to quote for the grade most in demand—the "predominant" price—and the prices have been usually so described. But there was no intention that the grade for which a price was quoted should be changed on account of a change in the demand. To change the grade in this way would be contrary to the first principles of making an index of prices, as was laid down very emphatically by Sir George Knibbs in the Appendix to the Labour Report, No. 9, 1918.

The grades and qualities quoted for by the individual retailers have in fact been kept practically constant. Any appreciable change would be detected in the tabulated prices, and the return would be sent back for explanation or amendment. In 1931, with the very sudden fall in *real* wages and *real* incomes of all kinds, there was a possibility of considerable changes taking place in the predominant grade for some commodities. Retailers were therefore requested to take special care not to change the grade or quality quoted for, and the word "predominant" has been abandoned, as liable to give rise to misunderstanding. A careful scrutiny of returns has made it certain that there has been no appreciable change of grade in the foods for which prices are recorded.

A return of rents is made at the middle of each quarter by ten or more house-agents in each capital city for brick and wooden houses respectively, classified according to the number of rooms. The return shows the average rent paid for all occupied houses of an average standard. Houses with special advantages or disadvantages, are, therefore, not taken into account. Information on similar lines is collected quarterly in each of the country towns included in the investigation.

4. **Change of Base Period.**—In the issues of the Labour Report up to the year 1929, the retail prices of food and groceries and cost of housing (four and five rooms) were compared with the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in 1911 = 1,000, while the total household expenditure tabulations, (i.e., food and groceries, rent of four and five rooms, clothing and miscellaneous items) were computed to the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in November, 1914 = 1,000. The desirability of computing retail price indexes to a post-war base was considered by a Conference of Statisticians, and it was resolved that from 1st January, 1930, the average of the five-yearly period—1923–1927—be adopted as base for retail price indexes. Consequently, the index-numbers in the following tables, with the exception of those given in the table showing relative cost in the 200 towns of Australia, have been re-computed to the base specified.

5. **Retail Price Index-Numbers and Wage Assessment.**—In view of the many “series” of retail price index-numbers which are now associated with the fixation and variation of wages, the following short explanation is considered necessary.

It is desirable to again emphasize the fact that the retail price index-numbers compiled by the Bureau are designed to measure the *variations* in the cost of the definite regimen of commodities and services covered by each of the series, and do not of themselves “fix” wages. The use made of them by wage-fixing tribunals for the purpose of fixing and adjusting wages, is entirely the responsibility of the tribunals concerned, and not of the Bureau, although the Bureau fully realizes the great importance of the function to which these indexes are applied in this connexion, and takes every care to make them as accurate as possible.

(i) “A” Series.—The “A” series of indexes covers the items food and groceries and the rent of all houses, with the year 1911 as the base (1,000). This is the series which the Commonwealth Arbitration Court adopted in 1913 to determine the relative basic wage for towns throughout Australia, and to vary what is popularly known as the “Harvester” Basic Wage of 1907—the wage (42s. per week for Melbourne) declared by Mr. Justice Higgins to be sufficient to meet the “normal needs of the average employee, regarded as a human being, living in a civilized community.” This series has had very little application since May, 1933, as the result of the adoption by the Court of the “D” series at that date, and the “C” series in May, 1934. The “A” series of indexes are published in Appendix VII. of this Report.

(ii) “B” Series.—The “B” series covers the items food and groceries and rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses, with the prices ruling in the years 1923–1927 as the base (1,000).

This series is published on pages 18 to 24, but has never been used in connexion with the fixation or adjustment of wages by any Industrial Tribunal.

(iii) “C” Series.—(See page 25).—The “C” series covers all items of household expenditure, viz., food and groceries; rent of 4 and 5-roomed houses; clothing (man, wife and three children); household drapery and hardware; fuel; lighting; and other miscellaneous items, with the year 1923–1927 as base (1,000).

This series was introduced as the result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage of 1920, and the regimen adopted was practically that of the "Indicator" Lists of the Commission.

The series was not used in connexion with the assessment of wages until its partial adoption by the Federal Court in May, 1933, when that Court introduced the "D" series of indexes (for explanation of which see below); but in its judgment of 17th April, 1934, the Court adopted the "C" series as the sole basis of the wages declared in the judgment, and for the future adjustment of such wages.

This series, covering as it does a far wider range of commodities, displays a different relationship between the towns than is shown in the preceding series ("A" and "B"), and has given rise to the sharp differences in the wages allotted to certain country towns compared with the former rates.

(iv) "*D*" Series.—The "D" series is a combination of the "A" and "C" series, and was created by the Commonwealth Court in May, 1933, for the fixation and adjustment of wages of those employees who were subjected to the full 10 per cent. "cut" imposed by the Court in January, 1931.

The series has for its base the "A" series index for each town for the December Quarter of 1929, which is varied according to the ratio of change indicated by the "C" series index for the whole of 1929 and the corresponding "C" index for the town for the Quarter upon which the adjustment is to be made. It will thus be seen that whereas the "D" indexes for each town from the December Quarter of 1929 to date are in the same ratio as the "C" indexes for the same town, the relationship of different towns is that of the "A" series for the December Quarter of 1929, slightly modified by the difference in movement of the "A" series and the "C" series index for each town.

This series has been superseded almost entirely by the judgment of the Court referred to under "C" series, and will only continue to operate in the few industries exempted in the judgment for further consideration.

A set of index-numbers under this series is included in Appendix VIII.

(v) *Food and Groceries*.—The regimen of food and groceries is a component part of each of the series of retail price index-numbers before mentioned, and details of the regimen comprising it will be found in paragraph 2 of this section. An index computed from the prices of food and groceries only is used for the adjustment of old-age and invalid pensions.

(vi) *The "200 Towns" Table*.—This table is tabulated for the month of November each year in respect of 200 of the more important towns of the Commonwealth, and covers the cost of food and groceries combined with the rent of 4 and of 5-roomed houses respectively. This table has been used mostly for arguing relative rates for country towns, but the index-numbers have not been directly employed by Arbitration Tribunals in this connexion. The base of this table is the weighted average cost of food, groceries and rent of all houses in the six capital cities in 1911 = 1,000. The table will be found on page 38.

(vii) *Relative Merits of Series*.—The relative merits of the various series of index-numbers have been much discussed. Prices of all commodities do not change simultaneously, and consequently over short periods there may be differences of some magnitude between the results ascertained from the different series, but over longer periods these differences tend to be much reduced.

Thus, taking the movement of the following retail price indexes for the six capital cities over the two periods 1911 to 1935 and 1929 to 1935, the changes are substantially of the same order :—

	Increase per cent., 1911-1935.	Decrease per cent., 1929-1935.
Food and Groceries only	44 ..	23
Rent of All Houses	39 ..	21
Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses	37 ..	22
Food and Rent of All Houses (" A " Series)	42 ..	22
Food and Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses (" B " Series)	42 ..	22
" All Items " of Household Expenditure (" C " Series)	38* ..	19

* Taken back to 1911 from base 1914 by means of " A " Series Index.

A simple discussion of the retail price index for food and rent, and of its accuracy and adequacy, particularly in connexion with wage adjustment, was given in Labour Report No. 21, Appendix VIII., which is printed also as a separate pamphlet entitled " Wages and Prices."

6. Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1935.—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, also the weighted average for all groups together, for the capital city of each State are shown in the next table. The index-numbers in the following tables, which have the period 1923-27 as base, can be converted to the old base 1911 by multiplying by 1,000 and dividing by the index-number for 1911.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities. (" B " Series.)

The index-numbers given in the separate groups of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since each group or combination has its own base, viz., the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together during the five yearly period 1923-1927 for that group or combination.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.									
Sydney	510	574	627	1,115	912	923	844	851	875
Melbourne	461	521	562	1,070	775	791	714	758	824
Brisbane	547	614	607	1,105	854	831	771	806	846
Adelaide	510	541	598	1,076	753	754	718	782	804
Perth	572	720	628	1,103	844	825	761	846	852
Hobart	501	566	604	1,087	828	853	789	810	812
Weighted Average (a) ..	499	564	599	1,093	838	845	774	809	846
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.									
Sydney	551	574	656	1,080	841	810	758	780	788
Melbourne	571	567	635	1,087	804	743	687	718	750
Brisbane	495	581	588	983	793	732	686	683	691
Adelaide	548	651	705	1,018	758	695	677	690	715
Perth	709	733	735	1,152	857	785	731	765	801
Hobart	564	587	695	1,091	768	695	641	665	701
Weighted Average (a) ..	563	591	654	1,072	815	764	715	739	758

(a) For all capital cities.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—continued.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
GROUP III.—MEAT.									
Sydney	519	501	668	960	853	781	764	821	835
Melbourne	557	485	663	1,030	804	722	732	758	755
Brisbane	535	488	610	807	644	599	599	647	719
Adelaide	553	541	784	1,095	876	839	809	832	804
Perth	780	824	881	1,103	802	794	777	798	788
Hobart	668	638	780	1,244	842	809	817	861	849
Weighted Average (a) ..	558	522	691	1,010	817	753	746	784	792

GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.

Sydney	523	553	616	1,062	876	852	800	825	840
Melbourne	517	523	610	1,063	791	758	713	748	784
Brisbane	530	569	603	1,014	778	738	699	727	763
Adelaide	532	570	679	1,066	789	761	731	767	780
Perth	670	753	728	1,116	836	804	757	807	821
Hobart	565	592	678	1,133	816	797	757	786	792
Weighted Average (a) ..	533	559	640	1,064	826	796	751	783	806

GROUP IV.—HOUSING (WEIGHED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

Sydney	593	701	760	989	1,025	894	864	869	891
Melbourne	455	569	628	820	867	816	801	808	850
Brisbane	283	373	466	630	680	641	681	691	720
Adelaide	510	706	655	809	755	691	694	700	736
Perth	458	524	589	739	881	810	795	794	792
Hobart	495	452	518	881	901	868	860	865	890
Weighted Average (a) ..	497	612	662	862	901	817	804	810	839

ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

Sydney	548	606	687	1,036	929	867	822	840	858
Melbourne	495	539	616	977	818	778	742	769	808
Brisbane	442	500	554	877	743	704	690	713	747
Adelaide	524	618	671	975	777	736	716	742	764
Perth	594	672	679	982	852	805	768	802	810
Hobart	508	542	621	1,044	846	822	792	814	827
Weighted Average (a) ..	520	578	648	992	852	803	768	792	818

(a) For all capital cities.

7. **Change of Basis for Rent Constituent.**—The preceding table takes into account the rent of houses of four and five rooms only. Up till the end of 1924, the rent of "all houses" was the basis of the index. The "all houses" index is still continued for the use of the Arbitration Court (Appendix VII.). The movements of these two indexes differ little one from the other in the same city, but the index-numbers for "all houses" may be seriously affected between towns by the different proportions of four and five-roomed houses in the total of all houses.

8. **Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1931 to 1936.**—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (44 commodities) in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, index-numbers are inserted showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries and housing.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927, as Base (a) (= 1,000). ("B" Series.)

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warran-bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.

FOOD AND GROCERIES.

1931 ..	876	868	1,001	843	857	978	791	815	825	781	810	793
1932 ..	852	836	953	829	818	853	758	767	779	778	801	760
1933 ..	800	799	880	785	779	801	713	732	733	738	746	715
1934 ..	825	834	917	815	802	827	748	774	783	760	783	751
1935 ..	840	860	935	822	824	843	784	812	809	797	816	786
1935 Mar. Qtr.	826	844	939	825	802	829	774	800	798	789	811	776
June ..	825	849	934	806	823	829	778	808	812	801	821	781
Sept. ..	854	868	938	811	829	856	792	819	815	803	817	794
Dec. ..	855	880	929	844	843	858	792	820	811	794	816	793
1936 Mar. Qtr.	845	865	930	833	837	848	782	808	798	773	812	783
1935.												
January ..	832	848	940	834	799	835	774	804	799	786	811	776
February ..	825	845	942	822	802	829	775	800	799	793	813	778
March ..	819	839	935	818	806	823	773	795	797	788	807	775
April ..	817	845	931	819	820	821	770	806	811	799	818	774
May ..	825	847	935	797	823	828	782	809	812	805	822	785
June ..	833	855	936	801	825	836	782	810	812	798	823	704
July ..	842	859	943	806	820	844	790	817	815	805	825	793
August ..	854	868	942	810	826	856	794	819	815	803	816	796
September ..	866	876	930	817	841	867	792	820	815	800	810	794
October ..	865	885	928	848	847	868	795	826	816	804	815	797
November ..	851	880	929	846	842	854	797	818	812	796	820	798
December ..	848	874	928	838	841	851	783	815	805	782	813	785
1936.												
January ..	846	867	927	837	839	849	784	806	804	771	812	785
February ..	849	872	933	832	836	852	784	811	801	775	817	785
March ..	841	856	930	831	836	844	777	807	790	772	806	778

HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1931 ..	1,026	895	700	953	892	1,005	867	620	653	815	823	847
1932 ..	894	799	622	841	781	877	816	627	643	738	804	799
1933 ..	864	779	630	812	781	850	801	636	641	721	795	785
1934 ..	869	789	642	820	780	857	808	652	658	741	803	796
1935 ..	891	839	644	860	777	881	850	666	688	812	843	838
1935 Mar. Qtr.	879	822	644	853	776	869	841	663	666	802	850	829
June ..	881	833	644	860	776	872	847	664	691	812	845	835
Sept. ..	897	837	644	861	776	886	854	666	696	812	838	842
Dec. ..	907	803	645	864	781	897	859	670	699	823	838	847
1936 Mar. Qtr.	918	862	648	882	812	907	880	663	715	838	837	867

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.

1931 ..	929	877	901	882	869	923	818	746	764	793	815	812
1932 ..	867	823	835	834	805	862	778	717	730	763	802	773
1933 ..	822	791	789	794	778	818	742	696	698	731	761	738
1934 ..	840	818	818	817	794	838	760	730	738	753	789	766
1935 ..	858	853	832	835	808	857	808	760	766	802	826	805
1935 Mar. Qtr.	844	836	834	835	793	843	798	751	751	794	825	795
June ..	845	843	831	825	806	844	802	757	769	805	830	800
Sept. ..	869	857	834	829	810	867	814	764	773	806	825	811
Dec. ..	873	874	828	851	821	872	816	767	771	804	824	812
1936 Mar. Qtr.	871	864	830	850	828	869	817	757	769	796	821	813

(a) See explanatory note at top of table on page 18.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-1927, as Base (a) (= 1,000). ("B" Series)—continued.

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Mounta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambler.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
1931 ..	778	764	843	902	798	788	789	869	853	774	864	795
1932 ..	738	729	808	876	770	749	761	848	818	772	816	767
1933 ..	699	678	749	802	727	706	731	802	750	740	773	735
1934 ..	727	694	766	807	732	730	767	840	795	745	796	770
1935 ..	763	732	803	849	754	765	780	860	813	777	812	784
1935 Mar. Qtr.	745	715	781	827	728	747	770	854	808	767	809	775
June ..	744	720	785	828	734	747	779	854	816	766	807	783
Sept. ..	779	736	803	861	760	779	787	866	816	778	817	791
Dec. ..	783	756	842	878	795	787	782	865	810	797	814	786
1936 Mar. Qtr.	783	752	850	892	789	788	772	852	819	781	802	777
1935.												
January ..	741	711	776	821	728	743	772	852	808	769	806	776
February ..	747	715	782	827	727	749	768	856	807	768	810	773
March ..	748	720	786	832	730	750	771	855	808	763	811	775
April ..	741	722	789	828	733	745	777	860	811	768	812	781
May ..	740	722	786	829	734	744	780	853	820	766	803	783
June ..	751	717	781	828	735	752	781	848	817	764	805	785
July ..	758	718	777	849	743	758	789	867	820	771	813	792
August ..	783	731	799	862	756	782	784	862	811	772	816	787
September ..	796	759	833	872	782	798	789	868	816	790	821	793
October ..	792	763	845	872	799	795	789	869	817	801	821	793
November ..	780	751	839	876	792	785	784	868	811	802	816	789
December ..	776	755	842	885	793	782	773	858	802	786	807	777
1936.												
January ..	783	755	856	896	799	789	770	856	807	782	801	774
February ..	790	756	850	888	801	794	781	855	815	781	807	785
March ..	776	745	843	893	766	781	766	845	834	780	797	771

HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1931 ..	680	628	624	628	648	668	755	402	675	586	715	734
1932 ..	641	649	582	542	617	633	691	378	624	610	700	675
1933 ..	681	708	567	517	610	666	694	379	601	610	710	676
1934 ..	691	732	595	515	625	681	700	388	598	623	653	684
1935 ..	720	746	596	530	645	707	736	393	625	626	663	719
1935 Mar. Qtr.	709	758	596	522	643	699	727	392	621	624	664	711
June ..	721	746	594	522	648	708	734	388	626	624	661	717
Sept. ..	726	726	594	538	643	711	736	396	627	628	661	719
Dec. ..	722	754	599	538	645	710	746	397	626	627	665	728
1936 Mar. Qtr.	727	758	599	538	645	714	756	397	622	627	696	737

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.

1931 ..	743	716	765	805	745	745	777	703	790	707	811	774
1932 ..	704	699	728	758	716	708	736	681	749	714	774	734
1933 ..	690	684	684	700	684	689	716	651	695	693	748	713
1934 ..	713	705	705	703	694	712	742	680	725	701	746	739
1935 ..	747	737	730	736	716	745	764	694	746	723	759	761
1935 Mar. Qtr.	732	730	715	719	698	730	755	690	741	716	758	752
June ..	736	729	718	720	704	733	703	689	749	715	755	759
Sept. ..	760	732	729	746	719	755	709	699	749	724	761	765
Dec. ..	761	755	756	757	741	760	709	699	745	736	761	766
1936 Mar. Qtr.	763	754	761	766	738	762	766	691	749	726	764	763

(a) See note at top of table on page 18.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-1927, as Base (b) (= 1,000) ("B" Series)—continued.

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average, 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam. (a)	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie. (a)	Devonport. (a)	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
1931 ..	836	994	883	886	918	856	816	812	844	827	934	821	826	830
1932 ..	804	974	854	831	862	824	797	779	830	822	904	798	796	801
1933 ..	757	936	807	793	760	777	757	736	764	766	873	756	751	754
1934 ..	807	987	849	846	817	823	786	765	793	795	899	784	783	786
1935 ..	821	977	852	850	846	834	792	789	830	808	905	797	806	810
1935 Mar. Qtr.	814	973	838	851	839	827	794	789	822	801	907	798	794	798
June ..	828	976	860	856	853	840	793	792	830	807	906	798	797	801
Sept. ..	823	978	859	846	848	836	789	785	835	807	908	794	817	819
Dec. ..	817	982	851	846	843	831	792	790	833	818	898	798	817	820
1936 Mar. Qtr.	811	972	847	841	840	825	793	784	823	808	895	796	808	812
1935.														
January ..	813	971	834	850	824	826	795	789	826	812	909	799	797	800
February ..	811	977	837	849	837	825	794	794	824	798	907	799	794	798
March ..	818	972	842	853	855	831	793	783	817	794	904	795	792	795
April ..	822	971	847	849	853	835	795	791	828	805	903	799	791	795
May ..	831	977	862	855	857	843	795	794	831	808	906	800	798	802
June ..	830	980	871	853	849	842	788	790	831	808	909	796	802	805
July ..	822	981	857	848	853	835	791	787	834	809	909	796	810	812
August ..	822	978	860	846	844	835	789	787	836	807	911	795	818	820
September ..	823	976	860	843	846	836	787	783	834	805	903	792	823	826
October ..	829	987	869	852	853	842	789	787	836	814	897	795	824	827
November ..	813	981	850	845	840	827	797	793	837	824	900	802	817	820
December ..	809	977	834	839	836	823	790	790	828	816	895	796	809	813
1936.														
January ..	810	971	845	836	834	823	784	783	820	807	894	790	809	812
February ..	813	971	849	844	844	827	797	784	816	808	897	798	812	815
March ..	811	975	840	844	842	825	790	785	833	810	894	800	804	807

HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).

1931 ..	881	657	851	771	1,035	858	901	778	712	726	598	840	901	878
1932 ..	810	743	805	756	979	805	868	760	702	694	673	816	817	800
1933 ..	795	816	786	772	941	800	860	770	678	678	699	813	804	788
1934 ..	794	901	781	775	925	805	865	769	657	682	706	814	810	798
1935 ..	792	1,050	767	810	940	813	890	778	698	736	730	836	839	828
1935 Mar. Qtr.	789	1,037	768	806	933	810	884	775	690	729	723	830	829	818
June ..	789	1,055	767	817	941	812	887	780	700	737	723	835	834	823
Sept. ..	793	1,050	768	807	941	814	894	778	700	738	730	838	844	832
Dec. ..	796	1,056	766	810	943	817	896	780	700	738	745	840	850	839
1936 Mar. Qtr.	815	1,077	761	836	966	837	902	784	713	740	747	845	864	852

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.

1931 ..	852	874	872	846	960	857	846	800	797	791	815	828	852	847
1932 ..	805	892	836	804	902	817	822	772	784	777	822	804	803	800
1933 ..	768	890	798	782	821	782	792	746	732	733	809	774	768	765
1934 ..	802	955	825	820	855	816	814	766	745	754	830	794	792	790
1935 ..	810	1,003	822	836	879	826	827	785	785	783	843	811	818	816
1935 Mar. Qtr.	805	996	813	835	872	821	826	784	776	776	842	809	807	805
June ..	814	1,004	827	842	884	830	826	788	784	782	841	811	810	809
Sept. ..	812	1,004	827	832	881	828	826	783	787	783	845	810	826	824
Dec. ..	810	1,008	821	833	879	826	829	786	786	790	843	813	828	827
1936 Mar. Qtr.	813	1,009	817	839	885	829	832	784	784	784	843	813	828	826

(a) The towns of Midland Junction (W.A.), Zeehan (Tas.), and Beaconsfield (Tas.) were replaced in 1923 by Northam (W.A.), Burnie (Tas.), and Devonport (Tas.). (b) See note at top of table on page 18.

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 18 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period the numbers are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost during the five-yearly period, 1923-1927, is in each part made equal to 1,000.

The last two columns in each division of the table on the preceding page refer to the weighted average for the six capital cities and for the 30 towns.

9. **Population Weights.**—Weighted averages for any combination of towns or States may be calculated approximately by multiplying the index-numbers* of the towns or States included by their population weights, and dividing the sum of the products by the sum of the multipliers. The population weights used in the computations of these weighted averages for 1934 and succeeding years are as follows:—

Population Weights Used for Different Towns.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	1235	Melbourne	992	Brisbane	300	Adelaide	313	Perth, etc.	208	Hobart	60
Newcastle	105	Ballarat ..	38	T'woomba	26	Kadina, etc.	11	Kalg'lie, etc.	17	Launceston	33
Broken Hill	27	Bendigo ..	29	Rockham'n	29	Pt. Pirie	12	Northam	5	Burnie ..	4
Goulburn	15	Geelong ..	39	Chrts. Twrs.	7	Mt. Gamb'r	5	Bunbury	5	Devenport	5
Bathurst	10	W'nambool	9	Warwick	7	Peterbor'gh	3	Geraldton	5	Queenst'wn	4
Total ..	1392	Total ..	1107	Total ..	369	Total ..	344	Total ..	240	Total ..	106

The weights used are based on the 1933 Census results, and represent to the nearest 1,000 the actual populations at that date.

The new weights given above make very slight differences in the derived indexes, compared with those obtained from the weights previously in use based upon the 1921 Census, which were published in Labour Report, No. 23.

10. **Retail Prices Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.**—In each section of the next table the average cost for the six capital cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 has been taken as base = 20s. The figures measure the variations in the cost of—(a) food and groceries; (b) house rent; and (c) food, groceries, and house rent combined, from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, by referring to the section of the table relating to food, groceries and house rent combined, it will be seen that 12s. 1d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 10s. in Brisbane, or 10s. 10d. in Hobart, while 16s. 4d. in Melbourne for the December quarter of 1935 was equivalent to 8s. 10d. in Brisbane in 1907, or 13s. 5d. in Perth in 1917.

* The official index-numbers, however, are calculated by similarly operating on the "aggregate expenditures" of the towns concerned, which may produce slightly different results to the above.

Retail Prices—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year specified from 1907 to 1936, to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average £1 during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 in the Capitals regarded as a whole.

("B" Series.)

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
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FOOD AND GROCERIES.

		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1907	..	10 6	10 4	10 7	10 8	13 5	11 4	10 8
1911	..	11 1	10 6	11 5	11 5	15 1	11 10	11 2
1921	..	21 3	21 3	20 3	21 4	22 4	22 8	21 3
1927	..	20 8	19 5	18 10	20 7	20 1	20 0	20 0
1931	..	17 6	15 10	15 7	15 9	16 9	16 4	16 6
1932	..	17 1	15 2	14 9	15 3	16 1	15 11	15 11
1933	..	16 0	14 3	14 0	14 7	15 2	15 2	15 0
1934	..	16 6	15 0	14 7	15 4	16 2	15 9	15 8
1935	..	16 10	15 8	15 3	15 7	16 5	15 10	16 1
1935	Mar. Qtr.	16 6	15 6	14 11	15 5	16 3	15 11	15 11
"	June "	16 6	15 7	14 11	15 7	16 7	15 10	15 11
"	Sept. "	17 1	15 10	15 7	15 9	16 6	15 9	16 4
"	Dec. "	17 1	15 10	15 8	15 8	16 4	15 10	16 4
1936	Mar. "	16 11	15 8	15 8	15 5	16 3	15 10	16 2

HOUSE RENT (WEIGHTED AVERAGE, 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).

1907	..	11 10	9 1	5 8	10 2	9 2	8 1	9 11
1911	..	14 0	11 5	7 6	14 1	10 6	9 0	12 3
1921	..	19 9	16 5	12 7	16 2	14 9	17 7	17 3
1927	..	22 2	20 11	16 8	18 10	18 5	19 4	20 7
1931	..	20 6	17 4	13 7	15 1	17 7	18 0	18 0
1932	..	17 11	16 4	12 10	13 10	16 2	17 4	16 4
1933	..	17 3	16 0	13 7	13 11	15 1	17 2	16 1
1934	..	17 5	16 2	13 10	14 0	15 11	17 4	16 2
1935	..	17 10	17 0	14 5	14 9	15 10	17 10	16 9
1935	Mar. Qtr.	17 7	16 10	14 2	14 7	15 9	17 8	16 7
"	June "	17 7	16 11	14 5	14 8	15 9	17 9	16 8
"	Sept. "	17 11	17 1	14 6	14 9	15 10	17 11	16 11
"	Dec. "	18 2	17 2	14 5	14 11	15 11	17 11	17 0
1936	Mar. "	18 4	17 7	14 7	15 1	16 4	18 1	17 3

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT COMBINED.

1907	..	11 0	9 11	8 10	10 6	11 11	10 2	10 5
1911	..	12 1	10 9	10 0	12 4	13 5	10 10	11 7
1921	..	20 9	19 6	17 6	19 6	19 8	20 11	19 10
1927	..	21 2	19 11	18 0	20 0	19 6	19 9	20 3
1931	..	18 7	16 4	14 10	15 7	17 1	16 11	17 1
1932	..	17 4	15 7	14 1	14 9	16 1	16 5	16 1
1933	..	16 5	14 10	13 10	14 4	15 4	15 10	15 4
1934	..	16 10	15 5	14 3	14 10	16 1	16 3	15 10
1935	..	17 2	16 2	14 11	15 3	16 2	16 7	16 4
1935	Mar. Qtr.	16 11	16 0	14 8	15 1	16 1	16 6	16 2
"	June "	16 11	16 1	14 9	15 3	16 3	16 6	16 2
"	Sept. "	17 5	16 3	15 2	15 5	16 3	16 6	16 6
"	Dec. "	17 6	16 4	15 3	15 5	16 2	16 7	16 7
1936	Mar. "	17 5	16 4	15 3	15 4	16 3	16 8	16 7

II. Price Details, 1935.—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the average retail prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. In Section II. of the Appendix to this Report, the average retail price of each item of the food and groceries group during 1935 is given for the 30 towns included in the investigation. Information with regard to house rents is published quarterly in the Summary, and annually in the Labour Reports. In appendices to Labour Report No. 1, particulars were given of retail prices and house rents in the capital cities for the years 1901 to 1911. In Report No. 2 and subsequent issues detailed information will be found regarding retail prices and rents during each year.

§ 3. Food, Rent, Clothing and Miscellaneous.

THE "ALL ITEMS" INDEX—"C" SERIES).

I. General.—The following section includes the results of investigations into retail price variations of all items ordinarily entering into household expenditure divided into four main groups:—Food and groceries; rent; clothing; and miscellaneous. This series of index-numbers has been designated the "All Items" ("C" Series) index. It has become important because of its adoption by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court from 1st May, 1934, for the fixation and adjustment of wages controlled by that Court.

The tabulation of this series was undertaken by the Bureau following the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage which was appointed in 1919 to inquire into and report upon the following matters:—

- (i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.
- (ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.
- (iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

The Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent ..	1 2 0	1 0 6	0 17 0	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 19 0
Food ..	2 6 9	2 6 2	2 3 1	2 7 2	2 4 11	2 8 11
Clothing ..	1 7 0	1 9 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 9	1 9 2
Miscellaneous	1 1 4	1 0 10	1 0 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	0 19 10
Total (a) ..	5 17 1	5 16 6	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

(a) Weighted Average Six Capitals—£5 15s. 8d.

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first Report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows:—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.

Years.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914 ..	3 12 11	3 7 9	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915 ..	4 1 6	3 16 9	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916 ..	4 4 6	3 17 5	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917 ..	4 9 8	4 2 2	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918 ..	4 14 8	4 8 10	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 8 6
1919 ..	5 5 3	4 18 5	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920 ..	5 17 1	5 16 6	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." After consulting the Commonwealth Statistician as to methods of collection and tabulation, the Government decided that the recommendation would be met by widening the scope of inquiries of this nature already made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The results of the investigations by the Bureau into the variations in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given hereafter.

2. Methods and Regimen Adopted.—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the adopted regimen, which is described as the "Indicator List" contained in the Report. It appeared however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat impaired if limited in the manner suggested by the Commission, and it was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and groceries; (ii) housing; (iii) clothing; and (iv) other requirements (miscellaneous).

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent, the commodities, method, and weighting already in use, and the commodities and quantities conform very closely with those given in the "Indicator Lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of 5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent, but the figures quoted by this Bureau covering 4 and 5-roomed houses, and not confined to any particular type, fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

Inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the cost of clothing and miscellaneous items. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to duration of articles, and this has been used in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery and other items in the "Indicator Lists", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has been computed in the same manner as for clothing.

The item "groceries (not food)" has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was treated as such by the Commission, as the index-numbers for food and groceries already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for under this heading, such as soap, candles, kerosene, &c.

In respect to clothing and a considerable amount of miscellaneous expenditure, it is impossible to lay down the more or less definite grades or qualities of articles, as is the case with food and groceries; but in order to preserve the index as far as practicable as a measure of variations of prices, and not of the "standard of living," retailers have been asked to continue to render the price of the same article for each period in respect of which prices are supplied. The grade or quality of the article originally selected would of course represent the "predominant," or the grade most frequently sold by the particular retailer at that time.

The regimen used for the original tabulation by the Bureau has been somewhat modified to accord with present-day usage, and the following represents the clothing and miscellaneous items adopted from the March Quarter of 1935—the regimen for food and rent (4 and 5 rooms) being the same as that appearing on page 14 of this Report. The grafting of the new regimen to the old followed the lines adopted in the case of food and groceries, particulars of which will be found on page 13.†

The Regimen for Clothing and Miscellaneous Items.

Item.	Mass Unit* (per capita).	Item.	Mass Unit* (per capita).
CLOTHING—MEN.		CLOTHING—WOMEN—continued.	
Suit—		Skirt—	
To measure .. .. .	.22	Wool-de-chine .. .. .	.50
Ready-made (tweed) .. .. .	.22	Tweed .. .. .	.33
Ready-made (worsted) .. .. .	.22	Blouse—	
Hat—Felt (Australian)	1.00	Silk	1.38
Socks—		Cotton	2.78
Wool	1.00	Brassiere	4.00
Cashmere (plain)	2.50	Undervest—	
Fancy	2.50	Wool .. .. .	.50
Tie	2.00	Silk .. .. .	.50
Collar—Semi-soft, white	6.00	Cotton	1.00
Handkerchief—		Bloomers—	
Cotton	4.00	Wincheyette .. .. .	.33
Linen	4.00	Art Silk .. .. .	.33
Braces .. .. .	.133	Cotton .. .. .	.33
Shirt—		Nightdress—	
Working	4.00	Wincheyette .. .. .	.33
Best	1.67	Art Silk .. .. .	.33
Singlet—		Cotton .. .. .	.33
Wool .. .. .	.67	Pyjamas—	
Wool and Cotton .. .. .	.67	Wincheyette .. .. .	.33
Cotton .. .. .	.67	Art Silk .. .. .	.33
Underpants—		Cotton .. .. .	.33
Wool .. .. .	.67	Princess Slip—Silk .. .. .	.67
Wool and Cotton .. .. .	.67	Corsets	1.50
Cotton .. .. .	.67	Dressing Gown	
Pyjamas—		Wool .. .. .	.11
Wincheyette .. .. .	.67	Silk .. .. .	.11
Cotton .. .. .	.67	Cotton .. .. .	.11
Trousers—		Apron—Cotton	4.00
Working (Cotton Tweed)	2.00	Stockings—	
Overcoat—		Silk	1.50
Tweed .. .. .	.13	Art Silk	1.50
Waterproof .. .. .	.13	Cashmere	1.50
Umbrella .. .. .	.33	Lisle	1.50
Pullover .. .. .	.33	Gloves—	
Boots—		Wool .. .. .	.50
Best (box calf) .. .. .	.50	Silk .. .. .	.50
Working	1.33	Fabric .. .. .	.50
Repairs (sole and heel)	3.00	Skin .. .. .	.50
CLOTHING—WOMEN.		Top Coat—	
Hat	1.50	Tweed .. .. .	.13
Costume—Winter .. .. .	.33	Velour .. .. .	.13
Frock—		Golfer—Wool .. .. .	.33
Cotton (Summer) .. .. .	.17	Umbrella .. .. .	.33
Silk .. .. .	.17	Shoes—	
		Best (leather)	1.00
		Second (leather)	1.00
		Repairs (Sole and Heel) .. .. .	.200

* The total cost of each group is multiplied by a group "weight" representing the proportion of the population covered by the group.

† The revised regimen recommended by the 1936 Conference of Statisticians and adopted from September Quarter, 1936, will be found in Appendix X.

The Regimen for Clothing and Miscellaneous Items—*continued.*

Item.	Mass Unit* (per capita).	Item.	Mass Unit* (per capita).
CLOTHING—BOY (10½ YEARS).		CLOTHING—BOY (3½ YEARS)— <i>continued.</i>	
Overcoat .. .. .	.33	Pyjamas—	
Suit	1.00	Winceyette	1.00
Pants	2.00	Cotton	1.00
Jersey .. .. .	.50	Boots, Best	1.00
Summer Coat	1.00	Shoes	2.00
Shirt	4.00	Repairs (Sole and Heel)	1.00
Stockings—Golf	4.00		
Hat—		MISCELLANEOUS—HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.	
Straw .. .. .	.50	Blankets—	
Soft	1.00	D.B. pair .. .. .	.07
Cap	1.00	S.B. pair .. .. .	.14
Braces	1.00	Quilt—	
Tie	2.00	D.B.—Marcella .. .. .	.07
Singlets—		S.B.—Marcella .. .. .	.20
Wool .. .. .	.67	Sheets—	
Wool and Cotton .. .. .	.67	D.B. pair .. .. .	.50
Cotton .. .. .	.67	S.B. pair	1.00
Pyjamas—		Pillow Slip	5.00
Winceyette .. .. .	.67	Towel	3.00
Cotton .. .. .	.67	Table-cloth (White) full .. .. .	.20
Boots—		Table Napkin	1.00
Best (leather)	1.00	Window Curtains—	
School (leather)	2.00	Silk, pair .. .. .	.25
Repairs (Sole and heel)	2.00	Cotton, pair .. .. .	.25
CLOTHING—GIRL (7 YEARS).		MISCELLANEOUS—HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.	
Singlet—		Cup and Saucer (Stone China)	1.00
Wool .. .. .	.33	Plate, Dinner (Stone China)	1.00
Wool and Cotton .. .. .	.33	Jug, Quart (Stone China)	1.00
Cotton .. .. .	.33	Teapot (Brownware) .. .. .	.25
Bloomers—		Toilet Set .. .. .	.05
Wool .. .. .	.50	Basin, Pudding (enamelled)	1.00
Cotton	2.00	Dinner Set (Stone China) .. .. .	.05
Petticoat—		Tea Set (Stone China) .. .. .	.05
Winter .. .. .	.50	Tumbler	1.00
Summer .. .. .	.50	Kettle—	
Dress—		Enamelled (5-pint) .. .. .	.20
Wool	1.00	Aluminium (5-pint) .. .. .	.20
Silk	1.00	Saucepan, Aluminium (3-pint) .. .. .	.20
Cotton	2.00	Bucket, Galvanized .. .. .	.20
Jumper .. .. .	.50	Colander, Tin .. .. .	.20
Hat	2.00	Dipper, Tin .. .. .	.20
Cap	1.00	Broom—	
Pyjamas—		Millet .. .. .	.13
Winceyette .. .. .	.33	Soft .. .. .	.13
Cotton .. .. .	.33	Brush—	
Socks	2.00	Bannister	1.00
Stockings	2.00	Scrubbing	1.00
Top Coat—		Black lead	1.00
Wool .. .. .	.17	Knife—	
Waterproof .. .. .	.17	Table, stainless .. .. .	.05
Boots—		Dessert, stainless .. .. .	.05
Best (leather) .. .. .	.67	Spoon—	
School (leather)	1.33	Tea, whitmetal .. .. .	.05
Repairs (Sole and Heel)	2.00	Dessert, whitmetal .. .. .	.05
		Table, whitmetal .. .. .	.05
		Fork—	
CLOTHING—BOY (3½ YEARS).		Dessert, whitmetal .. .. .	.05
Overcoat .. .. .	.33	Table, whitmetal .. .. .	.05
Suit—			
Light .. .. .	.50	MISCELLANEOUS—FUEL AND LIGHT.†	
Heavy .. .. .	.50	Fuel—Wood, cwt.	1.50
Pants	1.00	Light—Electric Lighting, unit	2.50
Pullover—Wool .. .. .	.50		
Blouse Coat	1.00	OTHER MISCELLANEOUS.	
Shirt	2.00	Union Dues	+
Socks	2.00	Lodge Dues	+
Stockings—Golf	2.00	Medicine	+
Hat .. .. .	.67	Newspapers	+
Cap .. .. .	.67	Recreation	+
Braces	1.00	Smoking	+
Singlet—		Fares	+
Wool .. .. .	.67	School Requisites	+
Wool and Cotton .. .. .	.67		
Cotton .. .. .	.67		

* The total cost of each group is multiplied by a group "weight", representing the proportion of the population covered by the group.

† The "mass unit" shown is the amount allowed for a week.

‡ A definite amount per week is allotted for each of these items.

The five divisions into which the group clothing is divided are somewhat arbitrary, but were those adopted by the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage 1920. The groups for men and women are regarded as being applicable to persons aged eighteen years of age and upwards. The group for a boy aged ten and a half years is taken as representative of both sexes from nine to seventeen years; the group for a girl aged seven as representative of the cost of boys and girls from four to eight years; and the group for the boy aged three and a half years is representative of the cost of children under four years.

3. **Base.**—For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some time as base. The new series of index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, were computed in the first instance from price data relating to the month of November, 1914. This period was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information regarding prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier periods. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. As a base for comparing different places, the weighted average cost for the six capital cities was taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November, 1914, made equal to 1,000. The index-numbers were computed to this base up to and including the December Quarter, 1929. In accordance with the decision of a Conference of Statisticians that a post-war period should be adopted as base, an alteration was made as from 1st January, 1930, and the index-numbers in the following tables have been computed to a post-war base, viz., the weighted average cost in the six capital cities during the five-yearly period—1923–1927—the average annual aggregate expenditure in this period being made equal to 1,000. This new series may be converted to the 1914 base by multiplying the index-numbers in the various sections by the following multipliers:—Food—1.5601; rent—1.5408; food and rent—1.5528; clothing—1.3263; miscellaneous—1.3351; and all items—1.4556. To convert the 1914 base index-numbers to the 1923–27 base, on the other hand, multiply the former by the following factors:—Food—0.64116; rent—0.64872; food and rent—0.64384; clothing—0.75412; miscellaneous—0.74891; all items—0.68715.

4. **Variations—Thirty Towns.**—The investigations were extended to the five principal towns in each State for the months of November, 1921, and May, August and November, 1922, and quarterly for the year 1923 and subsequently. It was considered unnecessary to obtain information for previous years regarding prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals, while so far as the capitals were concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are available.

5. **Retail Prices—Thirty Towns—Nov. 1914 to March Quarter 1936.**—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) food and groceries; (ii) housing; (iii) food, groceries and housing combined; (iv) clothing; (v) miscellaneous requirements; and (vi) food and groceries, housing, clothing, and miscellaneous requirements combined.

Food and Groceries.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (= 1,000). ("C" Series.)

		N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						
Period.		Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnam-bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.	
Nov. 1914 (a)		638	..	..	..	..	..	616	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..		964	977	972	950	935	964	923	928	919	941	948	924	
Year 1930 ..		984	974	1,182	977	964	988	913	952	958	909	932	916	
" 1931 ..		876	868	1,011	843	857	879	791	815	825	781	810	793	
" 1932 ..		852	836	953	829	818	853	758	767	779	778	801	760	
" 1933 ..		800	799	880	785	779	801	713	732	733	738	746	715	
" 1934 ..		825	834	917	815	802	827	748	774	783	760	783	751	
" 1935 ..		840	860	935	822	824	843	784	812	809	797	816	786	
1935 Mar. Qtr.		826	844	939	825	802	829	774	800	798	789	811	776	
" June ..		825	849	934	806	823	829	778	808	812	801	821	781	
" Sept. ..		854	868	938	811	829	856	792	819	815	803	817	794	
" Dec. ..		855	880	929	844	843	858	792	820	811	794	816	793	
1936 Mar. Qtr.		845	865	930	833	837	848	782	808	798	773	812	783	
		QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						
Period.		Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charlton Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.	
Nov. 1914 (a)		614	..	..	..	..	..	683	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..		955	895	949	981	936	950	941	945	968	923	997	943	
Year 1930 ..		844	846	912	966	877	855	937	1,036	1,019	924	1,044	944	
" 1931 ..		778	764	843	902	798	788	789	869	853	774	864	795	
" 1932 ..		738	729	808	876	770	749	761	848	818	772	816	767	
" 1933 ..		699	678	749	802	727	706	731	802	750	740	773	735	
" 1934 ..		727	694	766	807	732	730	767	840	795	745	796	770	
" 1935 ..		763	732	803	849	754	765	780	860	813	777	812	784	
1935 Mar. Qtr.		745	715	781	827	728	747	770	854	808	767	809	775	
" June ..		744	720	785	828	734	747	779	854	816	766	807	783	
" Sept. ..		779	736	803	861	760	779	787	866	816	778	817	791	
" Dec. ..		783	756	842	878	795	787	782	865	810	797	814	786	
1936 Mar. Qtr.		783	752	850	892	789	788	772	852	819	781	802	777	
		WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						
Period.		Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov. 1914 (a)		746	687	641	..
" 1921 ..		1,005	1,120	1,054	1,049	1,031	1,033	1,027	958	1,108	996	1,077	1,011	954
Year 1930 ..		961	1,138	1,041	1,070	1,055	986	952	937	1,002	938	1,068	953	946
" 1931 ..		836	994	883	886	918	856	816	812	844	827	934	821	830
" 1932 ..		804	974	854	831	862	824	797	779	830	822	904	798	801
" 1933 ..		757	936	807	793	760	777	757	736	764	766	873	756	754
" 1934 ..		807	987	849	846	817	823	786	765	793	795	899	784	786
" 1935 ..		821	977	852	850	846	834	792	789	830	808	905	797	810
1935 Mar. Qtr.		814	973	838	851	839	827	794	789	822	801	907	798	798
" June ..		828	976	860	856	853	840	793	792	830	807	906	798	801
" Sept. ..		823	978	859	846	848	836	789	785	835	807	908	794	819
" Dec. ..		817	982	851	846	843	831	792	790	833	818	898	798	820
1936 Mar. Qtr.		811	972	847	841	840	825	793	784	823	808	895	796	812

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920. see page 36.

Housing (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (= 1,000). ("C" Series.)

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 (a)	758	885	559	681	596	966	608	445	577	668	685	789
" 1921 ..	1,000						845					
Year 1930 ..	1,197	1,044	727	1,181	978	1,170	1,011	696	720	883	805	982
" 1931 ..	1,026	700	700	953	802	1,005	867	620	653	815	834	847
" 1932 ..	804	799	622	841	781	877	816	627	627	643	799	803
" 1933 ..	864	779	630	812	780	850	808	636	627	641	721	795
" 1934 ..	860	780	612	820	781	857	801	652	658	658	741	786
" 1935 ..	891	839	614	860	777	881	850	666	688	812	843	838
1935 Mar. Qtr.	879	822	614	853	776	869	841	693	666	802	850	839
" June "	881	837	644	863	776	872	847	664	691	812	845	835
" Sept. "	897	837	644	861	776	886	854	666	696	812	838	842
" Dec. "	907	863	645	864	781	897	859	670	699	823	838	847
1936 Mar. Qtr.	918	862	648	882	812	907	880	693	715	838	837	867

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	463	547	470	528	535	594	611	566	603	492	566	761
" 1921 ..	629						819					
Year 1930 ..	775	727	685	720	668	759	916	398	713	586	810	882
" 1931 ..	680	628	624	680	648	668	755	402	675	566	715	724
" 1932 ..	641	649	582	542	617	633	691	378	624	610	710	670
" 1933 ..	681	708	567	517	610	666	694	379	601	610	700	684
" 1934 ..	691	732	595	515	625	681	700	388	598	623	653	719
" 1935 ..	720	746	596	530	645	707	736	393	623	626	663	730
1935 Mar. Qtr.	709	758	596	522	643	699	727	392	621	654	664	711
" June "	721	746	594	522	648	708	734	388	626	624	661	717
" Sept. "	726	726	594	538	643	711	730	396	627	628	661	719
" Dec. "	722	754	599	538	645	710	746	397	626	627	665	728
1936 Mar. Qtr.	727	758	599	538	645	714	756	397	622	627	696	737

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.
Nov. 1914 (a)	586	578	616	649	779	825	676	294	150	495	729	649
" 1921 ..												
Year 1930 ..	979	582	903	783	1,063	934	914	806	726	774	567	1,047
" 1931 ..	881	657	835	771	1,033	835	901	778	712	726	598	901
" 1932 ..	810	743	862	750	979	868	760	702	694	678	673	817
" 1933 ..	793	816	781	772	945	805	866	707	628	690	813	804
" 1934 ..	794	901	781	775	945	805	865	700	657	682	706	810
" 1935 ..	792	1,050	767	810	949	815	890	778	698	730	836	839
1935 Mar. Qtr.	789	1,037	768	806	933	810	884	775	690	720	723	829
" June "	786	1,035	785	817	941	812	887	778	700	737	723	823
" Sept. "	793	1,050	768	807	941	814	894	770	700	738	730	835
" Dec. "	796	1,056	766	810	943	817	896	780	700	738	745	840
1936 Mar. Qtr.	815	1,077	761	836	966	837	902	784	713	740	747	845
												864
												852

(a) For Index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920, see page 36.

Food, Groceries and Housing Combined (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ;
Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927, as
base (= 1,000). ("C" Series.)

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warran-bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 (a)	680	..	..	..	..	..	613	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	977	944	825	926	815	965	895	769	780	844	855	866
Year 1930 ..	1,059	998	1,021	1,050	969	1,052	948	861	884	900	909	940
" 1931 ..	929	877	901	882	869	923	818	746	764	793	815	812
" 1932 ..	867	823	835	834	805	862	778	717	730	763	802	773
" 1933 ..	822	791	789	794	778	818	742	696	698	731	761	738
" 1934 ..	840	818	818	817	794	838	769	730	738	753	789	766
" 1935 ..	858	853	832	835	808	857	808	760	766	802	826	805
1935 Mar. Qtr.	844	836	834	835	793	843	798	751	751	794	825	795
" June "	845	843	831	825	806	844	802	757	769	805	830	800
" Sept. "	869	857	834	829	810	867	814	764	773	806	825	811
" Dec. "	873	874	828	851	821	872	816	767	771	804	824	812
1936 Mar. Qtr.	871	864	830	850	828	860	817	757	769	796	821	813

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charlton Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambler.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	560	..	..	..	..	..	658	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	840	771	779	820	794	824	898	811	839	770	844	885
Year 1930 ..	819	804	832	879	803	821	929	810	911	804	961	922
" 1931 ..	743	716	705	805	745	745	777	703	790	707	811	774
" 1932 ..	704	699	728	758	716	708	736	681	749	714	774	734
" 1933 ..	690	684	684	700	684	689	716	651	695	693	748	713
" 1934 ..	713	705	705	703	694	712	742	680	725	701	746	739
" 1935 ..	747	737	730	736	716	745	764	694	746	723	759	761
1935 Mar. Qtr.	732	730	715	719	698	730	755	690	741	716	758	752
" June "	736	729	718	720	704	733	763	689	749	715	755	759
" Sept. "	760	732	729	746	719	755	769	699	749	724	761	765
" Dec. "	761	755	756	757	741	760	769	699	745	736	761	766
1936 Mar. Qtr.	763	754	761	766	738	762	766	691	749	726	764	763

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.							
	Perth and Fremantle.	Kalgoorlie and Boulder.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.	Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
Nov. 1914 (a)	689	..	..	..	..	..	630	..	..	..	..	..	644	..
" 1921 ..	916	928	898	907	942	918	971	858	819	696	871	911	924	807
Year 1930 ..	968	941	992	968	1,058	967	939	891	904	880	890	919	978	970
" 1931 ..	852	874	872	846	960	857	846	800	797	791	815	828	852	847
" 1932 ..	805	892	836	804	902	817	822	772	784	777	822	804	803	800
" 1933 ..	768	890	798	782	821	782	792	746	732	733	809	774	768	765
" 1934 ..	802	955	825	820	855	816	814	766	745	754	830	794	792	790
" 1935 ..	810	1,003	822	836	879	826	827	785	783	783	843	811	816	816
1935 Mar. Qtr.	805	996	813	835	872	821	826	784	776	776	842	809	807	805
" June "	814	1,004	827	842	884	810	826	788	784	782	841	811	810	809
" Sept. "	812	1,004	827	832	881	828	826	783	787	783	845	810	826	824
" Dec. "	810	1,008	821	833	879	826	829	786	786	790	843	813	828	827
1936 Mar. Qtr.	813	1,009	817	839	885	829	832	784	784	784	843	813	828	826

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920, see page 36.

Clothing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (= 1,000). ("C" Series).

N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.														VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.																																																																																																																																																																																					
Period.	Sydney.													Newcastle.													Broken Hill.													Goulburn.													Bathurst.													Weighted Average, N.S.W.													Melbourne.													Ballarat.													Bendigo.													Geelong.													Warrnambool.													Weighted Average, Victoria.																																																			
Nov. 1914 (a)	755													1,327													1,209													1,374													1,261													1,264													780													1,599													1,573													1,463													1,512													1,326																																																			
" 1921 ..	1,535													1,012													801													1,106													957													937													964													1,023													1,027													949													1,080													970																																																			
Year 1930 ..	831													903													727													1,042													820													840													848													906													952													841													990													855																																																			
" 1931 ..	935													841													712													983													798													777													819													831													931													804													935													825																																																			
" 1932 ..	769													820													721													948													796													751													811													839													936													794													928													817																																																			
" 1933 ..	743													810													696													935													797													753													802													840													929													784													921													807																																																			
" 1934 ..	746													811													680													922													790													751													794													856													884													843													912													802																																																			
" 1935 ..	746													805													667													920													769													736													801													832													894													831													913													807																																																			
1935 Mar. Qtr.	730													812													675													917													780													750													791													844													895													833													910													798																																																			
" June "	744													809													687													917													798													760													793													859													892													847													912													801																																																			
" Sept. "	754													815													690													932													805													759													791													887													853													862													911													800																																																			
" Dec. "	754													830													692													930													819													763													789													855													820													862													908													796																																																			
1936 Mar. Qtr.	756													692													930													819													763													789													855													820													862													908													796																																																																
QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.																												SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.																																																																																																																																																																							
Period.	Brisbane.													Toowoomba.													Rockhampton.													Charters Towers.													Warwick.													Weighted Average, Queensland.													Adelaide													Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.													Port Pirie.													Mt. Gambier.													Peterborough.													Weighted Average, S.A.																																																			
Nov. 1914 (a)	657													1,408													1,452													1,568													1,519													1,235													756													1,435													1,480													1,627													1,480													1,238																																																			
" 1921 ..	1,125													1,052													934													826													1,066													923													960													1,004													923													1,037													965																																																																
Year 1930 ..	810													990													849													774													935													858													876													931													861													1,054													1,015													882																																																			
" 1931 ..	847													921													835													759													830													802													834													877													792													969													956													838																																																			
" 1932 ..	813													921													835													764													844													804													796													846													836													848													794													944													957																																						
" 1933 ..	786													892													815													750													840													791													779													853													810													803													937													927													852																																						
" 1934 ..	772													818													834													761													791													779													844													852													844													806													779													921													954													843																									
1935 Mar. Qtr.	770													857													805													747													787													787													852													854													812													792													937													937													851																																						
" June "	777													837													827													765													785													779													785													854													812													811													944													947													897													862																									
" Sept. "	774													793													838													774													748													772													863													811													828													947													897													862																																																			
" Dec. "	767													770													838													774													748													772													863													811													828													947													897													862																																																			
1936 Mar. Qtr.	774													764													839													779													747													778													867													805													831													947													891													865																																																			
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.																												TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.																																																																																																																																																																							
Period.	Perth and Fremantle.													Kalgoorlie and Boulder.													Northam.													Bunbury.													Geraldton.													Weighted Av'ge, W.A.													Hobart.													Launceston.													Burnie.													Devonport.													Queenstown.													Weighted Av'ge, Tas.													Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.													Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.																									
Nov. 1914 (a)	698													1,382													1,451													1,320													1,277													825													1,670													1,535													1,405													1,504													1,513													754													1,290																																						
" 1921 ..	1,232													1,012													938													988													972													1,012													1,044													1,138													1,020													1,072													1,206													1,076													951													958																									
Year 1930 ..	1,002													1,117													938													988													972													1,012													1,044													1,138													1,020													1,072													1,206													1,076													951													958																									
" 1931 ..	911													1,070													825													944													909													928													950													1,015													937													924													1,108													972													853													861																									
" 1932 ..	843													1,045													801													858													866													886													964													867													840													1,067													911													804													813																																						
" 1933 ..	810													1,033													791													874													834													843													881													962													847													831													1,061													905													787													797													794												
" 1934 ..	817													1,035													767													864													821													834													882													958													839													844													1,048													907													785													794																									
" 1935 ..	825													1,056													775													911													839													843													903													938													813													827													987													910													783													790																									
1935 Mar. Qtr.	823													1,044													768													890													823													840													892													938													812													851													1,007													906													777													785																									
" June "	827													1,055													773													903													832													848													908													931													815													816													973													910													786													793																									
" Sept. "	820													1,077													781													931													860													848													909													951													817													835													954													917													784													794																									
" Dec. "	828													1,077													781													931													860													848													909													951													817													835													954													917													784													794																									
1936 Mar. Qtr.	832													1,080													785													931													864													852													916													945													808													834													953													919													788													795																									

(a) For Index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920, see page 36.

Miscellaneous.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns : Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (= 1,000). ("C" Series.)

N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.													VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.																																																																																																																																			
Period.	Sydney.												Melbourne.												Ballarat.												Bendigo.												Geelong.												Warrnam- bool.												Weighted Average, Victoria.																																																																							
Nov. 1914 (a)	766												728																							860												1,015																																																																							
" 1921 ..	1,009												1,021												956												1,012												1,033												880												1,015																																																																							
Year 1930 ..	1,040												973												922												935												938												853												967																																																																							
" 1931 ..	1,013												903												893												915												898												845												934																																																																							
" 1932 ..	996												925												874												904												885												827												912																																																																							
" 1933 ..	988												913												874												904												886												827												912																																																																							
" 1934 ..	975												921												877												908												880												825												911																																																																							
" 1935 ..	976												924												880												922												873												851												918																																																																							
1935 Mar. Qtr.	976												924												866												918												892												847												921																																																																							
" June "	977												921												873												922												860												848												917																																																																							
" Sept. "	976												921												864												925												868												853												916																																																																							
" Dec. "	975												922												861												922												863												860												919																																																																							
1936 Mar. Qtr.	977												919												880												929												868												864												916																																																																							
Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.																																																																																																																																			
	Brisbane.												Adelaide												Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.												Port Pirie.												Mt. Gambler.												Peter- borough.												Weighted Average, S.A.																																																																							
Nov. 1914 (a)	728												770																							1,000												1,036																																																																							
" 1921 ..	944												1,033												1,065												1,065												1,032												1,000												1,036																																																																							
Year 1930 ..	931												1,019												991												989												973												970												1,016																																																																							
" 1931 ..	923												997												969												953												962												964												993																																																																							
" 1932 ..	907												974												948												939												966												957												983																																																																							
" 1933 ..	900												969												901												963												944												944												957												956																																																											
" 1934 ..	900												967												906												937												944												947												958												973																																																											
" 1935 ..	904												905												941												921												937												968												969																																																																							
1935 Mar. Qtr.	922												919												934												940												942												967												975																																																																							
" June "	922												912												937												929												938												967												970																																																																							
" Sept. "	896												908												947												901												936												968												968																																																																							
" Dec. "	886												904												947												901												932												970												964																																																																							
1936 Mar. Qtr.	886												903												948												901												924												971												958																																																																							
Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.												TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.																																																																																																																																			
	Perth and Fremantle.												Launceston.												Burnie.												Devonport.												Queenstown.												Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.												Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.																																																																							
Nov. 1914 (a)	780												699																							749												1,009																																																																							
" 1921 ..	1,029												1,016												932												985												941												960												959												952												1,010																																															
Year 1930 ..	979												929												890												855												808												891												993												990																																																											
" 1931 ..	966												907												896												976												963												873												893												874												979																																															
" 1932 ..	954												967												899												895												970												953												866												950												965																																															
" 1933 ..	945												963												895												966												945												860												864												950												944																																															
" 1934 ..	942												961												902												894												966												942												855												944												939																																															
" 1935 ..	927												975												925												909												972												931												855												946												941																																															
1935 Mar. Qtr.	941												921												905												977												943												935												947												945												945																																															
" June "	932												923												922												974												935												940												927												947												942																																															
" Sept. "	922												926												903												970												927												927												857												944												939																																															
" Dec. "	913												928												907												967												919												847												859												943												938																																															
1936 Mar. Qtr.	912												929												907												967												918												845												864												809												832												848												941												936											

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1915 to 1920, see page 36.

Total Household Expenditure.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (= 1,000). ("C" Series.)

Period.	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warram-bool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 (a)	712	..	..	..	..	..	671	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	1,046	1,041	975	1,033	947	1,042	1,003	992	1,002	1,019	1,034	1,003
Year 1930 ..	1,026	991	973	1,039	959	1,022	956	909	926	917	939	951
" 1931 ..	922	888	882	922	867	918	846	808	833	822	860	840
" 1932 ..	867	840	834	877	820	863	813	776	808	794	838	811
" 1933 ..	832	819	806	843	801	830	789	760	789	772	812	787
" 1934 ..	842	834	819	852	807	841	801	781	811	782	826	801
" 1935 ..	852	856	819	860	814	852	824	803	820	824	850	824
1935 Mar. Qtr.	840	845	822	861	801	840	820	795	813	819	849	819
" June "	844	852	818	854	813	844	820	797	824	822	850	820
" Sept. "	861	857	821	855	817	860	827	806	826	826	849	827
" Dec. "	863	869	816	871	824	862	828	812	816	828	851	828
1936 Mar. Qtr.	863	863	819	871	833	862	828	800	808	823	848	826

Period.	QUEENSLAND.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 (a)	611	..	..	..	..	..	699	..	..	..	..	..
" 1921 ..	923	949	972	1,025	994	941	989	998	1,025	1,029	948	992
Year 1930 ..	859	885	868	833	882	863	952	885	927	918	980	948
" 1931 ..	798	816	806	827	815	801	837	801	834	831	881	836
" 1932 ..	764	788	779	794	777	768	802	772	791	816	848	801
" 1933 ..	751	778	752	762	757	753	789	747	762	800	832	787
" 1934 ..	762	785	759	759	761	764	806	758	778	800	832	804
" 1935 ..	780	785	776	789	769	780	820	763	789	809	833	817
1935 Mar. Qtr.	773	789	764	771	768	774	814	758	784	802	830	811
" June "	776	790	770	778	760	776	819	759	789	804	833	816
" Sept. "	787	776	776	798	771	785	823	767	791	811	833	820
" Dec. "	784	784	795	809	777	785	825	767	791	818	828	822
1936 Mar. Qtr.	787	782	799	816	775	788	823	761	794	811	829	820

Period.	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 (a)	707	..	..	..	..	..	687	..	..	..	..	..	687	..
" 1921 ..	1,008	1,048	1,030	1,045	1,056	1,020	1,070	1,067	1,003	904	1,031	1,057	1,013	1,013
Year 1930 ..	977	986	969	966	1,029	979	956	949	918	920	949	951	975	971
" 1931 ..	885	937	878	877	951	891	875	865	837	831	881	869	873	870
" 1932 ..	840	940	844	842	904	852	844	832	811	800	875	838	830	829
" 1933 ..	811	937	814	824	851	825	825	817	775	773	867	820	804	808
" 1934 ..	830	975	825	843	866	842	837	828	780	787	876	831	817	816
" 1935 ..	834	1,011	829	865	886	848	849	834	792	801	873	841	832	831
1935 Mar. Qtr.	833	1,003	821	859	879	846	846	834	786	803	877	840	824	824
" June "	837	1,011	831	870	887	851	850	834	790	795	878	842	827	827
" Sept. "	833	1,009	832	864	887	847	850	830	794	798	871	840	837	836
" Dec. "	831	1,019	830	868	889	847	850	837	796	807	866	843	838	838
1936 Mar. Qtr.	834	1,021	828	872	894	850	854	835	794	804	865	844	838	838

(a) For index-numbers for Capital Cities, Years 1913 to 1920, see page 36.

Total Household Expenditure.

THE "ALL ITEMS" INDEX—("C" SERIES).

Six Capital Cities, 1915-1920.—Index-Numbers showing for the Six Capital Cities the Expenditure on Food and Groceries, Housing (4 and 5 rooms), Clothing and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure : Weighted Average Expenditure in the Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base of each Section (=1,000).

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals. (a)
FOOD AND GROCERIES.							
Nov. 1915 ..	844	835	860	858	819	858	842
" 1916 ..	833	791	748	835	854	807	812
" 1917 ..	877	798	825	805	828	949	836
" 1918 ..	877	843	882	862	816	918	861
" 1919 ..	1,073	975	1,069	1,012	987	1,041	1,026
" 1920 ..	1,225	1,220	1,117	1,225	1,113	1,293	1,209
HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).							
Nov. 1915 ..	780	611	472	574	581	571	659
" 1916 ..	791	625	467	573	592	574	665
" 1917 ..	797	657	492	606	602	586	685
" 1918 ..	832	699	526	656	619	614	722
" 1919 ..	866	744	604	707	650	746	768
" 1920 ..	980	807	634	783	718	904	851
FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.							
Nov. 1915 ..	825	756	722	758	734	756	777
" 1916 ..	818	732	648	742	761	724	760
" 1917 ..	848	748	707	734	748	820	782
" 1918 ..	861	792	756	789	746	810	812
" 1919 ..	1,000	893	904	904	867	936	934
" 1920 ..	1,138	1,074	945	1,068	973	1,155	1,082
CLOTHING.							
Nov. 1915 ..	805	797	690	821	760	833	792
" 1916 ..	903	870	779	919	849	940	881
" 1917 ..	1,009	976	899	1,049	980	1,041	992
" 1918 ..	1,102	1,103	1,025	1,066	1,135	1,200	1,097
" 1919 ..	1,237	1,213	1,192	1,303	1,277	1,344	1,238
" 1920 ..	1,323	1,422	1,274	1,384	1,359	1,430	1,365
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Nov. 1915 ..	798	770	756	803	822	770	786
" 1916 ..	808	784	766	832	869	780	802
" 1917 ..	889	879	836	883	926	865	882
" 1918 ..	988	950	931	988	1,035	945	972
" 1919 ..	1,059	1,016	968	1,035	1,120	1,006	1,036
" 1920 ..	1,209	1,181	1,139	1,200	1,262	1,124	1,194
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE.							
Nov. 1915 ..	816	768	721	780	755	776	782
" 1916 ..	836	773	698	798	800	783	795
" 1917 ..	892	823	773	832	832	879	847
" 1918 ..	938	890	848	887	885	923	905
" 1919 ..	1,065	988	981	1,018	1,005	1,042	1,022
" 1920 ..	1,193	1,172	1,054	1,164	1,111	1,213	1,166

(a) Weighted Average of each Section=1,000.

Total Household Expenditure.

THE "ALL ITEMS" INDEX—"C" SERIES.

Relative Expenditure on Food and Groceries, Housing (4 and 5 Rooms), Clothing, and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure in 32 Towns. Basis of Table—Weighted Average Expenditure in Six Capital Cities, during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 = 1,000.

Town.	1934.					1935.				
	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.	Food and Groceries.	Housing (4 and 5 Rooms).	Clothing.	Miscellaneous.	Total Household Expenditure.
New South Wales—										
Sydney	319	185	172	166	842	325	189	171	167	852
Newcastle	322	168	187	157	834	333	178	187	158	856
Broken Hill	354	137	160	168	819	361	137	157	164	819
Goulburn	315	174	215	148	852	317	183	212	148	860
Bathurst	310	166	184	147	807	319	165	182	148	814
Weighted Average ..	320	182	174	165	841	326	187	173	166	852
Victoria—										
Melbourne	289	172	185	155	801	303	181	183	157	824
Ballarat	299	139	194	149	781	314	142	197	150	803
Bendigo	303	140	214	154	811	313	146	204	157	820
Geelong	294	157	181	150	782	308	173	194	149	824
Warrnambool	303	170	212	141	826	316	179	210	145	850
Weighted Average ..	290	169	187	155	801	304	178	185	157	824
Queensland—										
Brisbane	281	147	181	153	762	295	153	178	154	780
Toowoomba	268	156	207	154	785	283	159	188	155	785
Rockhampton	296	126	188	149	759	310	127	190	149	776
Charters Towers ..	312	109	173	165	759	328	113	175	173	789
Warwick	283	133	193	152	761	292	137	182	158	769
Weighted Average ..	282	145	184	153	764	296	150	180	154	780
South Australia—										
Adelaide	296	149	195	166	806	302	156	196	166	820
Kadina, &c.	325	82	191	160	758	332	84	187	160	763
Port Pirie	307	127	183	161	778	314	133	185	157	789
Mount Gambler ..	288	132	218	162	800	300	133	216	160	809
Peterborough	308	139	222	163	832	314	141	213	165	833
Weighted Average ..	298	145	195	166	804	303	153	196	165	817
Western Australia—										
Perth, &c.	312	169	188	161	830	317	169	190	158	834
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	381	192	238	164	975	378	223	244	166	1,011
Northam	328	166	177	154	825	330	163	178	158	820
Bunbury	327	165	199	152	843	328	172	210	155	866
Geraldton	316	197	189	164	866	327	200	193	166	886
Weighted Average ..	318	171	192	161	842	322	173	194	159	848
Tasmania—										
Hobart	304	184	203	146	837	306	189	208	146	849
Launceston	296	164	221	147	828	305	166	216	147	834
Burnie	307	139	193	141	780	321	148	188	135	792
Devonport	307	145	195	140	787	313	156	190	142	801
Queenstown	348	150	241	137	876	350	155	227	141	873
Weighted Average ..	303	173	209	146	831	308	178	210	145	841
Weighted Average for 30 Towns	304	169	183	160	816	313	176	182	160	831
Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities	303	172	181	161	817	312	178	181	161	832
Townsville (Q.) (a) ..	318	171	202	160	851	335	167	195	155	852
Port Augusta (S.A.) (a) ..	331	128	202	161	822	340	131	189	162	822

(a) Not included in above Weighted Averages.

§ 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

1. **General.**—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding sections, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year relates, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), and details respecting succeeding investigations are incorporated in the Labour Bulletins and Reports issued by this Bureau.

2. **Results—1933 to 1935.**—The base of the following table is the cost of food and housing (all houses) in the six capitals in 1911, and is to some extent arbitrary, inasmuch as the element of rent in the base itself differs from that contained in this table, but the index-numbers are comparable throughout.

Column A shows the relative cost of food in the various towns; Column B the relative cost of food and rent of 4-roomed houses; and Column C the relative cost of food and rent of 5-roomed houses. The difference between Columns B and A, and C and A, represents in each case the relative costs of 4-roomed and 5-roomed houses for each town. In comparing rents for various towns therefore, these differences must first be ascertained in order to make the necessary allowance for the differences due to food as between towns. The last-mentioned factor may be ascertained from Column A.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1933, 1934, and 1935, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base (= 1,000).

State and Town.	1933. November.			1934. November.			1935. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Albury	788	1,263	1,340	836	1,280	1,364	846	1,311	1,408
Armidale	768	1,122	1,209	817	1,169	1,247	865	1,220	1,273
Ballina	850	1,177	1,282	846	1,175	1,280	855	1,223	1,315
Bathurst	816	1,180	1,233	852	1,217	1,270	887	1,229	1,310
Bega	832	1,183	1,247	866	1,217	1,281	896	1,258	1,320
Berry	857	1,173	1,252	906	1,222	1,301	920	1,315	1,407
Blackheath	843	1,209	1,258	896	1,265	1,295	929	1,310	1,335
Bourke	879	1,208	1,339	892	1,221	1,352	920	1,249	1,328
Bowral	846	1,202	1,298	876	1,229	1,337	893	1,258	1,392
Broken Hill	920	1,253	1,362	973	1,313	1,418	978	1,311	1,418
Casino	817	1,225	1,344	832	1,240	1,359	900	1,352	1,471
Cessnock	799	1,063	1,102	834	1,103	1,146	890	1,171	1,258
Cobar	1,060	1,228	1,297	1,028	1,217	1,278	1,066	1,307	1,329
Cooma	900	1,203	1,335	881	1,204	1,342	943	1,292	1,436
Coonamble	888	1,173	1,248	927	1,254	1,328	966	1,313	1,401

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1933. November.			1934. November.			1935. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—contd.	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Cootamundra ..	770	1,175	1,291	831	1,246	1,366	868	1,301	1,419
Corrimal ..	808	1,200	1,269	861	1,253	1,321	878	1,270	1,339
Cowra ..	784	1,210	1,278	851	1,313	1,408	889	1,344	1,448
Cronulla ..	831	1,247	1,340	877	1,286	1,418	905	1,350	1,456
Deniliquin ..	867	1,198	1,324	910	1,256	1,401	930	1,282	1,433
Dubbo ..	722	1,218	1,256	812	1,311	1,372	887	1,392	1,468
Forbes ..	829	1,272	1,413	866	1,289	1,494	930	1,375	1,576
Gilgandra ..	824	1,120	1,186	891	1,220	1,253	919	1,325	1,397
Glen Innes ..	798	1,160	1,245	807	1,162	1,288	850	1,230	1,366
Goulburn ..	811	1,241	1,294	868	1,306	1,345	891	1,351	1,377
Grafton ..	790	1,218	1,363	823	1,281	1,440	867	1,392	1,553
Grenfell ..	813	1,208	1,340	849	1,293	1,411	874	1,350	1,471
Griffith ..	901	1,663	1,826	956	1,697	1,884	961	1,715	1,816
Gulgong ..	785	1,040	1,116	823	1,100	1,152	865	1,191	1,266
Gunnedah ..	771	1,140	1,267	816	1,177	1,343	873	1,234	1,410
Hay ..	912	1,260	1,436	945	1,293	1,460	951	1,334	1,524
Inverell ..	811	1,236	1,301	851	1,306	1,382	893	1,383	1,501
Junee ..	814	1,265	1,393	861	1,371	1,499	872	1,382	1,510
Katoomba ..	854	1,350	1,448	877	1,421	1,525	913	1,462	1,566
Kempsey ..	821	1,236	1,333	853	1,238	1,357	845	1,253	1,342
Kiama ..	862	1,152	1,329	935	1,225	1,421	935	1,231	1,461
Kurri Kurri ..	792	1,046	1,143	861	1,107	1,192	851	1,114	1,180
Leeton ..	854	1,413	1,512	893	1,480	1,620	933	1,591	1,722
Lismore ..	814	1,249	1,421	823	1,300	1,455	878	1,411	1,531
Lithgow ..	812	1,156	1,162	899	1,216	1,224	904	1,178	1,218
Maitland ..	770	1,058	1,247	830	1,128	1,193	877	1,191	1,257
Moree ..	880	1,406	1,505	925	1,476	1,579	933	1,504	1,621
Moss Vale ..	824	1,173	1,260	856	1,246	1,330	889	1,325	1,418
Mudgee ..	720	1,122	1,240	814	1,273	1,339	863	1,356	1,396
Narrabri ..	811	1,206	1,245	885	1,321	1,364	924	1,368	1,409
Narrandera ..	844	1,304	1,409	893	1,406	1,499	909	1,446	1,541
Newcastle ..	845	1,223	1,335	894	1,284	1,397	927	1,356	1,467
Nowra ..	875	1,267	1,338	885	1,319	1,420	949	1,431	1,545
Orange ..	790	1,200	1,354	814	1,210	1,361	861	1,283	1,403
Parkes ..	824	1,182	1,275	847	1,220	1,350	888	1,227	1,373
Penrith ..	782	1,065	1,186	829	1,132	1,209	849	1,204	1,277
Port Kembla ..	839	1,256	1,313	901	1,276	1,374	912	1,356	1,414
Portland ..	846	1,110	1,175	885	1,148	1,214	908	1,171	1,237
Queanbeyan ..	838	1,117	1,196	895	1,205	1,275	931	1,269	1,387
Quirindi ..	878	1,208	1,314	900	1,242	1,351	910	1,253	1,358
Richmond ..	802	1,196	1,262	884	1,298	1,344	870	1,298	1,363
Scone ..	808	1,235	1,312	852	1,293	1,389	881	1,302	1,414
Singleton ..	795	1,131	1,221	821	1,174	1,224	870	1,275	1,294
Sydney ..	826	1,260	1,346	880	1,316	1,413	896	1,340	1,444
Tamworth ..	780	1,142	1,227	826	1,188	1,303	849	1,296	1,390
Taree ..	787	1,230	1,331	827	1,296	1,432	893	1,397	1,507
Temora ..	803	1,207	1,397	845	1,328	1,416	846	1,394	1,480
Tenterfield ..	775	1,120	1,211	813	1,177	1,237	875	1,287	1,334
Tumut ..	834	1,311	1,402	853	1,324	1,422	876	1,348	1,457
Umarra ..	815	1,210	1,342	872	1,267	1,398	897	1,292	1,423
Wagga Wagga ..	793	1,247	1,423	839	1,342	1,500	880	1,404	1,557
Walcha ..	841	1,170	1,279	880	1,238	1,294	976	1,344	1,423
Wellington ..	794	1,104	1,202	875	1,237	1,283	861	1,225	1,297
Weston ..	804	1,095	1,148	834	1,126	1,179	861	1,153	1,205
Windsor ..	822	1,250	1,348	830	1,274	1,356	895	1,372	1,421

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1933. November.			1934. November.			1935. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—<i>contd.</i>	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Wollongong	795	1,254	1,311	850	1,307	1,419	873	1,354	1,480
Wyalong	743	1,166	1,205	858	1,187	1,253	907	1,236	1,302
Yass	798	1,143	1,242	856	1,250	1,292	895	1,323	1,390
Young	816	1,224	1,319	898	1,310	1,367	900	1,317	1,378
Weighted Average for State (74 Towns) ..	827	1,244	1,334	878	1,303	1,401	898	1,334	1,437
Victoria—									
Ararat	819	1,138	1,266	872	1,202	1,333	901	1,247	1,361
Bacchus Marsh ..	775	1,119	1,254	830	1,175	1,247	863	1,206	1,265
Bairnsdale	822	1,124	1,247	891	1,161	1,339	908	1,237	1,309
Bellarat	771	1,074	1,227	818	1,129	1,264	861	1,173	1,316
Beechworth	826	1,122	1,175	856	1,152	1,191	872	1,168	1,234
Benalla	799	1,125	1,298	874	1,200	1,384	895	1,232	1,431
Bendigo	765	1,072	1,200	836	1,154	1,274	855	1,202	1,313
Camperdown	806	1,197	1,333	857	1,236	1,382	894	1,258	1,418
Casterton	834	1,196	1,261	879	1,261	1,340	890	1,272	1,351
Castlemaine	787	1,082	1,178	816	1,104	1,198	872	1,208	1,289
Colac	801	1,216	1,317	856	1,274	1,371	861	1,296	1,407
Creswick	782	914	966	831	989	1,041	882	1,040	1,093
Dunlesford	806	1,016	1,094	831	1,041	1,118	856	1,067	1,144
Dunolly	780	960	1,006	836	1,047	1,083	880	1,087	1,117
Echuca	785	1,085	1,210	826	1,135	1,283	868	1,184	1,316
Euroa	810	1,113	1,170	846	1,142	1,251	890	1,219	1,324
Geelong	771	1,124	1,298	798	1,172	1,332	838	1,237	1,430
Hamilton	803	1,189	1,318	847	1,218	1,304	900	1,272	1,368
Healesville	804	1,070	1,146	861	1,124	1,210	875	1,151	1,236
Horsham	807	1,155	1,267	843	1,231	1,301	919	1,380	1,446
Kerang	793	1,187	1,253	862	1,250	1,298	915	1,303	1,343
Koroit	808	1,071	1,130	838	1,114	1,167	872	1,135	1,201
Korumburra	776	1,089	1,252	823	1,142	1,274	824	1,170	1,318
Kyneton	743	1,035	1,146	797	1,088	1,227	827	1,131	1,248
Lilydale	826	1,158	1,240	858	1,180	1,252	890	1,219	1,284
Maffra	801	1,172	1,252	826	1,150	1,247	869	1,198	1,296
Maldon	832	944	1,017	871	1,003	1,068	893	1,054	1,114
Maryborough	770	1,025	1,095	826	1,087	1,206	855	1,122	1,230
Melbourne	759	1,163	1,287	798	1,207	1,340	839	1,268	1,398
Mildura	887	1,419	1,555	917	1,483	1,650	950	1,550	1,714
Morwell	839	1,260	1,352	865	1,287	1,379	887	1,308	1,400
Nhill	840	1,143	1,256	898	1,214	1,326	962	1,291	1,405
Orbost	877	1,219	1,333	857	1,149	1,305	916	1,245	1,376
Portland	831	1,160	1,226	847	1,136	1,209	908	1,213	1,289
Port Fairy	801	1,091	1,196	824	1,127	1,252	863	1,163	1,258
St. Arnaud	847	1,164	1,278	897	1,223	1,348	921	1,290	1,398
Sale	826	1,169	1,253	826	1,217	1,302	871	1,273	1,379
Seymour	824	1,153	1,258	893	1,216	1,324	926	1,249	1,357
Shepparton	777	1,156	1,300	847	1,238	1,390	863	1,313	1,432
Stawell	844	1,103	1,228	907	1,157	1,270	959	1,252	1,348
Swan Hill	782	1,292	1,473	877	1,387	1,568	920	1,446	1,644
Terang	840	1,163	1,284	863	1,218	1,368	921	1,290	1,428
Traralgon	773	1,111	1,256	828	1,187	1,348	859	1,216	1,366
Wangaratta	824	1,267	1,378	828	1,293	1,401	871	1,356	1,432
Warracknabeal ..	790	1,109	1,199	830	1,157	1,258	871	1,200	1,283
Warragul	751	1,285	1,451	799	1,344	1,501	826	1,350	1,502
Warrnambool	779	1,173	1,341	831	1,232	1,397	864	1,274	1,430
Wonthaggi	776	1,105	1,212	836	1,165	1,262	847	1,117	1,219
Weighted Average for State (48 Towns) ..	767	1,155	1,280	805	1,203	1,334	846	1,261	1,391

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—continued.

State and Town.	1933. November.			1934. November.			1935. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Queensland—									
Ayr	846	1,293	1,416	862	1,314	1,446	869	1,321	1,474
Barcardine	874	1,249	1,308	928	1,303	1,327	988	1,352	1,400
Bowen	860	1,215	1,287	935	1,284	1,363	932	1,287	1,370
Brisbane	733	1,071	1,161	765	1,112	1,196	822	1,175	1,275
Bundaberg	761	1,039	1,085	793	1,052	1,118	845	1,122	1,283
Cairns	857	1,370	1,548	881	1,424	1,598	934	1,487	1,605
Charleville	894	1,324	1,438	928	1,339	1,511	1,000	1,438	1,614
Charters Towers ..	820	1,070	1,136	845	1,086	1,170	923	1,180	1,255
Chillagoe	960	1,157	1,210	961	1,159	1,211	948	1,145	1,198
Cloncurry	955	1,340	1,429	979	1,348	1,461	1,085	1,479	1,568
Cooktown	934	1,079	1,131	968	1,113	1,166	1,015	1,159	1,212
Cunnamulla	906	1,301	1,433	941	1,330	1,468	977	1,371	1,503
Dalby	783	1,141	1,253	800	1,261	1,361	850	1,251	1,346
Gayndah	803	1,073	1,132	834	1,110	1,215	896	1,192	1,317
Gladstone	783	1,112	1,204	812	1,155	1,260	871	1,227	1,336
Goondiwindi	836	1,230	1,318	864	1,290	1,399	936	1,384	1,463
Gympie	776	1,107	1,220	814	1,139	1,268	903	1,223	1,350
Hughenden	953	1,361	1,446	938	1,346	1,431	968	1,375	1,461
Innisfail	898	1,450	1,582	955	1,491	1,624	993	1,532	1,674
Ipswich	767	990	1,109	785	1,002	1,120	826	1,041	1,177
Longreach	914	1,226	1,356	970	1,314	1,452	1,030	1,378	1,527
Mackay	813	1,208	1,339	850	1,267	1,416	918	1,379	1,554
Maryborough	754	1,083	1,192	761	1,090	1,200	836	1,105	1,275
Mount Morgan ..	833	1,017	1,026	875	1,059	1,072	900	1,085	1,098
Nambour	761	1,065	1,158	808	1,098	1,177	878	1,177	1,261
Rockhampton	772	1,074	1,119	805	1,113	1,165	883	1,198	1,245
Roma	848	1,085	1,212	866	1,116	1,208	924	1,226	1,292
Stanthorpe	807	1,162	1,228	816	1,172	1,237	845	1,201	1,247
Toowoomba	709	1,103	1,128	732	1,111	1,169	791	1,166	1,253
Townsville	827	1,228	1,315	860	1,257	1,364	934	1,333	1,430
Warwick	759	1,052	1,131	759	1,057	1,171	834	1,134	1,246
Winton	953	1,216	1,368	968	1,244	1,395	981	1,270	1,402
Weighted Average for State (32 Towns) ..	763	1,096	1,182	787	1,127	1,214	849	1,201	1,300
South Australia—									
Adelaide	772	1,107	1,249	815	1,159	1,290	826	1,193	1,313
Freeling	770	1,033	1,099	809	1,072	1,138	847	1,110	1,176
Gawler	771	1,017	1,096	818	1,073	1,182	813	1,095	1,181
Kadina, etc.	840	1,022	1,094	894	1,076	1,159	914	1,097	1,184
Kapunda	756	958	1,052	803	981	1,079	835	1,046	1,116
Koorlinga	812	1,141	1,207	832	1,128	1,244	914	1,221	1,348
Millicent	797	1,071	1,174	849	1,162	1,244	847	1,187	1,264
Mount Gambier ..	765	1,022	1,158	791	1,065	1,204	845	1,142	1,252
Murray Bridge ..	747	988	1,122	771	1,004	1,123	803	1,035	1,137
Peterborough	811	1,180	1,250	848	1,212	1,289	860	1,225	1,302
Port Augusta	868	1,159	1,283	910	1,202	1,326	939	1,234	1,359
Port Pirie	777	1,084	1,196	856	1,162	1,275	854	1,166	1,279
Quorn	819	1,115	1,194	844	1,160	1,229	893	1,222	1,275
Renmark	885	1,280	1,345	956	1,334	1,396	969	1,373	1,447
Victor Harbour	801	1,169	1,222	833	1,162	1,281	859	1,260	1,346
Weighted Average for State (15 Towns) ..	777	1,100	1,234	820	1,154	1,280	833	1,188	1,305
Western Australia—									
Albany	834	1,132	1,224	917	1,238	1,354	930	1,259	1,391
Beverley	803	1,268	1,382	920	1,336	1,413	937	1,354	1,431
Bridgetown	925	1,226	1,319	967	1,278	1,395	980	1,335	1,440
Broome	1,217	1,678	1,875	1,217	1,677	1,875	1,203	1,663	1,861
Bunbury	822	1,239	1,307	889	1,294	1,399	890	1,309	1,424

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued*.

State and Town.	1933. November.			1934. November.			1935. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
Western Australia—<i>contd.</i>	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Carnarvon	1,023	1,477	1,587	1,062	1,491	1,621	1,087	1,500	1,646
Collie	762	1,108	1,236	908	1,247	1,329	900	1,285	1,361
Geraldton	804	1,288	1,421	880	1,361	1,497	885	1,368	1,526
Greenbushes	908	1,073	1,112	973	1,121	1,190	996	1,128	1,174
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	975	1,466	1,544	1,047	1,570	1,659	1,033	1,579	1,702
Katanning	810	1,132	1,256	889	1,193	1,305	873	1,202	1,314
Leonora and Gwalia ..	1,083	1,346	1,412	1,142	1,405	1,464	1,152	1,481	1,546
Meekatharra	1,080	1,541	1,738	1,103	1,583	1,739	1,146	1,606	1,700
Narrogin	845	1,249	1,379	919	1,367	1,521	909	1,403	1,448
Northam	833	1,237	1,346	890	1,295	1,359	895	1,301	1,401
Perth and Fremantle ..	779	1,174	1,273	856	1,254	1,344	857	1,259	1,353
Wagin	857	1,112	1,186	860	1,145	1,222	901	1,191	1,267
York	807	1,123	1,176	844	1,180	1,233	905	1,240	1,293
Weighted Average for State (18 Towns) ..	810	1,209	1,308	878	1,281	1,374	879	1,289	1,387
Tasmania—									
Beaconsfield	784	902	942	843	988	1,054	861	1,058	1,124
Burnie	787	1,155	1,239	864	1,222	1,318	881	1,252	1,339
Campbelltown	820	1,029	1,087	858	1,100	1,154	905	1,156	1,274
Deloraine	796	1,119	1,188	830	1,159	1,185	820	1,158	1,184
Devonport	803	1,212	1,274	879	1,296	1,354	868	1,291	1,355
Franklin	860	1,097	1,156	936	1,173	1,232	943	1,180	1,259
Hobart	797	1,237	1,370	856	1,300	1,435	839	1,288	1,410
Launceston	760	1,163	1,271	827	1,219	1,343	835	1,236	1,343
New Norfolk	825	1,141	1,167	866	1,182	1,234	874	1,242	1,295
Queenstown	916	1,311	1,357	961	1,356	1,415	948	1,347	1,415
Scottsdale	767	1,030	1,123	811	1,047	1,159	822	1,070	1,193
Ulverstone	811	1,052	1,126	858	1,126	1,220	856	1,163	1,231
Zeehan	987	1,185	1,217	1,017	1,214	1,247	993	1,190	1,223
Weighted Average for State (13 Towns) ..	796	1,200	1,310	855	1,261	1,379	848	1,262	1,373
Territories (a)—									
Canberra	902	1,465	1,574	964	1,530	1,638	980	1,574	1,656
Weighted Averages—									
Australia (200 Towns) ..	794	1,182	1,288	840	1,236	1,345	866	1,279	1,390
Thirty Towns	790	1,185	1,292	837	1,239	1,349	863	1,278	1,391
Six Capitals	786	1,188	1,295	834	1,241	1,352	860	1,280	1,393

(a) Not included in Weighted Averages.

3. **Comparison of Capitals and other Towns.**—Three sets of index-numbers for food and rent have been given in the preceding pages, for the six capitals, for the 30 towns, and for the 200 towns. The first two are based on monthly prices of food and quarterly rents, and the third on prices and rents in the month of November. The three series, reduced to a common base (November, 1913 = 1,000) are given for the years 1921 to 1935 in the next table which shows that since 1913 food prices have increased slightly more in the capitals than in the larger groups of towns, while the increase in rents has been generally greater outside the capitals.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—November—Australia.

Particulars.	1913.	1921.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.								
All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,578	1,455	1,349	1,267	1,241	1,312	1,356
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,577	1,454	1,343	1,264	1,240	1,314	1,355
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,588	1,463	1,351	1,270	1,248	1,324	1,365

RENT OF 5-ROOMED HOUSES.

All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,268	1,541	1,314	1,258	1,261	1,291	1,333
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,271	1,516	1,288	1,233	1,239	1,279	1,304
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,261	1,453	1,229	1,169	1,176	1,182	1,232

FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.

All Towns (200) ..	1,000	1,461	1,488	1,336	1,264	1,249	1,304	1,348
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,458	1,478	1,322	1,252	1,240	1,298	1,336
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,455	1,459	1,301	1,229	1,219	1,269	1,311

The figures in the vertical columns show the cost in November of each year compared with November, 1913, for "All Towns (200)" "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Cities only" respectively.

4. **Rent Reduction Acts.**—In New South Wales, the Reduction of Rents Act 1931, came into operation on the 9th October, and the Western Australian Reduction of Rents Act 1931, was assented to on the 18th August. The Acts, which are on practically similar lines, prescribed a general reduction in rents of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., unless the lessor obtains an order permitting him to charge and receive rent under the lease at a higher rate. The order in New South Wales must be obtained from a Court of Petty Sessions, and in Western Australia from a Commissioner appointed by the Governor for the purposes of Part VI. of the Financial Emergency Act 1931. A special circumstance to be considered by the tribunal is the amount by which the rent of the premises, the subject of the lease, may have been reduced since the 30th June, 1930. Any such amount is taken into account in calculating the total proposed reduction, but the lessor may not charge a higher rent than was charged at the commencement of the Act. The measures do not apply to premises which were not leased on 30th June, 1930, unless a lease was entered into earlier than three months before the commencement of the Act. The New South Wales Act expired on 31st December, 1932, but amending Acts in Western Australia have extended the operation of this legislation to the 31st December, 1935.

In Victoria, the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Act 1931 was assented to on the 24th December, and provides for reduction of rents payable under long leases by $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Orders for reduction may be made by lower Courts, where the rent under the lease does not exceed £208 per annum.

§ 5. International Comparison of Price Index-Numbers.

1. **Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries.**—The following table gives index-numbers of wholesale prices in the years 1929 to 1936 for Australia and other countries, the prices for the year 1929 being taken as base (=100). The figures have been taken chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* published by the League of Nations, and represent merely the fluctuations in prices in each country separately, and cannot therefore, be compared horizontally for relative costs in the various countries.

Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries. (Prices in 1929 as Base=100.)

PERIOD.	UNITED KINGDOM.			AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	BRITISH INDIA (CALCUTTA).	CHINA (SHANGHAI).	DENMARK.	DUTCH EAST INDIES.	EGYPT (CAIRO).	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.
	Board of Trade.	"Statist."	"Economist."	Official.	Official.	Official.	National Tariff Commission.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929 ..	88	84	84	88	90	87	82	86	91	90	92	88	91
1930 ..	77	73	70	84	74	68	121	76	71	84	86	80	81
1931 ..	73	71	68	86	63	65	108	78	58	72	92	68	70
1932 ..	73	70	68	83	59	62	99	83	48	61	91	64	68
1933 ..	77	72	71	85	56	63	93	90	45	75	92	60	72
1934 ..	77	70	74	84	63	65	92	92	..	82	92	54	74
1935 ..	78	74	74	84	63	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1936 VI.	77	73	74	85	65	65	88	91	44	81	92	53	74
VII.	77	74	74	86	65	65	87	91	43	82	92	51	74
VIII.	77	74	73	86	63	63	88	93	43	83	92	53	75
IX.	79	75	76	85	66	63	87	94	44	79	93	53	75
X.	80	75	77	84	68	66	90	96	45	83	94	55	75
XI.	80	76	77	84	68	65	99	96	..	81	93	56	75
XII.	80	76	77	84	68	66	99	96	..	81	93	57	75
1936 I.	80	76	77	83	68	65	100	96	..	79	92	57	76
II.	80	..	77	83	68	..	101	96	..	..	..	57	76
													76

PERIOD.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
	Consiglio Prov. dell' Economia di Milano.	Bank of Japan.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1929 ..	85	82	90	92	89	100	87	90	91	89	91	97	89
1930 ..	71	70	77	82	78	101	79	78	77	79	75	91	86
1931 ..	65	73	65	82	68	99	78	68	68	78	70	87	79
1932 ..	59	82	63	82	61	93	76	65	69	78	70	88	80
1933 ..	57	81	63	83	58	97	81	64	79	82	75	90	88
1934 ..	..	84	62	85	55	..	83	64	84	82	75	94	82
1935 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1936 VI.	66	82	61	85	55	96	83	63	84	81	75	93	..
VII.	66	82	61	85	55	96	83	64	83	82	75	94	82
VIII.	68	83	61	86	56	..	82	65	85	83	75	94	..
IX.	70	86	62	86	56	..	82	65	85	83	76	96	..
X.	72	88	64	87	57	..	84	66	85	83	77	97	83
XI.	..	88	63	87	57	..	84	66	85	82	76	96	..
XII.	..	87	63	88	55	..	84	65	85	81	76	95	..
1936 I.	..	87	63	88	54	..	84	65	85	82	76	94	86
II.	..	..	62	89	..	..	..	..	..	81	..	..	..

2. **Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries.**—The following tables give index-numbers of retail prices, (i) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (ii) foodstuffs only for the years 1929 to 1935, and quarterly for 1935 and 1936. For the countries included, the prices for the year 1929, are taken as base (=100). The figures, which have been taken chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, and the *Year Book of Labour Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each country, and are not strictly comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries, with Prices in 1929, as Base (=100).

(i) COST OF LIVING.*

Period.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.
No. of Towns and Localities.	68-509	Vienna.	59	100	21	Paris.	72	Milan.	Tokio.	Amster. dam.
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	96	100	104	95	92	105	95	97	86	96
1931	90	96	93	89	85	102	88	89	75	90
1932	88	97	84	89	84	95	78	86	75	84
1933	85	95	83	93	82	94	77	82	80	83
1934	86	95	79	96	80	93	79	79	82	83
1935	87	94	80	99	81	87	80	..	84	81
1935—										
March Qtr. ..	86	94	77	98	80	89	80	78	83	81
June " ..	86	94	77	99	80	88	80	78	82	81
Sept. " ..	88	95	81	99	82	84	81	..	84	81
Dec. " ..	90	95	85	100	83	86	80	..	85	81
1936—										
March Qtr. ..	89	95	..	100	81	87	81	..	87	..

Period.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	BRITISH INDIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	Warsaw.	Madrid.	49	34	51-173	30	Bombay.	60	25	9
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	97	93	103	97	98	96	96	92	99	98	98
1931	92	85	107	94	93	87	85	74	90	90	94
1932	90	77	103	92	86	79	81	73	82	84	90
1933	89	70	100	91	81	76	78	69	79	79	87
1934	89	66	102	91	80	81	80	63	79	81	88
1935	91	63	99	92	80	81	81	68	80	83	88
1935—											
March Qtr. ..	90	62	102	91	79	81	80	66	80	82	88
June " ..	90	62	99	92	79	81	81	68	79	83	89
Sept. " ..	91	65	98	92	80	81	81	69	80	83	88
Dec. " ..	92	63	98	93	81	81	82	70	81	85	88
1936—											
March Qtr. ..	92	59	..	93	81	82	82	68	80	84	88

* NOTE.—With the following exceptions the index-numbers in the above table are based on the cost of food, housing, clothing and miscellaneous items:—Belgium and Japan, exclusive of housing; Switzerland and British India, exclusive of miscellaneous items; Netherlands and Spain, exclusive of clothing and rent.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries with Prices in 1929, Base (=100)—continued.

(iii) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.†

Period.	UNITED KINGDOM.	AUSTRIA.	BELGIUM.	DENMARK.	FINLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	JAPAN.	NETHERLANDS.
No. of Towns and Localities.	68-509	Vienna.	59	100	21	Paris.	72	Milan.	Tokio.	Amsterdam.
1927	104	98	95	103	99	92	98	98	104	100
1928	102	98	95	102	102	92	98	98	100	103
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	94	97	96	91	86	104	94	94	85	93
1931	85	89	81	81	77	105	84	82	74	84
1932	82	90	69	79	80	94	74	78	78	74
1933	78	85	69	82	80	92	73	73	79	74
1934	79	83	65	89	78	91	76	70	81	76
1935	81	83	67	94	81	83	77	..	84	73
1935—										
April	77	80	61	..	79	..	76	72	81	..
May	78	80	62	..	78	84	77	72	82	..
June	82	84	65	95	79	..	78	73	80	72
July	82	84	66	..	81	..	79	72	81	..
August	81	83	67	..	83	80	79	72	85	..
September ..	83	83	71	94	83	..	78	..	87	72
October	85	84	73	..	84	..	77	..	86	..
November ..	85	84	75	..	84	82	77	..	86	..
December ..	85	84	73	94	83	..	78	..	87	73
1936—										
January	84	84	74	..	81	..	79	..	89	..
February ..	84	83	74	..	81	85	79	..	91	..
March	82	81	..	95	81	..	78	..	92	..

† Extracted from I.L.O. Year Book of Labour Statistics.

Period.	NORWAY.	POLAND.	SPAIN.	SWEDEN.	SWITZERLAND.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIA.	BRITISH INDIA.	CANADA.	NEW ZEALAND.	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	Warsaw.	Madrid.	49	34	51	30	Bombay.	60	25	9
1927	110	105	104	101	101	102	96	103	97	97	103
1928	106	103	97	103	101	98	95	99	98	99	102
1929	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1930	96	86	103	93	97	92	90	92	98	96	96
1931	88	76	107	86	90	75	79	70	77	83	91
1932	85	67	103	83	80	63	77	70	64	77	83
1933	83	60	100	81	75	64	72	64	63	72	86
1934	84	54	102	81	74	71	75	60	69	76	90
1935	87	51	99	85	73	76	77	63	70	82	88
1935—											
April	85	49	104	83	71	78	76	62	63	81	90
May	86	50	99	85	71	78	77	63	69	82	90
June	87	51	94	86	72	78	77	64	69	82	90
July	89	54	97	87	74	76	78	64	71	82	89
August	89	53	97	87	74	76	78	64	70	82	88
September ..	89	54	99	87	74	76	79	64	72	83	87
October	90	54	98	87	75	77	79	66	72	86	87
November ..	90	54	99	88	76	77	78	66	73	86	87
December ..	90	50	98	88	76	79	78	66	73	84	88
1936—											
January	90	49	98	89	76	78	78	64	72	83	88
February ..	91	48	97	89	76	77	78	64	73	82	88
March	91	48	..	89	76	76	77	63	70	82	88

CHAPTER II.—WAGES.

§ 1. Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation.

1. General.—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour were first compiled for the year 1913, and reviews to the end of each annual period appear in previous issues of the Labour Report and in the Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics.

2. Acts Regulating Industrial Matters.—The following represents all the Acts at present in force to regulate rates of wage, hours of labour, and working conditions generally in both Federal and State jurisdictions :—

COMMONWEALTH.

Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1934.
Arbitration (Public Service) Act, 1911-1929.

STATES.

New South Wales	..	Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1936.
Victoria	..	Factories and Shops Act 1928-1936.
Queensland	..	Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1932-1936.
South Australia	..	The Industrial Code 1920-1935.
Western Australia	..	Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1935.
Tasmania	..	Wages Board Act 1920-1934.

3. Methods of Administration.—(i) **COMMONWEALTH**—The Federal authority consists of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration comprising a Chief Judge and two other Judges; Conciliation Commissioners not exceeding three in number; and Conciliation Committees for particular Industries. The Federal Act provides that where a State Award or Determination is inconsistent with that issued by the Federal Authority, the latter shall prevail. The Federal Court can also restrain the State authority from proceeding in a matter already covered, or being dealt with by the Federal Authority. The Federal Arbitration Court began to function in 1905.

The affairs of the Commonwealth Public Service are regulated by the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, under powers conferred by the Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1911-1929. The system commenced to operate in 1912, cases being heard by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, as part of the ordinary work of that Court, but from 1920 the control was transferred to the Arbitrator who is appointed by the Government for a term of seven years, and who need not necessarily be a legally qualified man. No appeal lies against a determination of the Arbitrator, but the Government can move the Parliament to exercise its right of veto when the instrument is brought before it for ratification.

(ii) **STATES**—(a) *New South Wales*.—The controlling authority is the Industrial Commission of New South Wales consisting of four Judges; a Conciliation Commissioner; and Conciliation Committees constituted for various industries. The two latter authorities may make awards binding on industries, but an appeal to the Industrial Commission may be made against any award. Legal control started in 1901 after the two earlier Acts of 1892 and 1899 providing for voluntary submission of matters in dispute had proved abortive.

(b) *Victoria*.—The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, and a Court of Industrial Appeals—the latter presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court. The system was instituted in the State in 1896, and represents the first instance in Australia of legal regulation in this sphere.

(c) *Queensland*.—The authority is the Industrial Court, consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court and two members appointed by the Governor in Council. Legal control was first instituted in 1907 with the passing of the Wages Board Act.

(d) *South Australia*.—The principal tribunal is called the Industrial Court; there are also Industrial Boards for the various industries, and a Board of Industry. The Court is composed of the President (a person eligible for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court) who may be joined by two assessors who must be employed in the industry concerned. Deputy Presidents may also be appointed. The "Living Wage" is declared by the Board of Industry, composed of the President or Deputy President of the Industrial Court and four Commissioners. Legal control was first instituted in 1900.

(e) *Western Australia*.—The system of control comprises an Arbitration Court, Industrial Boards, Conciliation Committees, and Commissions. The Court consists of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and two members. Legal control dates back to 1900.

(f) *Tasmania*.—The authority consists of Wages Boards for separate industries, comprising a Chairman appointed by the Governor, and equal numbers of representatives of employers and workers, appointed by the Minister administering the Act. The system was instituted in 1910.

4. Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.—The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth legislation dealing with these matters during each of the years 1931 to 1935.

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.

State.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.
New South Wales ..	46	40	38	25	30	24	55	22	44	31
Victoria ..	204	..	103	..	138	..	90	..	101	..
Queensland ..	48	28	21	4	55	21	32	25	46	22
South Australia ..	64	15	18	8	16	1	19	3	69	9
Western Australia ..	7	10	5	4	10	9	12	11	17	24
Tasmania ..	31	3	11	3	9	3	7	1	18	..
Commonwealth Court ..	11	16	21	9	8	6	24	4	69	13
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator ..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..
Total ..	412	112	218	53	267	64	239	66	368	99

The figures in the above table are exclusive of variations and interpretations of principal awards and agreements, of which a considerable number are made each year. The variations made by the State and the

Commonwealth Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, numbered 1706 in 1935; compared with 1389 in 1934, and were distributed as follows:—New South Wales, 1455; Commonwealth Court, 134; Queensland, 44; South Australia, 29; Western Australia, 23, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, 21. In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeals the old one.

Industrial agreements filed during the year 1935 numbered 99, of which 86 were filed under the provisions of the State Industrial Acts in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and 13 under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the State Act in force in Victoria, but agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are in operation within the State.

5. Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.—Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of legal minimum and marginal rates of wage and of working conditions has taken place during the period under review. The number of industrial awards and determinations in force throughout Australia at the 31st December, 1935, was 1,435, and the industrial agreements filed at the same date numbered 709. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts* the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements in force increased by 860 and 308 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1913.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals generally continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award. Section 28 (2) of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that after the expiration of the period specified, the award shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award has been made; provided that where in pursuance of this sub-section an award has continued in force after the expiration of the period specified in the award, any award made by the Court for the settlement of a new industrial dispute between the parties may, if the Court so orders, be made retrospective to a date not earlier than the date upon which the Court first had cognizance of that dispute. In the Industrial Code of South Australia, Section 47 (2), and in legislation for other States, similar provisions are in force. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the Tasmanian Act, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian agreements have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless and until revived by a subsequent agreement.

The provisions in the Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts that awards and agreements shall remain in force until they have been superseded or cancelled occasion some difficulty when the compilation of a list of awards, determinations and agreements actually operative is undertaken, as the specified periods for many awards, etc., have expired. This difficulty applies not only to State awards and determinations but to awards of the Commonwealth Court also. New awards or subsequent determinations for the industries concerned have not been made, and the records do not show that such awards, etc., have been superseded or rescinded and legally

* The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1934 and the Arbitration (Public Service) Act 1920-1929.

therefore, they are still in force. Awards, determinations and industrial agreements regarding which definite information as to supersession or rescission is not readily ascertainable, are therefore included in these records, but in cases where it could be definitely claimed that the award, determination or agreement was out of date and the terms of the award, etc., were not actually in operation, such awards, etc., have not been included in the records as at 31st December, 1935.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There may be exceptions in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force.

Dates.	Boards Authorized.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations.	Awards or Determinations in Force.(a)	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st December, 1913	505	387	575	401
" " 1915	573	498	663	546
" " 1925	575	524	1,181	607
" " 1931	651	583	1,317	614
" " 1932	657	591	1,337	625
" " 1933	657	583	1,363	653
" " 1934	657	583	1,403	689
" " 1935	662	585	1,435	709

(a) Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards authorized, and the number of awards, determinations and industrial agreements in force at 31st December, 1913 and 1935 :—

Industrial and Wages Boards Authorized, and Industrial Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Commonwealth.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
		Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.							
<i>Industrial and Wages—</i>										
Boards authorized ..	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	216	135	75	56	..	23	505
	{ 1935 .. ..	..	..	(a) 319	189	2	76	19	57	662
Boards which have made determinations	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	123	123	74	..	47	19	386
	{ 1935 .. ..	..	..	(b) 279	167	2	65	17	55	585
<i>Awards and Determinations—</i>										
In force	{ 1913	17	..	265	127	73	54	18	21	575
	{ 1935	164	44	484	174	290	79	144	56	1,435
<i>Industrial Agreements—</i>										
In force	{ 1913	228	..	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
	{ 1935	156	..	159	..	187	34	163	10	709
<i>Commonwealth Court Awards—</i>										
Number in force in each State ..	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..
	{ 1935 .. ..	..	..	111	118	37	90	37	70	..
<i>Commonwealth Agreements—</i>										
Number in force in each State ..	{ 1913 .. ..	..	..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..
	{ 1935 .. ..	..	..	39	71	22	27	17	42	..
<i>Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—</i>										
Number of Determinations in force in each State ..	1935 .. ..	..	..	39	36	30	32	29	29	..

(a) Under Industrial Arbitration Act 1926, Conciliation Committees have been appointed, and at the end of 1935, 294 Committees were in operation.

(b) Two awards of Demarcation Boards.

Information concerning the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in earlier Reports, and brief reviews are furnished each year respecting new industrial legislation, as well as details respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals, and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1935 :—

(i) *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court.*—The number of awards made by the Commonwealth Court during 1935 was 69, and 13 industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the Act. Among the industries and occupations for which awards were made during the year were—journalists, Metropolitan Daily Newspapers, all States; railway and tramway workers in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania; workers in the Northern Territory engaged in the mining and shipping industries and employed in the railways and works services; saddlery and leather trades, all States; engineering and metal trades in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania; theatrical and amusement employees in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Industrial agreements covering the undermentioned occupations were also made during the year:—marine and power engineers in Western Australia; municipal officers in New South Wales; and hospital employees in Tasmania.

A full description of the considerations which led to the reduction by 10 per cent. as from 1st February, 1931, of all wages controlled by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the refusal of the Court in June, 1932, and May, 1933, to restore the “cut”, appears in two earlier issues of the Report (*see Labour Reports Nos. 22, pp. 45-48 and 23, pp. 45-46*).

The 10 per cent. “cut” was removed by the Court as from the first pay period in May, 1934, as the result of a judgment delivered 17th April, and at the same time the Court abandoned the former “Harvester” standard, and replaced it by a standard established by the New South Wales Board of trade in 1925 brought up-to-date by means of the “All Items” (“C” Series) index-numbers of this Bureau. A full account of the judgment appears on p. 76 of this Report. The new wage will be known as the “Commonwealth ‘Restoration’ Basic Wage of 1934.”

There was no legislation of industrial interest passed during the year 1935 by the Commonwealth Parliament.

(ii) *New South Wales.*—During the year 1935 the number of Conciliation Committees established under the Industrial Act of 1926 was 6, the number which expired, were dissolved or were no longer operative was 1, and at the end of the year 294 Committees were in force. In addition, 319 Industrial Boards, constituted under the Act of 1912, were in force, but no awards were issued by these Boards, the work previously performed by them being undertaken mainly by the Conciliation Committees. Principal awards published by the Industrial Commission numbered 24, by Conciliation Committees, 19, and by Apprenticeship Councils, 9. The number of subsidiary awards and variations issued during the year was 1,455, of which

149 were made by the Industrial Commission, 211 by Conciliation Committees, 647 by Apprenticeship Councils and 448 by the Industrial Registrar. The number of principal awards in force at the end of the year was 484, and at the same date 159 industrial agreements were in force.

Declarations of the Basic Wage were made by the Industrial Commission in April and October, 1935, and April, 1936, particulars of which will be found on page 81.

Legislation passed included the following:—Industrial Arbitration (Theatrical Agencies and Employers Licensing) Act, 1935; Factories and Shops (Amendment) Act, 1935; Public Service Salaries (Amendment) Act 1935; Public Service Salaries (Further Amendment) Act 1935. Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, 1936; Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Amendment Act, 1936.

(iii) *Victoria*.—Wages Boards made 101 determinations during the year, the number including determinations which were reviewed more than once during the twelve months. Although the legislation in this State does not provide for automatic adjustment of wages according to the rise or fall in the retail price index-numbers, it is the practice for certain of the Wages Boards regulating wages and working conditions in industries for which Commonwealth Court awards are also in force in the State to meet and revise the rates of wage, bringing them into close conformity with those being paid by employers working under the Commonwealth awards. Among the Boards adopting this practice are those covering employees in the industries of engineering (skilled and unskilled); iron-moulding; gas-working; and engine-driving (factory). Determinations covering these trades were revised and gazetted, in some cases three, and in other cases, four times during the year. At 31st December, 1935, 174 determinations were considered to be legally in force.

The weekly hours fixed by Wages Boards in this State vary considerably, according to the nature of the sections of industry concerned. In Determinations, such as those of the Cement Workers' and Stonecutters', different hours are prescribed for different occupations within the industries. Other Boards, such as the Photographers' and the Carters' provide for seasonal variation of hours, while in cases such as the Clerks' (commercial) and the Storemen and Packers' different hours for different sections of the industries are prescribed. A general statement of hours as determined by Wages Boards would be misleading, but it may be assumed that the weekly hours throughout Determinations, therefore, range from a maximum of 48 to a minimum of 44.

An amendment of the Factories and Shops Act (No. 446, of 1936) provided *inter alia* for the incorporation in all determinations of Wages Boards, so far as they did not conflict with State law, of the provisions of Commonwealth Arbitration Court awards for corresponding industries.

(iv) *Queensland*.—Forty-six industrial awards were made during the year, all of which were awards of the Industrial Court. The number of industrial agreements filed was 22, and variations of awards numbered 44. At the end of the year, 290 awards and 187 industrial agreements were in force.

A revision of the Basic Wage was made by the Industrial Court in February, 1933, but the existing rates were confirmed. See page 85.

Industrial legislation passed during the year was as follows :—Workers Compensation Acts Amendment Act of 1935 ; Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts Amendment Act of 1935.

(v) *South Australia*.—The Industrial Court made three awards, and 22 determinations were made by Industrial Boards during the year. Nine industrial agreements were also filed. The number of awards and determinations varied by the Court or Industrial Boards was five.

At the end of the year, 79 awards and determinations, and 34 industrial agreements were in force.

A review of the “ Living Wage ” made in November, 1935, increased the rate for adult males, particulars of which will be found on page 86.

Legislation of an industrial nature passed in 1935 comprised the Industrial Code Amendment Act, 1935.

(vi) *Western Australia*.—During the year, the Industrial Court made fourteen awards, and three awards were made by various Industrial Boards. Twenty-four industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the State Act during 1935. Twelve awards and eleven industrial agreements were varied. At the end of the year there were 144 awards and 163 agreements in force.

Declarations of the basic wage were made by the Industrial Court on 27th February, 24th May, 1st July, 9th September and 4th November, 1935, for particulars of which see page 87.

The Financial Emergency Act of 1931 expired by effluxion of time on 31st December, 1933, and was replaced by Financial Emergency Act (No. 1) of 1934, operative from 1st January to 31st December, 1934. The percentage deductions made by the Arbitration Court from award salaries and wages in accordance with the provisions of Part V. of the former Act were not continued, but provision was made for employers to make application to the Court within one month of the Act being assented to for the reimposition of the deductions in connexion with any industry, the condition of which justified such financial relief. The approach to the Court on such matters was also much simplified. The rates of percentage deductions provided by the former Act were continued in the new, viz., 18 per cent. on salaries or wages not exceeding £250 per annum ; 20 per cent. on salaries exceeding £250 but not exceeding £1,000 per annum ; and 22½ per cent. on salaries of over £1,000 per annum. There were 47 awards and agreements affected by the former Act. This Act, so far as private employers were concerned, was repealed by Act No. 26 of 1934, assented to 28th December, 1934, and any deduction made under orders of the Court ceased to have effect.

The Reduction of Rents Act Continuance Act 1934 extended the operation of this Act until 31st December, 1935, but no legislation has been introduced to extend the operation beyond that date.

Legislation of industrial interest passed during 1935 comprised two amendments of the Industrial Arbitration Act, including a consolidation of these Acts.

(vii) *Tasmania*.—During the year, Wages Boards made eighteen determinations, but no industrial agreement under the State Act was filed. The determinations made covered employees engaged in the following industries and callings:—Country Councils' employees; grocers; cycle makers; employees of Insurance companies; motor garage employees; employees in the building trade; furniture makers and electrolytic zinc workers.

The State Industrial Act in force in Tasmania provides for the inclusion of a clause in the determination for the automatic adjustment of rates of wage according to the increase or decrease in the retail price index-number. The inclusion or otherwise of this provision is decided by the Wages Boards, and a number of determinations issued embody the clause for automatic adjustment. Among the Wages Boards which have adopted this system of wage adjustment may be mentioned the following:—Bakers; Builders and Painters; Carriers; Mechanical Engineering and Founders; Electrolytic Zinc; Fuel Merchants; Jam Makers; Motor Garage; Printers; Produce Stores; Rubber Trade; Tanners; Textile Workers; and Wholesale Grocers.

At the end of the year, 56 determinations and 10 industrial agreements filed under the State Act were in force.

Legislation of industrial interest passed during the year under review comprised the Workers' Compensation Act, 1935.

(viii) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator*.—During 1935, the Arbitrator made four new determinations and 21 existing determinations were varied.

(ix) *Federal Capital Territory*.—On the 12th January, 1927, the Industrial Board appointed under the Industrial Board Ordinance 1922-1928, fixed the rates of pay and conditions of employment for workmen in the Territory as from 10th December, 1926, such rates to be binding on the Government and/or any contractor employed by it or performing work on its behalf. The wage for an unskilled labourer was fixed at 100s. per week. The Ordinance determined the rates of wage for a wide range of occupations, including construction and maintenance labourers, quarrymen, store employees, motor transport employees, watchmen and cleaners, fire brigade employees, survey hands, engineers, electricians, engine drivers and firemen, building trade employees, and timbermill and brickworks' employees. The rates of wage specified in the Ordinance were reduced in 1931 by 16½ per cent. in connexion with the general scheme of salary and wage reductions in the Commonwealth Public Service.

As a result of an application for reduction in wages by the Commonwealth Public Service Board, a variation of the Industrial Board's award was gazetted on the 20th October, 1932, whereby the wage for an unskilled labourer was reduced from 100s. to 85s. per week and this wage was further reduced to 82s. per week by a further variation which was gazetted on 2nd August, 1934. The wage was increased to 83s. 6d. from 1st August, 1935. Workers in the Territory not in Government employ are not covered by the Industrial Board's award.

An amendment of the Industrial Board Ordinance was gazetted on the 24th February, 1932, and the Board is now composed of a Chairman, a member representative of the Commonwealth Public Service Board, and a member representative of the workmen, the workmen's representative being chosen from time to time according to the matter in respect of which the Board is exercising its powers.

The Minister of any Department of State, the Public Service Board, and any organization is entitled to submit to the Board any matter in which he or it is interested, relating to wages, rates of pay or terms or other conditions of employment of workmen in the Territory; and to be represented before the Board on the hearing of such matter. The Board hears and determines all matters relating to salary, wages, rates of pay or terms or conditions of service of employment of workmen in the Territory.

An amendment to the Industrial Board Ordinance 1922-1932 gazetted on the 22nd June, 1933, modified Section 5 of the Principal Ordinance to provide that any organization registered pursuant to the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1930 is entitled to submit any matter in which it is interested to the Board.

§ 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1. **General.**—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise according to increasing age or experience were payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which obviously were not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., mining, shipping, agriculture, and pastoral. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted, but in many instances the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent, wages often are so fixed and paid; hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in each State and Australia. The average rate of wage thus computed for the industrial groups represented the arithmetical

* The adopted classification of industries is shown on page 3.

† The sum of the weekly rates of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

average† of the rates of wage payable for all classified occupations within the industrial groups. It is not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a large amount of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries as set out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting according to industrial groups was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year. The weights used for each industrial group in the computations of the average wage for male and female occupations have been published in the previous issues of the Labour Report.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28-43. In the early part of the year 1914, the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male, and 308 female) were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44-50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, a more satisfactory standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections IV. and V.) to this Report include all the more important occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to the date specified by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

2. **Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914-1935.**—The arithmetical average of the rates of wage taken into account furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 31st December, 1935, for a full week's work in each State and for Australia, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval, with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000) :—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-numbers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(a) Aus- tralia.
No. of Occupations included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,943

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st December, 1914	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
31st December, 1927	101 10	100 3	100 1	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2
31st December, 1928	102 7	99 8	101 2	96 2	99 6	93 3	100 5
30th September, 1929	103 6	101 1	101 4	97 5	100 8	94 7	101 5
31st December, 1930	99 1	96 11	92 5	92 8	99 7	92 1	96 9
31st December, 1931	93 5	82 2	89 0	75 0	84 1	79 9	86 10
31st December, 1932	84 11	77 10	88 5	72 7	81 9	78 1	81 10
31st December, 1933	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st December, 1934	83 2	78 8	88 9	75 6	84 1	79 7	82 0
31st March, 1935	83 3	79 4	88 10	75 10	84 1	80 1	82 3
30th June, 1935	83 3	79 4	88 10	76 2	84 1	80 6	82 3
30th September, 1935	83 9	79 4	88 10	76 2	84 1	80 6	82 6
31st December, 1935	84 2	79 9	88 5	77 11	84 2	81 0	82 10

INDEX-NUMBERS.

	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
30th June, 1914	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
31st December, 1914	1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,226	1,028	1,085
31st December, 1927	1,988	1,957	1,953	1,885	1,928	1,832	1,955
31st December, 1928	2,001	1,944	1,974	1,877	1,941	1,820	1,959
30th September, 1929	2,020	1,973	1,977	1,901	1,964	1,846	1,979
31st December, 1930	1,933	1,891	1,803	1,807	1,943	1,797	1,887
31st December, 1931	1,823	1,603	1,737	1,463	1,641	1,556	1,694
31st December, 1932	1,657	1,518	1,726	1,416	1,595	1,523	1,597
31st December, 1933	1,598	1,502	1,718	1,433	1,587	1,522	1,570
31st December, 1934	1,623	1,534	1,734	1,473	1,640	1,552	1,599
31st March, 1935	1,624	1,548	1,733	1,480	1,641	1,563	1,604
30th June, 1935	1,624	1,548	1,733	1,485	1,641	1,570	1,605
30th September, 1935	1,634	1,548	1,733	1,485	1,641	1,570	1,609
31st December, 1935	1,642	1,555	1,725	1,520	1,642	1,581	1,617

(a) Weighted Average.

(b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

3. **Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-1935.**—The following table shows (a) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (b) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1927 to 1935 :—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as bass (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														
	I. Wood, Furni- ture, etc.	II. Engineer- ing, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manu- factur- ing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Trans- port.	XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	XII. Agricul- tural, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Industrial Groups.(c)
RATES OF WAGE.															
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	59 2	57 2	55 2	52 10	63 9	55 8	65 4	64 11	59 8	51 1	48 7	49 5	47 0	53 10	55 3
31st December, 1914 ..	59 6	57 9	55 8	53 0	63 10	56 0	65 5	65 2	59 8	52 8	49 10	49 5	47 11	54 0	55 7
31st December, 1927 ..	104 6	102 10	99 8	98 3	113 7	101 4	112 10	109 9	103 1	97 4	103 7	94 3	93 3	96 0	100 2
31st December, 1928 ..	103 11	102 1	99 9	99 4	117 10	100 8	112 4	109 10	102 2	96 3	103 3	95 9	93 3	96 1	100 5
30th September, 1929 ..	104 8	103 11	101 1	100 0	119 3	102 7	113 5	110 6	105 2	97 8	106 7	95 10	93 5	97 0	101 5
31st December, 1930 ..	100 3	99 1	97 1	99 5	116 5	97 10	109 8	107 10	100 2	92 10	99 6	87 5	81 3	93 7	96 9
31st December, 1931 ..	85 7	86 3	88 6	83 11	102 0	85 4	98 9	102 5	86 7	83 11	81 10	80 3	85 3	83 11	86 10
31st December, 1932 ..	83 4	81 6	84 2	77 3	98 3	80 7	93 11	98 2	80 11	78 3	79 6	74 9	76 5	78 11	81 10
31st December, 1933 ..	82 8	81 4	83 3	76 7	97 6	79 5	92 3	97 0	80 4	76 9	80 9	71 11	74 10	77 5	80 6
31st December, 1934 ..	85 4	83 2	83 8	79 11	99 6	81 4	93 8	97 7	82 8	78 9	84 8	73 4	75 9	78 7	82 0
31st March, 1935 ..	85 11	83 9	84 0	79 11	99 7	81 8	94 1	97 10	83 4	79 5	85 8	73 4	76 1	78 7	82 3
30th June, 1935 ..	86 2	83 10	84 0	79 11	99 7	81 9	94 2	97 10	83 4	79 6	85 8	73 4	76 1	78 8	82 3
30th September, 1935 ..	86 4	84 1	84 3	80 3	100 2	82 0	94 5	97 10	83 9	79 11	85 8	73 4	76 5	79 0	82 6
31st December, 1935 ..	86 8	85 3	85 3	80 9	100 11	83 0	94 1	97 10	84 9	80 1	85 2	73 4	76 8	79 6	82 10
INDEX-NUMBERS.															
30th June, 1914 ..	1,154	1,116	1,077	1,031	1,243	1,086	1,275	1,267	1,164	997	948	964	918	1,050	1,079
31st December, 1914 ..	1,161	1,127	1,085	1,034	1,246	1,093	1,276	1,272	1,165	1,026	972	965	935	1,054	1,085
31st December, 1927 ..	2,039	2,006	1,944	1,917	2,216	1,977	2,202	2,142	2,012	1,900	2,021	1,839	1,820	1,872	1,955
31st December, 1928 ..	2,028	1,993	1,947	1,939	2,299	1,964	2,191	2,143	1,994	1,878	2,014	1,869	1,820	1,874	1,959
30th September, 1929 ..	2,042	2,028	1,973	1,950	2,327	2,001	2,214	2,157	2,052	1,905	2,079	1,870	1,823	1,893	1,979
31st December, 1930 ..	1,956	1,933	1,894	1,940	2,271	1,909	2,139	2,104	1,955	1,812	1,941	1,706	1,780	1,826	1,887
31st December, 1931 ..	1,669	1,683	1,727	1,638	1,991	1,664	1,926	1,999	1,690	1,638	1,596	1,566	1,663	1,637	1,694
31st December, 1932 ..	1,627	1,599	1,642	1,507	1,918	1,572	1,833	1,916	1,579	1,527	1,552	1,458	1,492	1,540	1,597
31st December, 1933 ..	1,613	1,587	1,625	1,494	1,902	1,549	1,800	1,893	1,567	1,497	1,575	1,404	1,460	1,511	1,570
31st December, 1934 ..	1,664	1,623	1,633	1,559	1,942	1,587	1,828	1,904	1,613	1,537	1,652	1,431	1,478	1,530	1,599
31st March, 1935 ..	1,676	1,634	1,639	1,559	1,943	1,593	1,836	1,908	1,626	1,549	1,672	1,431	1,484	1,534	1,604
30th June, 1935 ..	1,681	1,636	1,639	1,559	1,944	1,594	1,838	1,908	1,626	1,551	1,672	1,431	1,484	1,535	1,605
30th September, 1935 ..	1,684	1,641	1,645	1,566	1,954	1,600	1,843	1,908	1,633	1,559	1,672	1,431	1,492	1,541	1,609
31st December, 1935 ..	1,691	1,663	1,664	1,576	1,969	1,619	1,856	1,908	1,653	1,562	1,661	1,431	1,496	1,552	1,617

(a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied.

(b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

(c) Weighted average.

4. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—States, 1914-1935.**—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000) in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail price index-numbers which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 31st December, 1935. The table also gives index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at 30th April, 1914, (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.(a)
No. of Occupations included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
31st December, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
31st December, 1927 ..	53 0	52 7	53 5	49 11	58 8	52 7	52 10
31st December, 1928 ..	53 7	53 9	54 10	50 11	58 10	53 4	53 10
30th September, 1929 ..	54 1	54 1	54 10	51 3	58 10	53 7	(b)54 2
31st December, 1930 ..	53 8	53 6	52 11	51 2	60 1	53 8	53 7
31st December, 1931 ..	49 8	45 10	47 11	43 1	51 7	45 8	47 5
31st December, 1932 ..	44 8	43 0	46 9	40 11	49 7	43 4	44 2
31st December, 1933 ..	43 2	42 9	46 9	41 0	48 4	43 2	43 5
31st December, 1934 ..	44 3	43 9	47 8	43 3	49 1	44 1	44 7
31st March, 1935 ..	44 3	43 9	47 8	43 3	49 1	44 1	44 7
30th June, 1935 ..	44 10	44 1	48 0	43 9	49 1	44 8	45 0
30th September, 1935 ..	44 10	44 1	48 0	43 9	49 1	44 8	45 0
31st December, 1935 ..	44 11	44 2	48 0	43 10	49 1	44 10	45 1

INDEX-NUMBERS.

	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
30th June, 1914 ..	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
31st December, 1914 ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
31st December, 1927 ..	1,050	1,034	1,066	1,838	2,160	1,935	1,945
31st December, 1928 ..	1,073	1,079	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,964	1,980
30th September, 1929 ..	1,092	1,089	2,020	1,887	2,165	1,973	1,992
31st December, 1930 ..	1,074	1,068	1,947	1,884	2,211	1,976	1,971
31st December, 1931 ..	1,828	1,688	1,765	1,584	1,900	1,681	1,746
31st December, 1932 ..	1,644	1,583	1,720	1,505	1,826	1,595	1,624
31st December, 1933 ..	1,580	1,573	1,720	1,510	1,778	1,587	1,559
31st December, 1934 ..	1,628	1,609	1,755	1,541	1,808	1,623	1,636
31st March, 1935 ..	1,628	1,609	1,755	1,541	1,808	1,623	1,636
30th June, 1935 ..	1,650	1,623	1,767	1,558	1,808	1,643	1,652
30th September, 1935 ..	1,650	1,623	1,767	1,558	1,808	1,643	1,652
31st December, 1935 ..	1,654	1,626	1,767	1,561	1,808	1,650	1,655

(a) Weighted average.

(b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

5. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914–1935.**—The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1927 to 1935 in the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period.

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April, 1914 (27s. 2d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.					
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I., II., V., and VI. All Other Manu- facturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.(a)	XIV. Miscel- laneous.	All Groups.(b)

RATES OF WAGE.						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	22 6	24 9	26 11	31 1	30 2	27 2
31st December, 1914 ..	23 5	24 11	27 0	30 2	31 4	27 5
31st December, 1927 ..	48 9	52 7	53 2	54 5	52 8	52 10
31st December, 1928 ..	49 3	54 2	53 1	55 1	52 10	53 10
30th September, 1929 ..	49 5	54 6	53 11	55 1	53 4	54 2
31st December, 1930 ..	48 4	54 2	52 7	54 2	52 10	53 7
31st December, 1931 ..	44 4	45 5	46 11	50 9	49 10	47 5
31st December, 1932 ..	41 0	42 4	44 2	46 2	47 0	44 2
31st December, 1933 ..	40 6	41 11	43 5	43 4	45 11	43 5
31st December, 1934 ..	40 8	43 9	44 2	45 11	47 2	44 7
31st March, 1935	40 8	43 9	44 2	45 11	47 2	44 7
30th June, 1935	40 10	44 5	44 4	46 2	46 5	45 0
30th September, 1935 ..	40 10	44 5	44 4	46 2	46 5	45 0
31st December, 1935 ..	42 1	44 5	44 8	46 3	46 5	45 1

INDEX-NUMBERS.						
30th June, 1914	828	911	991	1,144	1,110	1,000
31st December, 1914 ..	862	917	994	1,110	1,153	1,008
31st December, 1927 ..	1,793	1,936	1,958	2,001	1,937	1,945
31st December, 1928 ..	1,813	1,993	1,954	2,029	1,946	1,980
30th September, 1929 ..	1,819	2,006	1,984	2,029	1,963	1,992
31st December, 1930 ..	1,777	1,994	1,934	1,994	1,945	1,971
31st December, 1931 ..	1,630	1,672	1,728	1,869	1,834	1,746
31st December, 1932 ..	1,508	1,559	1,625	1,700	1,730	1,624
31st December, 1933 ..	1,491	1,542	1,599	1,594	1,691	1,599
31st December, 1934 ..	1,497	1,609	1,626	1,689	1,737	1,640
31st March, 1935	1,497	1,609	1,626	1,689	1,737	1,640
30th June, 1935	1,504	1,633	1,633	1,700	1,708	1,656
30th September, 1935 ..	1,504	1,633	1,633	1,700	1,708	1,656
31st December, 1935 ..	1,549	1,633	1,645	1,701	1,708	1,659

(a) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied.

(b) Weighted average.

6. **Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1935.**—

(i) *General.*—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some

purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections IV. and V.) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables give the average number of hours per week for each State in industrial groups.

The tables show (a) the average weekly wage; (b) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work; and (c) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise hence the necessary definite particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wages are not available.

For purposes of comparison the general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (i.e., per hour) is to eliminate differences between the several States due to unequal working time.

(ii) *Adult Males*.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1935:—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1935.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	89/1	82/11	92/11	82/10	84/0	85/7	86/8
	Working Hours	45.74	47.97	44.03	46.82	47.90	47.90	46.39
	Hourly Wage	1/11½	1/8½	2/1½	1/5½	1/9½	1/9½	1/10½
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	87/3	82/2	89/7	82/11	86/3	86/7	85/3
	Working Hours	44.03	46.13	44.00	46.49	44.45	45.64	45.05
	Hourly Wage	1/11½	1/9½	2/0½	1/9½	1/11½	1/10½	1/10½
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	87/1	81/0	88/1	86/10	85/4	82/11	85/4
	Working Hours	44.60	46.98	44.36	46.36	45.80	47.94	45.54
	Hourly Wage	1/11½	1/8½	1/11½	1/10½	1/10½	1/8½	1/10½
IV. Clothing, Boots, &c. ..	Weekly Wage	79/4	80/6	84/2	84/1	86/7	77/0	80/9
	Working Hours	44.00	45.17	44.00	44.00	44.00	46.29	44.54
	Hourly Wage	1/9½	1/9½	1/11	1/11	1/11½	1/8	1/9½
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	104/1	98/6	101/4	93/4	108/8	93/8	100/11
	Working Hours	43.38	43.63	44.00	43.68	42.79	43.35	43.53
	Hourly Wage	2/4½	2/3	2/3½	2/1½	2/6½	2/2	2/3½
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	Weekly Wage	84/11	79/10	85/6	82/5	85/7	84/8	83/0
	Working Hours	44.45	46.89	44.39	46.34	45.27	46.09	45.56
	Hourly Wage	1/11	1/8½	1/11	1/9½	1/10½	1/10	1/9½
VII. Building ..	Weekly Wage	97/4	92/3	94/7	89/7	90/9	89/9	94/1
	Working Hours	43.66	44.33	40.00	44.44	44.13	44.59	43.59
	Hourly Wage	2/2½	2/1	2/4½	2/0½	2/0½	2/0½	2/2
VIII. Mining(b) ..	Weekly Wage	103/1	85/2	108/4	71/6	95/5	95/7	97/10
	Working Hours	42.95	44.76	43.47	43.79	43.65	44.92	43.62
	Hourly Wage	2/4½	1/10½	2/6	1/7½	2/2½	2/1½	2/3
IX. Rail and Tram Services ..	Weekly Wage	85/8	83/0	88/2	80/6	86/4	80/2	84/9
	Working Hours	44.38	47.59	44.00	48.00	43.79	48.00	45.58
	Hourly Wage	1/11½	1/9	1/11	1/8½	1/11½	1/8	1/10½
X. Other Land Transport ..	Weekly Wage	82/9	75/3	86/3	75/3	81/7	79/2	80/1
	Working Hours	44.00	47.73	44.00	48.00	46.50	48.00	45.74
	Hourly Wage	1/10½	1/7	1/11½	1/6½	1/9	1/7½	1/9

(a) Particulars relate to the average weighted weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (b) Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State.

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1935—continued.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
XI. Shipping, etc.	Weekly Wage(b)	85/4	85/3	83/7	86/9	83/11	85/10	85/2
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	Weekly Wage(c)	70/7	71/4	83/	68/5	75/0	74/11	73/4
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Weekly Wage(c)	78/6	74/8	78/7	73/10	77/10	65/9	76/8
	Working Hours	44.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	45.89
	Hourly Wage	1/9½	1/6½	1/9½	1/6½	1/7½	1/4½	1/8
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	Weekly Wage	81/0	77/4	85/6	75/2	78/3	75/9	79/7
	Working Hours	44.54	47.74	44.00	47.62	47.23	47.88	46.03
	Hourly Wage	1/9½	1/7½	1/11½	1/7	1/8	1/7	1/8½
All Groups	Weekly Wage	84/2	79/9	88/5	77/11	84/2	81/0	82/10
All Groups excepting XI and XII.	Weekly Wage	87/6	81/4	90/7	86/1	86/0	82/8	85/2
	Working Hours	44.18	46.74	43.60	46.63	45.48	46.75	45.26
	Hourly Wage	1/11½	1/9	2/1	1/8½	1/10½	1/9½	1/10½

(a) Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (b) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation where provided. (c) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

(iii) *Adult Females.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1935 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Females—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1935.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.(a)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage	42/7	42/6	40/5	37/11	38/1	44/0	42/1
	Working Hours	44.80	47.33	45.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	46.17
	Hourly Wage	0/11½	0/10½	0/10½	0/9½	0/10½	0/11	0/11
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Weekly Wage	44/5	44/6	45/6	45/7	46/2	42/3	44/5
	Working Hours	44.00	44.86	44.00	44.00	44.00	45.33	44.41
	Hourly Wage	1/0	0/11½	1/0½	1/0½	1/0½	0/11½	1/0
I., II., V., & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	42/6	46/7	44/6	43/0	..	46/0	44/8
	Working Hours	44.19	45.73	44.14	46.19	..	44.00	45.05
	Hourly Wage	0.11½	1/0½	1/0	0/11½	..	1/0½	1/0
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	Weekly Wage(b)	44/4	46/11	48/3	38/3	52/5	50/6	46/3
	Working Hours	43.38	46.15	44.00	48.00	47.20	48.00	45.10
	Hourly Wage	1/0½	1/0½	1/1½	0/9½	1/1½	1/0½	1/0½
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	Weekly Wage	47/7	44/0	54/6	40/0	..	..	46/5
	Working Hours	44.00	46.00	44.00	48.00	..	..	45.14
	Hourly Wage	1/1	0/11½	1/2½	0/10	..	..	1/0½
All Groups	Weekly Wage	44/11	44/2	48/0	42/5	49/1	44/10	45/0
	Working Hours	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
	Hourly Wage	1/0½	0/11½	1/1	0/11	1/1	0/11½	1/0

(a) Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (b) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—States, 1891 to 1935.**—the following table shows the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1935. The wages given in this table relate to the 31st December, in each year.

Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
N.S.W. ..	44	1 43	11 51	5 56	2 94	0 102	7 102	11 99	1 93	5 84	11 81	11 83	2 84
Victoria ..	40	5 40	9 50	6 54	7 86	1 99	8 101	1 96	11 82	2 77	10 77	0 78	8 79
Queensland ..	46	6 46	2 51	1 53	5 91	6 101	2 101	2 92	5 89	0 88	5 88	1 88	9 88
S. Australia ..	41	7 42	0 51	11 54	5 82	8 96	2 97	0 92	8 75	6 72	7 73	5 75	6 77
W. Australia ..	52	4 53	11 59	0 62	10 89	9 99	6 100	7 99	7 84	1 81	9 81	4 84	1 84
Tasmania ..	38	6 36	10 41	0 52	8 85	9 93	3 94	8 92	1 79	9 78	1 78	0 79	7 81
Australia(a)	43	5 43	5 51	3 55	7 89	10 100	5 101	2 96	9 86	10 81	10 80	6 82	0 82

INDEX NUMBERS.

N.S. Wales ..	861	858	1,003	1,096	1,835	2,001	2,007	1,933	1,823	1,657	1,598	1,623	1,642
Victoria ..	789	796	985	1,065	1,679	1,944	1,972	1,891	1,603	1,518	1,502	1,534	1,555
Queensland ..	908	901	997	1,042	1,785	1,974	1,975	1,803	1,737	1,726	1,718	1,732	1,725
S. Australia ..	811	819	1,013	1,062	1,613	1,877	1,896	1,807	1,463	1,416	1,433	1,473	1,520
W. Australia ..	1,022	1,052	1,152	1,226	1,751	1,941	1,963	1,943	1,641	1,595	1,587	1,640	1,642
Tasmania ..	751	719	799	1,028	1,674	1,820	1,848	1,757	1,556	1,523	1,522	1,552	1,581
Australia(a)	848	848	1,000	1,085	1,752	1,959	1,974	1,887	1,694	1,597	1,570	1,599	1,617

(a) Weighted average.

8. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1935.**—The following table shows for various years the average weekly wages payable in each industrial group. The wages relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Group I.	52	5 52	3 57	8 59	6 95	1 103	11 104	10 100	3 85	7 83	4 82	8 85	4 86
" II.	47	8 48	5 54	6 57	9 92	5 102	1 103	6 99	1 86	3 81	6 81	4 83	2 85
" III.	38	2 44	7 50	9 55	8 89	3 99	9 100	10 97	1 88	6 84	2 83	3 83	8 85
" IV.	36	8 36	3 50	3 53	0 86	5 99	4 99	6 99	5 83	11 77	3 76	7 79	11 80
" V.	53	5 51	0 58	11 63	10 99	6 117	10 119	1 116	5 102	0 98	3 97	6 99	6 100
" VI.	46	4 46	5 51	11 56	0 88	11 100	8 102	2 97	10 85	4 80	7 79	5 81	4 83
" VII.	50	6 53	10 62	1 65	5 95	7 112	4 113	0 109	8 98	9 93	11 92	3 93	8 94
" VIII.	58	1 54	8 61	2 65	2 103	10 109	10 110	7 107	10 102	5 98	2 97	0 97	7 97
" IX.	50	10 52	4 57	0 59	8 93	1 102	2 105	2 100	2 86	7 80	11 80	4 82	8 84
" X.	39	6 40	9 46	7 52	8 87	3 96	3 96	9 92	10 83	11 78	3 76	9 78	9 80
" XI.	32	2 38	5 44	7 49	10 88	0 103	3 107	0 99	6 81	10 79	6 80	9 84	8 85
" XII.	34	10 32	1 43	0 49	5 87	1 95	9 95	6 87	5 80	3 74	9 71	11 73	4 73
" XIII.	32	10 30	8 45	5 47	11 80	6 93	3 92	6 81	3 85	3 76	5 74	10 75	9 76
" XIV.	39	7 38	10 47	7 54	0 84	11 96	1 96	8 93	7 83	11 78	11 77	5 78	7 79
ALL GROUPS (a)	43	5 43	5 51	3 55	7 89	10 100	5 101	2 96	9 86	10 81	10 80	6 82	0 82

(a) Weighted average.

Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group—continued.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

INDEX NUMBERS.

Industrial Group.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	1,023	1,019	1,125	1,161	1,855	2,028	2,046	1,956	1,669	1,627	1,613	1,664	1,691
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	931	945	1,064	1,127	1,803	1,993	2,019	1,933	1,683	1,589	1,587	1,623	1,663
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	745	871	991	1,085	1,742	1,947	1,967	1,894	1,727	1,642	1,625	1,633	1,664
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	716	708	981	1,034	1,687	1,939	1,942	1,940	1,638	1,507	1,494	1,559	1,576
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1,043	996	1,149	1,246	1,941	2,299	2,323	2,271	1,991	1,918	1,902	1,942	1,969
VI. Other Manufacturing	904	907	1,013	1,093	1,736	1,964	1,994	1,909	1,664	1,572	1,549	1,587	1,619
VII. Building ..	986	1,050	1,213	1,276	1,865	2,191	2,205	2,139	1,926	1,833	1,800	1,828	1,836
VIII. Mining ..	1,134	1,067	1,194	1,272	2,026	2,143	2,157	2,104	1,999	1,916	1,893	1,904	1,908
IX. Rail and Tram Services ..	992	1,021	1,113	1,165	1,816	1,994	2,052	1,955	1,690	1,579	1,567	1,613	1,653
X. Other Land Transport	772	795	910	1,026	1,702	1,878	1,888	1,812	1,638	1,527	1,497	1,537	1,562
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	745	751	871	972	1,716	2,014	2,087	1,941	1,596	1,552	1,575	1,652	1,661
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc. ..	680	627	839	965	1,699	1,869	1,863	1,706	1,566	1,458	1,404	1,431	1,431
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	641	598	887	935	1,571	1,820	1,804	1,780	1,663	1,492	1,460	1,478	1,496
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	773	759	929	1,054	1,656	1,874	1,886	1,826	1,637	1,540	1,511	1,530	1,552
All Groups(a) ..	848	848	1,000	1,085	1,752	1,959	1,974	1,887	1,694	1,597	1,570	1,599	1,617

(a) Weighted average.

9. **Hourly Rates of Wages (a)—1914-1935.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers in each State at the dates specified.

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Male Workers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly wage for Australia—30th April, 1914 (13.96d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914 ..	1 2	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 1	1 2
31st December, 1921	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1923	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1924	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1925	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1926	2 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2	2 4	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1927	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1928	2 4	2 2	2 4	2 1	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0	2 3
" " 1929	2 4	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4	2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3
" " 1930	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{4}$
" " 1931	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
" " 1932	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7	1 10	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10
" " 1933	1 11	1 8	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1934	1 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{4}$
" " 1935	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9	2 1	1 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

(a) Weighted average computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Male Workers—continued.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly wage for Australia—30th April, 1914 (13.96d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th April, 1914 ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st December, 1921	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
" " 1923	1,775	1,790	1,808	1,676	1,754	1,696	1,771
" " 1924	1,761	1,790	1,838	1,709	1,771	1,706	1,774
" " 1925	1,808	1,823	1,988	1,761	1,827	1,723	1,829
" " 1926	1,944	1,864	1,997	1,776	1,878	1,746	1,900
" " 1927	1,980	1,880	1,998	1,800	1,882	1,731	1,920
" " 1928	2,004	1,867	2,001	1,788	1,916	1,728	1,928
" " 1929	2,011	1,895	2,001	1,808	1,923	1,751	1,940
" " 1930	1,912	1,813	1,846	1,724	1,922	1,708	1,851
" " 1931	1,873	1,527	1,749	1,383	1,617	1,480	1,676
" " 1932	1,701	1,451	1,748	1,355	1,584	1,464	1,584
" " 1933	1,655	1,438	1,775	1,372	1,571	1,463	1,567
" " 1934	1,676	1,484	1,782	1,410	1,624	1,494	1,594
" " 1935	1,703	1,496	1,782	1,476	1,626	1,519	1,617

10. **Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour—Adult Males.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1921 to 1935. Index-numbers are given for each State, based on the average weekly hours at each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. (a)
30th April, 1914 ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
31st December, 1921	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
" " 1923	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
" " 1924	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
" " 1925	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
" " 1926	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
" " 1927	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
" " 1928	44.17	46.70	43.96	46.67	45.30	46.85	45.27
" " 1929	44.14	46.83	43.96	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
" " 1930	45.64	46.85	44.43	46.83	45.55	47.09	45.98
" " 1931	44.22	46.88	44.98	46.83	45.55	46.76	45.51
" " 1932	44.19	46.86	44.99	46.83	45.51	46.75	45.49
" " 1933	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36
" " 1934	44.23	46.82	44.00	46.83	45.51	46.77	45.36
" " 1935	44.18	46.74	43.69	46.63	45.48	46.75	45.26

(a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers—continued.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th April, 1914 ..	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	1,000
31st December, 1921	933	960	930	962	945	957	945
" " 1923	955	962	930	961	954	966	954
" " 1924	955	960	928	960	951	966	954
" " 1925	956	960	897	960	945	966	949
" " 1926	910	959	898	960	936	966	931
" " 1927	908	957	898	956	935	964	929
" " 1928	903	954	898	954	926	957	925
" " 1929	902	957	898	957	932	962	927
" " 1930	933	958	908	957	931	962	940
" " 1931	904	958	919	957	931	956	930
" " 1932	903	958	919	957	930	955	930
" " 1933	904	957	899	957	930	956	927
" " 1934	904	957	899	957	930	956	927
" " 1935	903	955	893	953	929	955	925

(a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

II. Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1935—Adult Females.—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State at the dates specified.

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Female Workers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly rate of wage for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (6.64d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914 ..	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 5½	0 9½	0 6	0 6½
31st December, 1921	1 1	1 0½	1 1½	0 11½	1 2½	1 0	1 0½
" " 1923	1 1	1 0½	1 1½	1 0	1 2½	1 0½	1 1
" " 1924	1 0½	1 1	1 1½	1 0	1 2½	1 0½	1 1
" " 1925	1 1	1 1½	1 2	1 0½	1 3½	1 0½	1 1½
" " 1926	1 1½	1 1½	1 2½	1 1	1 3½	1 1	1 1½
" " 1927	1 2½	1 1½	1 2½	1 1	1 3½	1 1½	1 2
" " 1928	1 2½	1 2½	1 3	1 1½	1 3½	1 2	1 2½
" " 1929	1 2½	1 2½	1 3	1 1½	1 3½	1 2	1 2½
" " 1930	1 2	1 2	1 2½	1 1½	1 3½	1 2	1 2½
" " 1931	1 1½	1 0	1 1	0 11½	1 1½	1 0	1 0½
" " 1932	1 0½	0 11½	1 0½	0 10½	1 1	0 11½	0 11½
" " 1933	0 11½	0 11½	1 0½	0 10½	1 0½	0 11½	0 11½
" " 1934	1 0	0 11½	1 1	0 11½	1 1	0 11½	1 0
" " 1935	1 0½	0 11½	1 1	0 11½	1 1	0 11½	1 0

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Female Workers—continued.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th April, 1914 ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	1,000
31st December, 1921	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
" " 1923	1,943	1,937	1,997	1,815	2,215	1,831	1,944
" " 1924	1,929	1,943	2,017	1,821	2,236	1,898	1,949
" " 1925	1,944	2,000	2,125	1,913	2,280	1,893	1,995
" " 1926	2,080	2,059	2,169	1,959	2,319	1,952	2,078
" " 1927	2,175	2,084	2,193	1,958	2,327	1,985	2,125
" " 1928	2,205	2,140	2,250	2,003	2,333	2,092	2,172
" " 1929	2,218	2,154	2,252	2,015	2,333	2,108	2,182
" " 1930	2,113	2,127	2,172	2,011	2,383	2,105	2,128
" " 1931	2,044	1,822	1,943	1,688	2,045	1,791	1,910
" " 1932	1,837	1,711	1,863	1,605	1,967	1,700	1,777
" " 1933	1,776	1,700	1,919	1,611	1,916	1,691	1,752
" " 1934	1,819	1,738	1,956	1,609	1,947	1,730	1,797
" " 1935	1,848	1,758	1,971	1,721	1,947	1,759	1,818

12. Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour—Adult Females.—

The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for female workers in each State and Australia at 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1921 to 1935. Index-numbers are given for each State based on the average weekly hours at each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000.)

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Female Workers during a Full Working Week.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (49.08), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
30th April, 1914 ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
31st December, 1921	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
" " 1923	45.81	46.13	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.98
" " 1924	45.98	46.08	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	46.02
" " 1925	46.17	45.83	44.00	46.10	45.57	47.86	45.78
" " 1926	44.02	45.60	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
" " 1927	44.02	45.58	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
" " 1928	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
" " 1929	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
" " 1930	45.85	45.44	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	45.48
" " 1931	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
" " 1932	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
" " 1933	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
" " 1934	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81
" " 1935	43.93	45.44	44.03	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.81

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Female Workers during a Full Working Week—continued.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (49.08), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th April, 1914 ..	1,005	989	1,005	1,005	992	1,034	1,000
31st December, 1921	918	938	930	939	937	975	931
" " 1923	933	940	929	939	937	975	937
" " 1924	937	939	929	939	937	975	938
" " 1925	941	934	896	939	928	975	933
" " 1926	897	929	897	939	928	975	916
" " 1927	897	929	897	939	928	975	916
" " 1928	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1929	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1930	934	926	897	938	928	939	927
" " 1931	895	926	908	938	928	939	914
" " 1932	895	926	908	938	928	939	914
" " 1933	895	926	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1934	895	926	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1935	895	926	897	938	928	939	913

13. Nominal and Effective Wages.—(i) *General.* Wages are said to be *nominal* when they represent the actual amounts of money received in return for labour, and are described as *effective* or *real* when their equivalence in purchasing power is expressed, that is, their purchasing power according to some definite composite unit or regimen the cost of which is ascertained at a particular date or during a particular period adopted as a datum for reference. The relation between nominal and *effective* or *real* wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. 11.

(ii) *Effective or Real Weekly Wage Index-numbers*—1901 to 1935. In computing these *effective* wage index-numbers for the respective years, the nominal wage index-numbers for each State have been divided by the retail price index-numbers (food, groceries and rent of all houses) for its respective capital city. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in *effective* or *real* wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for the years prior to 1914 are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, and in this respect differ from those in the preceding sections. However, so far as the years 1901 and 1911 are concerned, inasmuch as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was comparatively slight, the index-numbers, therefore, as quoted may be regarded as substantially accurate.

Effective or Real Wages (Full Work)—Adult Males.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
N.S.W. ..	961	973	906	911	1,035	1,079	1,089	1,050	1,107	1,160	1,150	1,138	1,101	1,095
Victoria ..	913	1,037	961	875	1,069	1,095	1,120	1,084	1,158	1,162	1,126	1,130	1,114	1,092
Queensland	1,172	1,090	1,038	1,036	1,183	1,222	1,236	1,220	1,317	1,345	1,376	1,377	1,377	1,323
S. Australia	948	957	929	853	1,076	1,073	1,089	1,067	1,166	1,178	1,133	1,144	1,144	1,149
W. Australia	1,024	1,023	1,070	1,012	1,165	1,199	1,156	1,143	1,229	1,232	1,212	1,246	1,221	1,224
Tasmania ..	827	838	942	830	1,037	1,072	1,099	1,064	1,111	1,114	1,067	1,094	1,086	1,099
Australia	964	1,000	948	911	1,072	1,102	1,115	1,082	1,152	1,185	1,168	1,178	1,148	1,133

In the preceding table the *effective* wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911, and, as the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the *effective* wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus, comparing 1935 with 1901 and with 1911, there has been an increase in the average *effective* wage in all States, but comparisons with 1934 reveal a gain in the three smaller States and a decline in the three larger ones with the Australian rate consequently lower.

14. Effective or Real Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1935.—

In the preceding paragraph, particulars are given as to variations in *effective* wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, but not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913, the data available as to unemployment were so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment could not be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment for Australia and the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year. For the year 1914 and subsequent years, the wage index-numbers, percentages of unemployment, and retail price index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (see Chapter III.). These percentages of unemployment (converted into terms of employment*) are applied to the index-numbers in Column I. to obtain rate of wage index-numbers allowing for unemployment, which are shown in Column III. computed with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. In column IV. the price index-numbers are shown, and in Columns V. and VI., the *effective* or *real* wage index-numbers are given for full work and allowing for unemployment respectively. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and III., respectively by the corresponding figures in Column IV. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."† A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and V. shows the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VI. (see graph on page 8) show variations in *effective* wages after allowing not only for variations in prices, but for unemployment also.

* e.g. (1912)—95.3: 94.5:: 1,051: 1,042.

† This expression must not be confused with "Standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (see Labour Report No. 1) that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort," merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may or may not result in or be accompanied by a change in the "standard of living."

Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective or Real Wage Index-Numbers.(a)

Year.	I. Nominal Weekly Wage Index- numbers.	II. Percentage Unem- ployed.	III. Rate of Wage Index-numbers, allowing for Unemployment. Recomputed. (1911 = 1,000).	IV. Retail Price Index- numbers. Food, Groceries and Rent (all houses).	Effective or Real Wage Index-numbers.	
					V. Full Work.	VI. Allowing for Un- employ- ment.
1901	848	6.6	832	880	964	945
1909	923	5.8	913	948	974	963
1910	955	5.6	945	970	985	974
1911	1,000	4.7	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,051	5.5	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913	1,076	5.3	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914	1,081	8.3	1,040	1,140	948	912
1915	1,092	9.3	1,039	1,278	854	813
1916	1,144	5.8	1,131	1,324	864	854
1917	1,226	7.1	1,195	1,318	930	907
1918	1,270	5.8	1,255	1,362	932	921
1919	1,370	6.6	1,343	1,510	907	889
1920	1,627	6.5	1,596	1,785	911	894
1921	1,826	11.2	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002
1922	1,801	9.3	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072
1923	1,805	7.1	1,760	1,700	1,062	1,035
1924	1,840	8.9	1,759	1,681	1,095	1,046
1925	1,861	8.8	1,781	1,722	1,081	1,034
1926	1,914	7.1	1,866	1,786	1,072	1,045
1927	1,946	7.0	1,899	1,766	1,102	1,075
1928	1,963	10.8	1,837	1,760	1,115	1,044
1929	1,972	11.1	1,839	1,822	1,082	1,009
1930	1,939	19.3	1,642	1,683	1,152	976
1931	1,752	27.4	1,335	1,479	1,185	903
1932	1,639	29.0	1,221	1,403	1,168	870
1933	1,584	25.1	1,245	1,345	1,178	926
1934	1,590	20.5	1,326	1,385	1,148	957
1935	1,609	16.5	1,410	1,420	1,133	993

(a) As to the effect in abnormal periods, see Section IV., par. 3 of Labour Report No. 6.

NOTE.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the percentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onward these figures in addition to those for retail prices are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the *effective* or *real* wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VI., unemployment was less in 1911—the base year, than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911. The first occasion on which the *effective* wage was higher than in 1911 was in the year 1921.

Retail prices rose slightly in 1935, but as nominal wages rose to a lesser extent than prices, the *effective* wage index-number for full work fell from 1,148 to 1,133. As unemployment decreased considerably, compared with the preceding year, the index-number allowing for unemployment increased.

from 957 to 993. Comparison with 1911 shows that the *effective* wage for full time work was 13.3 per cent. higher, but allowing for unemployment was 0.7 per cent. lower during 1935.

15. Productive Activity.—The preceding table shows the movement in *real* (or *effective*) wages, i.e., wages measured in retail purchasing power over food and housing. A parallel problem is the measure of productivity, i.e., the quantity of production (irrespective of prices) in relation to population or persons engaged in production.

The following table shows the total value of production from various sources during the years specified :—

Estimated Value of Australian Production.

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1908 ..	37,150	46,468	16,564	4,368	24,355	33,956	162,861
1909 ..	41,056	52,336	16,571	4,504	22,893	36,913	174,273
1910 ..	39,752	56,017	19,086	5,072	23,030	42,442	185,399
1911 ..	38,774	52,729	20,154	5,868	23,303	47,531	188,359
1912 ..	45,754	56,148	21,713	6,745	25,475	53,401	209,236
1913 ..	46,162	63,146	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	220,884
1914 ..	36,052	67,085	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	213,552
1915 ..	75,475	70,172	22,399	6,253	22,060	59,212	255,571
1916 ..	61,255	83,054	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	261,996
1917 ..	59,641	91,979	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	279,418
1918 ..	59,036	96,662	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	291,875
1919-20 ..	72,202	111,683	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	343,697
1920-21 ..	112,801	90,641	52,613	11,136	21,675	101,778	390,644
1921-22 ..	81,890	75,054	44,417	10,519	20,029	112,517	344,426
1922-23 ..	84,183	97,127	43,542	11,124	20,281	123,188	379,445
1923-24 ..	81,166	110,216	42,112	11,866	22,184	132,732	400,276
1924-25 ..	107,163	127,301	45,190	12,357	24,592	137,977	454,580
1925-26 ..	89,267	113,556	48,278	12,784	24,529	143,256	431,670
1926-27 ..	98,295	111,716	46,980	12,790	23,939	153,634	447,354
1927-28 ..	84,328	124,554	50,261	12,181	23,015	158,562	452,901
1928-29 ..	89,440	116,733	50,717	11,617	19,539	159,759	447,805
1929-30 ..	77,109	84,563	49,398	11,371	17,912	149,184	389,537
1930-31 ..	70,500	69,499	43,067	8,313	15,361	112,966	319,706
1931-32 ..	74,489	61,540	41,478	7,703	13,352	106,456	305,018
1932-33 ..	75,562	64,851	39,622	8,470	15,583	114,136	318,224
1933-34 ..	70,731	95,613	40,306	9,605	17,608	123,355	357,218
1934-35 ..	68,587	74,556	44,763	10,856	19,949	137,349	356,060

In previous issues of this Report, an attempt was made to measure the quantity of material production by means of production price index-numbers. These index-numbers have never been regarded as satisfactory over a long period, and there is danger in continuing them further in respect to manufacturing production. (See Production Bulletin No. 24, page 112.) In

the absence of a satisfactory measure of the *quantity* of production, the retail price index-numbers have been applied to the value of production in the same manner as applied to nominal wages to measure their relative purchasing power. The results may be taken to indicate the purchasing power in retail prices of the things produced, and for convenience will hereafter be called *real* production.

Two tables are given:—The first shows *real* production per head of population, but any deductions therefrom must take into account the following considerations. The production considered is material production only, and takes no account of services. As civilization advances, material production becomes less important relative to services, and a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in such production. For example, the use of the motor car, the cinema and wireless is comparatively recent, and in connexion therewith, a much larger number of people is employed in services than in material production. It follows, therefore, that material production per head of population will not measure accurately the progress of productive efficiency, but will tend to give too low a value. Unemployment, of course, will also depress it.

A better measure is given by *real* production per person engaged in material production. The second table attempts to give this. The result will give a better measure of productive efficiency, but will not take into account the effect of unemployment, though the index may be somewhat depressed by short time and rationing.

The tables tell different stories. Before unemployment became severe in 1930, *real* production per head, as shown in the last column of the first table, had remained substantially steady, with minor fluctuations since 1906. Whatever gain had been made in productive efficiency had been counterbalanced by the gradual change over from production of goods to production of services. Coincident with the heavy increase in unemployment between the years 1930 and 1933, the maximum being reached in 1932, the index fell sharply from its normal figure of about 100 to 76 in 1930–31. This would imply a fall in average *real* income of about 24 per cent. from the normal level, taking unemployment into account. During the following three years the index rose to 96, equivalent to an increase in *real* production of 26 per cent. In 1934–35, however, the index fell to 92, due principally to the rise in the retail price index-number while the value of production showed little change. These figures indicate a rise in *real* production over that of the lowest point of the depression of 26 per cent. in 1933–34 and 21 per cent. in 1934–35.

The index of *real* production per person engaged, as given in the last column of the second table, shows on the other hand an appreciable upward tendency. It rose steeply during the war, as might have been expected, fell somewhat after the war, and recovered again. For 1929–30, it fell to 105, due to the lag in the fall of retail prices, but increased during the next four years to 125 only to fall again in 1934–35 to 115 with the fall in wool prices during that year. This high figure for *real* production per person engaged implies a high *real* wage for those in employment, and is consistent with available information concerning rates of *effective* or *real* wages, which more than maintained in recent years the high level reached in the years 1927 to 1929.

Production per Head of Population.

Year.	Value of Material Production.			Retail Price Index-Number. (a) 1911 = 1,000.	Real Production per head of population (measured in retail purchasing power). 1911 = 100.
	Total, £1,000.	Per head of population.			
		Actual.	Index-Number. 1911 = 100.		
		£			
1911 ..	188,359	41.2	100	1,000	100
1913 ..	220,884	45.1	110	1,104	99
1914 ..	213,552	43.0	104	1,140	92
1916 ..	261,996	53.3	129	1,324	98
1917 ..	279,418	56.1	136	1,318	103
1918 ..	291,875	57.5	140	1,362	102
1919-20 ..	343,697	64.9	158	1,624	97
1920-21 ..	390,644	72.2	175	1,821	96
1921-22 ..	344,426	62.5	152	1,600	95
1922-23 ..	379,445	67.4	163	1,642	100
1923-24 ..	400,276	69.6	169	1,714	99
1924-25 ..	454,580	77.3	188	1,690	111
1925-26 ..	431,670	72.0	175	1,766	99
1926-27 ..	447,354	73.1	178	1,763	101
1927-28 ..	452,901	72.5	176	1,776	99
1928-29 ..	447,805	70.5	171	1,785	96
1929-30 ..	389,537	60.6	147	1,783	83
1930-31 ..	319,706	49.2	120	1,574	76
1931-32 ..	305,018	46.5	113	1,432	79
1932-33 ..	318,224	48.2	117	1,358	86
1933-34 ..	357,218	53.7	130	1,365	96
1934-35 ..	356,060	53.1	129	1,399	92

(a) Retail prices of food, groceries, and housing (all houses) for six capital cities.

Production per Person Engaged.

Year.	Number engaged in Material Production.(a)	Value of Material Production per person engaged in production.(a)		Real Production per person engaged (measured in retail purchasing power). 1911 = 100.
		Actual.	Index-Number. 1911 = 100.	
	(1,000.)			
1911 ..	728	257	100	100
1913 ..	756	290	113	102
1914 ..	733	289	113	99
1916 ..	685	381	148	112
1917 ..	683	408	159	120
1918 ..	685	424	165	121
1919-20 ..	743	460	179	110
1920-21 ..	760	510	199	109
1921-22 ..	775	441	172	107
1922-23 ..	793	475	185	113
1923-24 ..	810	491	191	111
1924-25 ..	826	547	213	126
1925-26 ..	831	515	201	114
1926-27 ..	841	527	205	116
1927-28 ..	838	536	209	118
1928-29 ..	830	536	209	117
1929-30 ..	803	482	187	105
1930-31 ..	728	431	168	107
1931-32 ..	741	411	160	112
1932-33 ..	781	407	158	117
1933-34 ..	815	437	170	125
1934-35 ..	862	412	160	115

(a) Vide following explanatory remarks.

The data for the preceding table are not complete. The numbers engaged in timber-getting are not accurately known, so that the value of production on this account, and the corresponding persons engaged, are both left out of account. Further, the information about women engaged in primary production is unsatisfactory, so that males alone are counted in primary industries. In manufacturing, the numbers are converted into equivalent male workers on the basis of relative wages for male and female workers. The column headed "numbers engaged" is therefore, rather an index than the absolute number of individuals occupied in material production, but as an index, it should be accurate enough to give a satisfactory index of production per person engaged.

§ 3. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

1. *The Basic Wage.*—(i) *General.*—The "basic" wage is determined by industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Commonwealth and State Arbitration Acts. In the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and in the industrial legislation in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, provision is made for the tribunals appointed by the Acts to determine the basic rates of wage to be paid to adult unskilled workers. In Tasmania, the provision for the declaration of a basic rate of wage is not included in the industrial Acts in force. The Wages Board system operates in this State, and each Wages Board determines the rate of wage to be paid to the unskilled worker when the determination for an industry or calling is under review. In Victoria, however, the same Wages Board system exists, but by amendments of the Factories Act, operative from 17th October, 1934, (*vide* p. 83) Wages Boards are obliged to adopt the same basic wage as that determined by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court for similar industries.

The Acts in force providing for the determination of a "basic" wage are as under :—

- (a) Australia—Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904–1934.
- (b) New South Wales—Industrial Arbitration Act 1912–1936.
- (c) Victoria—Factories and Shops Act, Nos. 4275, 1934 and 4461, 1936.
- (d) Queensland—Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1932–1935.
- (e) South Australia—The Industrial Code 1920–1935.
- (f) Western Australia—Industrial Arbitration Act 1912–1934.

The Federal Basic Wage.

(ii) *Commonwealth.*—The doctrine of a basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, and the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court in somewhat similar terms by Mr. Justice Heydon in 1905. In spite of these pronouncements, however, and of the fact that wage-fixing tribunals had been in operation as early as 1896 (in the State of Victoria) it was not until the year 1907 that the first basic wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment" on account of its having been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works. The rate of wage declared in this case was 7s. per diem or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about

five*”, and was generally referred to as the “Harvester” wage. The constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 5d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 7d. for all other expenditure.

The judgment was delivered on 8th November, 1907, in the matter of the application of H. V. McKay for an Order in terms of Section 2 (d) of the Excise Tariff 1906. The Commonwealth Parliament had by this Act imposed certain excise duties on agricultural implements, but provided that the Act should not apply to goods manufactured in Australia “under conditions as to the remuneration of labour which are declared by the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to be fair and reasonable.” The President discussed at length the meaning of “fair and reasonable”, and stated “These remarks would not be made if the Legislature had defined the general principles on which I am to determine whether wages are fair and reasonable or the reverse. . . . The provision for fair and reasonable remuneration is obviously designed for the benefit of the employees in the industry; and it must be meant to secure to them something which they cannot get by the ordinary system of individual bargaining with employers. . . . The standard must therefore be something else; and I cannot think of any other standard appropriate than ‘the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community.’” This may therefore be taken as the true definition of the “basic†” wage of the Federal Arbitration Court.

The President in his judgment stated—“My hesitation has been chiefly between 7s. and 7s. 6d.; but I put the minimum at 7s. as I do not think that I could refuse to declare an employer’s remuneration to be fair and reasonable if I find him paying 7s. per day.”

The “Harvester basic rates for all other towns throughout Australia were fixed at practically the same rates until the year 1913, when the Court took cognizance of the retail price index-numbers, covering food and groceries and rent of all houses, for the 30 more important towns of the Commonwealth, which had been published by the Commonwealth Statistician for the first time in the preceding year. These index-numbers had been taken back to 1901, with the year 1911 as base, and disclosed not only considerable percentage increases since 1907, but also large disparities in the relative purchasing power of money in the various towns. The basic rates for towns were thereafter fixed on their respective index-numbers, taking the index-number 875 for Melbourne for the year 1907 as being equivalent to 42s. per week—or the base of the table 1,000 as being equivalent to 48s. per week. Exceptions were made as regards many country towns, where certain loadings were applied to counterbalance their lower index-numbers due to cheaper rentals.‡

In 1922 an amount known as the “Powers’ 3s.”§ was added to the weekly wage for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the “Harvester” standard, and in the same year the system was instituted of regular quarterly adjustments of the basic wage to variations in purchasing power as disclosed by the retail price index-numbers.

* This was regarded by the learned Judge as the “average” family unit, whereas statistically the average number of dependent children per married adult worker is approximately two, and for all adult workers approximately one, the Court following the principle of paying the same wage to both single and married workers.

† The term “minimum” wage on the other hand, is used to express the lowest rate of wage payable in a particular industry and is either equal to, or greater than the “basic” wage.

‡ As these indexes covered only 60 per cent. of household expenditure, a low index due to low rentals would wrongfully presume low costs in the remaining uninvestigated 40 per cent. of household expenditure and *vice versa*.

§ Awarded by Mr. Justice Powers in the Gas Workers’ Case.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that the "basic" wage is to be considered by a Court constituted by the Chief Judge and not less than two other Judges, and must be approved by a majority of the members of the Court. The amended Act of 1930 provides that any alteration of the "basic" wage or the principles on which it is computed, or any variation or interpretation of any award where the variation or interpretation would result in any such alteration, shall have no force or effect unless it is considered by the Court constituted as above-mentioned. By a judgment of the High Court on the 21st April, 1933, the "basic" wage is taken to mean for the foregoing purpose, not only the "Harvester" wage, but any "loadings" forming part of the primary wage of an unskilled labourer, the wage payable for skilled labour being assessed on the basis of that primary wage. A "loading" is defined as an addition to the "basic" wage as compensation for some peculiar condition of labour or environment, and not by way of "margin for skill."

The adequacy or otherwise of the "Harvester" standard has been the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several occasions the need for its review. The abnormal conditions during and for some time after the war rendered such a review out of the question, particularly in view of the fact that wages throughout Australia were being automatically adjusted to changes in the cost of living. A Royal Commission (referred to later) was appointed in 1920 to assess a basic wage, but its recommendations were disregarded.

This method of fixation and adjustment of the basic wage continued in force until 30th April, 1934, when it was superseded by a Judgment of the Full Arbitration Court, delivered on 17th April, particulars of which appear below.

In the meantime, however, the economic depression, which made itself felt severely in Australia in 1930, forced the employers to seek relief from the Court of part of the heavy burden of wages on industrial recovery, and on page 74 of Labour Report No. 23 for 1932, an account will be found of the proceedings which resulted in the Court reducing all wages under its jurisdiction by 10 per cent. from 1st February, 1931, together with references to the Court's refusal in June, 1932, and May, 1933, to rescind the Order on applications made by the Unions.

2. Basic Wage Inquiry, 1934.—(i) *Introductory.*—As explained hereinafter, the 10 per cent. reduction of wages referred to above ceased to operate in the majority of awards as from the 1st May, 1934, following on a judgment of the Full Court delivered on the 17th April, 1934. The Court at the same time declared a new basic wage, to be periodically adjusted on the "All Items" ("C" Series) index-numbers computed by this Bureau. This new wage supersedes the former "Harvester" standard wage supplemented by the "Powers' 3s." with which the family unit of "about five persons" had been generally associated. For convenience of reference, the new basic wage will be known as the "Commonwealth 'Restoration' Basic Wage, 1934."

(ii) *Applications for Restoration.* In connexion with its former refusals to rescind the 10 per cent. reduction imposed from 1st February, 1931 the Court had indicated that although refusing restoration generally, it was possible that certain industries were in a condition to justify the restoration, and that the Court would be quite prepared to hear applications made on that ground. A number of full and partial restorations were actually made in this way by the Court, and also voluntarily by employers.

Applications by organizations generally renewing the request for rescission of the 10 per cent. reduction having been made, the case opened before the Full Court on the 19th February, 1934, and the hearing continued until the 14th March, 1934, the transcript of the evidence covering 865 pages exclusive of "exhibits" not incorporated. Very few witnesses were called, and as the Court declined to hear evidence on the domestic requirements of typical families, the case submitted by the Unions, in addition to traversing the general principles followed by State tribunals in determining the basic wage for their respective States, was mainly directed to prove that the national finances had improved substantially; that commerce and industry had revived, and that balance-sheets, enhanced prices of stocks and shares, increased productivity, and other ready means of measuring prosperity had proved the ability of industry to bear complete restoration of former wage standards; that the continuation of the reduction was hampering progress towards complete recovery; and that had the conditions prevailing in 1930 been similar to those of 1934, the Court would not have made the reduction. The employers denied generally the position as stated by the Unions, and submitted that the alleged improvement was more psychological than real; that although Commonwealth finances had apparently improved, the condition of State finances was still parlous; that the position of the railways and tramways was desperate, and that State deficits were largely due to the losses in those services.

(iii) *Judgment of the Court.* (a) *Capital Cities.*—The reserved judgment was delivered by the Court on the 17th April, 1934, and came into operation on the 1st May, 1934. The decision was not unanimous, the majority judgment being signed by Dethridge, *C.J.*, and Drake-Brockman, *J.*; Beeby, *J.*, dissenting as to the amount at which the basic wage was declared. The basic rates awarded for the various capital cities are shown in column 2 of the following table, while the basic rates being paid under the former systems, together with the increases and decreases on former standards, are added for comparative purposes.

COMPARISON OF BASIC RATES AWARDED FOR CAPITAL CITIES.

City.	New Rates Awarded 1st May, 1934, "C" Series.	Rates being paid prior to 1st May, 1934.(a)		Increase or Decrease.		
		Under "D" Series less 10 per cent. "cut".	Under "A" Series (Full).	Over "D" Series.	Over "A" Series.	Over "A" Series less 10 per cent. "cut".
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Sydney ..	67 0	66 11	72 0	0 1	-5 0	+2 2
Melbourne ..	64 0	63 4	67 6	0 8	-3 6	+3 3
Brisbane ..	61 0	59 4	62 0	1 8	-1 0	+5 2
Adelaide ..	64 0	60 2	63 0	3 10	+1 0	+7 4
Perth ..	66 0	59 3	64 0	6 9	+2 0	+8 5
Hobart ..	67 0	64 10	70 0	2 2	-3 0	+4 0
Six Capitals	65 0	63 9	68 0	1 3	-3 0	+3 10

(a) Calculated to nearest 6d., and including "Powers' 3s." or its equivalent.

NOTE.—For explanation of the "A", "C", and "D" Series see p. 16 of this Report.

Column (3) represents the rates actually being paid to members of the applicant organizations, and the immediate gains are shown in column (5), representing the difference between Columns (2) and (3). A comparison with past "standards" is made in columns (6) and (7). Column (6) represents the increase or decrease compared with wages of workers not subject to the 10 per cent. reduction, who are still enjoying the standard represented by the "A" Series of index-numbers, which has existed since the "Harvester" wage was declared in 1907, plus the addition of the "Powers' 3s." in 1922. The most noteworthy feature of this column is the coincidence that the new rate for the Six Capital Cities combined is that previously paid under the "A" Series, without the "Powers' 3s.", but reference to Section (v.)—"Basis of New Wage"—of this article will disclose the fact that this rate was not used as the basis of the judgment. The rate for Hobart is likewise that formerly paid under the "A" Series, without the "Powers' 3s." while for Melbourne the rate is 6d. under that amount; but in the case of Sydney, the decrease was 2s. in addition to that item. The increases disclosed by column (6) for Adelaide and Perth are due to the higher relative rates under the "C" Series index-numbers for the towns mentioned, compared with those under the "A" Series. Column (7) represents the theoretical immediate gain to wages, had there been no adjustment of wages by means of the "D" Series index-numbers. It must be remembered in this connexion that the introduction of this system of adjustment in May, 1933, was merely a temporary measure adopted by the Court to arrest somewhat the steep drop in wages which was taking place as the result of adjustments made in accordance with the "A" Series index-numbers; and if, therefore, the 10 per cent. reduction had continued to operate upon the rates derived from the "A" Series, the increases over the rates ruling would, on such an hypothesis, have been those shown in column (7).

(b) *Country Towns.* The rates for country towns were, with certain exceptions, fixed at a figure 3s. below that of the Capital City, the exceptions being as follow:—Newcastle, 67s.; Broken Hill, 65s.; Geelong, 63s.; Warrnambool, 63s. (on Geelong); Mildura, 64s. (on Melbourne); Yallourn, 64s. (on Melbourne); Whyalla, 64s. (on Adelaide); Kalgoorlie, 76s.; Geraldton, 69s.; Launceston, 66s.; Queenstown, 62s. 6d. The rates for Adelaide, Hobart and Launceston were graduated so as to come into full operation by the 1st June, 1935. Special provisions were made in connexion with the railway services. In the case of Tasmania a flat rate of 65s. or 2s. below that of Hobart was declared, whilst in the case of South Australia flat rate of 64s. on the Five Towns index-number was fixed. In the cases of New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, the Court decided to extend the flat rate to all industries within the railway services (such as craftsmen in the metal and other trades), and to vary or modify the relevant awards or undertakings accordingly. In view of the financial position of Government transport services, the Court decided to remove the present restriction on State legislatures making reductions in the remuneration of employees covered by Federal awards, etc., to meet financial stringency, and made the following provision:—

"Notwithstanding anything in this award, the Commissioner may in or from the rates of pay prescribed herein, make reductions or deductions not greater than a statute now or at any time requires to be made generally in or from substantially similar rates of pay of employees of the State or of State instrumentalities."

(c) *Exemptions.* The following industries were exempted from the operation of the judgment until further consideration could be given to them, i.e., Fruitgrowing; Printing at Broken Hill; and the following cases in which cost of living adjustments have not applied—Municipal Employees; Bond Stores; Felt Hatters; Maltsters; Marine Stores; and Launceston Tramways.

(iv) *Periodical Adjustments.* The fixation and future adjustment of the new wage was transferred from the "D" Series of index-numbers to the "C" Series (Food, Groceries, Rent of 4 and 5-roomed Houses, Clothing and Miscellaneous Household Expenditure). The greater suitability of the latter series for the purpose had been urged on the Court by the various parties at different times, and was partly adopted by the Court in May, 1933, in connexion with the "D" Series. The "A" Series will, of course, continue to apply to those industries which were not suffering the full 10 per cent. reduction at the date of the judgment. Provision was also made that no adjustment of wages on account of cost of living would be made unless the amount of the change reached at least 2s. per week. The dates of adjustment were altered to the first pay period in the months of June, September, December and March.

(v) *Basis of New Wage.* The new wage adopted by the Court is to a large extent founded upon the amount of 84s. per week, declared by the New South Wales Board of Trade in August, 1925.* As this amount took into consideration the upward tendency of prices, which continued, the Commonwealth Court regarded that rate as applicable to the year 1926, and taking the fall in prices in Sydney since that date up to the 4th Quarter of 1933, as disclosed by the "All Items" index-numbers ("C" Series), the appropriate rate for Sydney was found to be 67s. per week. This rate was then equated to the "C" Series index-number for Sydney for the December Quarter, 1933, viz., 829, and the proportionate rate for 1,000 (the base of the Series) calculated as equal to 81s. per week. From the latter amount as base, a table of wages based on this Series was calculated in divisions of 1s.† per week (e.g., 994—1006=81s. per week), and the value of all other index-numbers ascertained from the table.

(vi) *Reasons for Judgment.*—On the question of the present general condition of industry, the Court stated in support of the amounts awarded by its judgment:—"There has undoubtedly been some improvement in the industrial position of the Commonwealth during the last year. The price of wool has substantially increased and there is a rise in some minor products, but our other substantial exports, wheat and butter, cannot realize payable prices abroad, and the dried and canned fruits export trade is meeting with such keen competition that its condition is perilous. The government finances of the States are still far from being in a satisfactory condition, chiefly because of railway deficits. It is not necessary to discuss in detail these conditions which are now matters of general public knowledge. The position may be summed up by saying that there is now an increase of confidence among the community resulting in freer expenditure and some increase of investment in industry, but that former prosperity is far from being restored. Unemployment, though decreasing, is still very great. As to the marketable production of the country, the material presented to the Court shows that there was a great fall of about 13.9 per cent. in 1929-30 compared with 1928-29. There was a further fall of 9 per cent. in the

* See New South Wales Industrial Gazette, No. 2, Vol. XXVIII., 1925, page 154.

† 1s. = 12, 345679 points.

following year. This remained about constant during the next twelve months. In 1932-33 compared with 1930-31 there has been an increase in production per head of population of about 10 per cent. With regard to the national income the fall between 1928-29 and 1931-32 exceeded 30 per cent. in terms of money. In real value this represented a fall of about 17 per cent. For 1932-33 compared with 1928-29 the fall in real value was about 12 per cent. showing much improvement. The latest available information shows an upward trend but the position is still precarious. The building industry is becoming busier. In certain cases, too, employers have voluntarily conceded some restoration of wage rates. The question the Court has to face is whether, putting the signs of recovery against the still unsatisfactory aspects of Australian finance and industry, it can hold that a change in wage rates such as is asked for will, on the whole, be beneficial to all concerned. That it is desirable to settle as far as may be possible the general level of real wages for some time to come must be conceded by all. People in whom the spirit of enterprise is reviving desire to be able to make their plans of expenditure with some certitude. Wage-earners for their part are in an analogous position. After giving the most serious consideration to the existing and the probable future state of industry in the Commonwealth, the Court has decided that the position permits of the fixation of an ordinary basic wage of the amounts hereinafter indicated and, subject to that fixation, that the 10 per cent. reduction shall cease to operate except in some industries which are now in a critical condition or in which other special circumstances exist justifying the continuance of the 10 per cent. reduction. They will be specified later.

"At the present time, we have to estimate, as nearly as we can, what level of wages will promote the active exercise of spending power, and at the same time avoid chilling the now slightly-rewarmed industrial courage. Mr. Ronald Walker, of the Sydney University, whose book *Australia in the World Depression* was referred to during the hearing, while doubtful of the efficacy of the wage reductions made in Australia in 1931, at page 207 expresses the opinion that 'such wage reductions as were made in 1931 and especially the reduction of the New South Wales basic wage in August have aided the recovery.' His discussion of the problem suggests that when industry is beginning to recover from a depression, an increase in the wage level may be dangerous, and that a wage cut then may be beneficial although possibly useless if made in the pit of the depression.

"A wage-regulating tribunal has to be guided by the trend of unemployment, of prices of primary and secondary products, and of their relationship to each other. Particularly in Australia, which is so largely dependent upon its exports of primary products, the necessity of adjusting the costs of secondary industries so that their products will come within the purchasing capacity of the primary industries must not be forgotten. After the most exhaustive examination of all relevant considerations, at the best only an inexact estimate can be made of where the wage level should be at any particular time—the factors which tend to the desirable equipoise of profits, savings, and wages, are so numerous, fluctuating and incalculable.

"This Court has tried to determine such a wage level as will be economically sound, for otherwise it will not be sustainable, and at the same time such a level as will give to the average family unit a standard of living which is the highest the present and likely income during the next few years of the Commonwealth can provide. It has been guided by experience of the working

of its own awards, and has also taken notice of the results of the investigations of State tribunals and boards. Moreover it has, when considering the severe fall in the income of the Commonwealth since 1929 and the consequent necessity of adapting wage levels to that fall, given due recognition to the fact that this Court's practice of adjusting the amount of the basic wage to fluctuations in retail prices, has rendered to the community during the recent calamitous industrial crisis the very valuable service of making a large part of the required adaption automatically."

(vii) *The Family Unit*.—The judgment discusses at some length the question of the propriety of identifying a typical family unit with the wage adopted. Hitherto the Court had regarded its basic wage as appropriate to the requirements of a unit of "about five persons," consisting of a man, wife, and three dependent children, but in point of actual fact the average number of children per adult male is about one, while for married adult workers it is 1.8. The Court emphasizes the point of view, however, that the deciding factor is what industry in all its primary, secondary, or ancillary forms can pay to the average employee, and that irrespective of what family units have been laid down for or adopted by Industrial Tribunals, the amounts actually paid have been governed by this consideration. The Court stated, however, that in view of the absence of clear means of measuring the general wage-paying capacity of total industry, the actual wage upon which well-situated labourers are at the time maintaining the average family unit could justifiably be taken as a criterion of what industry can probably pay to all labourers. The Court considered that Mr. Justice Higgins had very wisely used this criterion in the 1907 "Harvester" case, and that there was sound economic warrant for the ascertainment of the real family unit, and the cost of providing something like the standard which families of well-employed labourers had already reached; and that if the real family unit were departed from, or a standard sought for the likely maintenance of which experience gave no reason to hope, then an unrealizable wage level may be ordained. It would appear, therefore, that although not identifying its wage with a specific family unit, the remarks of the Court lead to the conclusion that the wage declared was arrived at partly because in its opinion the material before it suggested that the amount would be sufficient to meet the requirements of a man, wife, and two children, representing the average family responsibility of the married adult worker.

(viii) *Rate for Females*.—The Court stated that it did not think it desirable, at any rate at the present time, to declare any wage as a basic wage for females, and continued the proportions in each existing award of the minimum wage for females to that for males—generally in the vicinity of 52 per cent. of the adult male rate.

(ix) *Minority Judgment*.—In his minority judgment, Judge Beeby expressed the opinion that although the economic position was much better than twelve months ago, recovery was not sufficient or permanent enough to justify the belief that the Commonwealth can get back to pre-depression standards; that 20 per cent. of the population was still unemployed; that the prices offering for our primary products were lower than those of 1931, and the difficulties of finding markets for our surpluses had increased; that prices offering for our base metals are barely sufficient to meet costs of production; that we are not entitled to assume that the remarkable recovery of wool prices is permanent; that budgetary deficits are still piling up, and the floating debt and consequent interest charges steadily increasing. He stated that the foregoing did not preclude consideration of whether and to what extent the Court's drastic cut in real wages should be

modified in the light of substantial economic recovery, nor an examination made of the results of the Court's original order. He analysed the distribution of the products of industry as disclosed by manufacturing statistics which showed that since 1927-28 the proportions going to employers and workers had changed from 45.42 and 54.58 to 49.81 and 50.19 in favour of the employer, and considered that this decline of 4.39 per cent. in the share accruing to the worker called for complete re-examination of the whole theory and methods of wage fixation. He considered that wages should be related to production. He expressed doubt as to whether the reduction of the real wages of a section of the workers materially contributed to the partial recovery of last year, and considered that such transfer of spending power is not conducive to recovery unless it be part of a planned scheme of reorganization which guarantees that the transferred amount is either spent immediately on commodities or reinvested in labour-employing concerns. He reviewed the steps taken in other countries towards economic reconstruction to show that the universal trend of economic thought from low wage to high wage theories and to shortening working hours should be considered by a Court exercising quasi-legislative functions. He considered that the rates awarded by the majority judgment were not commensurate with the degree of economic recovery, and that the following should be the amounts for the towns shown, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Sydney	3	9	0	Perth ..	..	3	5	0
Melbourne	3	5	6	Hobart ..	..	3	6	0
Brisbane	3	5	0	Launceston ..	..	3	3	6
Adelaide	3	3	0	Six Capitals	..	3	6	0

He considered that the "All Items" index-numbers should be used for the future adjustment of wages, but the rates recommended were not proportionate to the "All Items" index-numbers, taking the rate for Sydney as base, but were arrived at after consideration of all prevailing circumstances, and that with these rates there should be corresponding adjustments for provincial towns. In other respects he agreed with the majority judgment.

(x) *Current Rates.*—The basic rate of wage ruling in the various Capital cities on 1st June, 1936, under awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court are as follows :—

City.	Basic Wage.			
	s.	d.		
Sydney	70 0
Melbourne	66 0
Brisbane	64 0
Adelaide	67 0
Perth	68 0
Hobart	69 0
Six Capitals	68 0

3. State Basic Wages.—(i) *New South Wales.*—The first determination under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act of a standard "living" wage for adult male employees was made on the 16th February, 1914, when the Court of Industrial Arbitration fixed the "living" wage at £2 8s. per week for adult male employees in the metropolitan area. The Court, however, indicated to Industrial Boards that in view of the prosperous condition of industry they should fix the "living" wage at 8s. 6d. per day. Determinations of the "living" wage in New South Wales were made by the Court

of Industrial Arbitration during the period 1914 to 1916. The rates declared on the 18th August, 1916, for adult males were £2 15s. 6d. per week for future awards, and £2 14s. per week for existing awards. The Board of Trade was established in 1918, and was empowered to determine the "living" wage for adult male and female employees in the State. The first declaration by this body was made on 5th September, 1918, when the rate for adult male employees in Sydney and suburbs was declared at £3 per week, while the rate for female employees was declared at £1 10s. on 17th December, 1918. The Board of Trade made numerous declarations during the period 1918 to 1925, but ceased to function after the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act 1926 established the Industrial Commission of New South Wales which exercised the powers of the Board of Trade as from 15th April, 1926. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act No. 45, 1927, altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members.

The first declaration of the Commission was made on 15th December, 1926, when the rate for adult males was fixed at £4 4s. per week, the same rate as previously declared by the Board of Trade. On the 27th June, 1927, the rate for adult males (except rural employees) was declared at £4 5s. per week, and for adult females at £2 6s. per week. The weekly rate for adult rural employees was declared on the 20th July, 1927, at £4 4s., and this wage remained in force until December, 1929. Under the provisions of Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act No. 41 of 1929, any declaration of a "living" wage made after the commencement of the amended Act did not extend to employees in rural industries. The next declaration of the Commission was issued on the 20th December, 1929, when the rate for adult male workers was fixed at £4 2s. 6d. per week, and for adult female workers at £2 4s. 6d. per week. The adult male rate was determined on the family unit of a man, wife and one child. The President dissented from the other two Commissioners and presented a separate judgment. These pronouncements are published in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, Vol. XXXVI., No. 6, and deal exhaustively with matters relating to basic wages. The "living" wage determined by the Industrial Commission in 1929 remained in operation until the 26th August, 1932, when a "living" wage was declared for adult male workers at £3 10s. per week, and for adult female workers at £1 18s. per week. The wage was revised at six-monthly intervals (in the months of April and October), the present rates applicable from 1st November, 1936, being £3 10s. for males and £1 18s. for females.

A special inquiry into a new Basic Wage was commenced by the Industrial Commission on 1st April, 1935, the opening sittings being devoted to the female wage. The inquiry was made at the instance of the New South Wales Public Service Association whose claim amounted to between £5 and £6 per week. The declaration was finally made on 24th April, 1936, and provided £3 9s. for males, and £1 15s. 6d. for females. Strong protests made to the Government against the reduction in the female rate resulted in an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Acts, providing for the female rate to be 54 per cent. of the male rate or £1 17s. 6d. retrospectively as from the date of operation of the original declaration.

The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age is operative in New South Wales, and a resumé of the main features of the system appears in Section 5 of this article.

(ii) *Victoria*.—Up to October, 1934, there was no basic wage fixed by any State authority in Victoria, but the Wages Boards followed the rates of the Federal Court to a large extent, and also made similar periodical adjustments to cost of living variations. With the passing of The Factories

and Shops Acts, Nos. 4,275 of 1934 (proclaimed to come into operation on 17th October, 1934) and 4461 of 1936, it is now obligatory on all Wages Boards to adopt Federal Award rates and conditions "so far as the provisions of such award are not in conflict with the provisions of State law". The Act further provides for the Secretary for Labour making adjustments of wages according to cost of living index-numbers without calling the Boards together for the purpose.

(iii) *Queensland*.—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (No. 28) of 1929, repealed the Industrial Arbitration Act 1916, and amendments thereof, and the Basic Wage Act of 1925. The Board of Trade and Arbitration was abolished, and a Court, called the Industrial Court, was established. The Act provides that it shall be the duty of the Court to make declarations as to—(a) the "basic" wage, and (b) the maximum weekly hours to be worked in industry (called the "standard" hours). For the purposes of making any such declarations the Court shall be constituted by the Judge and the two Conciliation Commissioners.

The main provisions to be observed by the Court when determining the "basic" wage are—(a) the minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that the earnings of the children or wife of such employee shall not be taken into account; (b) the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall be not less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed. The Court shall, in the matter of making declarations in regard to the "basic" wage or "standard" hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned.

The first formal declaration by the Industrial Arbitration Court in this State of a minimum wage was gazetted on 24th February, 1921, when the basic rates of wage in industries of average prosperity were determined to be—in Brisbane and Rockhampton, £4 5s. per week for adult males, and £2 3s. per week for adult females; in Townsville, £4 15s. for adult males, and £2 8s. for adult females. Prior to this declaration the rate of £3 17s. per week for adult males had been generally recognized by the Court in its awards as the "basic" or "living" wage. The basic rates for Brisbane were reduced by the Court as from 1st March, 1922, to £4 per week for adult males, and £2 1s. per week for adult females. On 28th September, 1925, these rates were increased to £4 5s. per week and £2 3s. per week respectively. Two reductions in the "basic" wage were made in 1930. On the 1st August the rate for adult male employees was reduced to £4 per week, and on the 1st December to £3 17s. The rates for adult females at these dates were fixed at £2 1s. and £1 19s. 6d. per week respectively. A further reduction of the basic rates was gazetted in 1931, the rates fixed as from the 1st July, 1931, being £3 14s. for adult males and £1 19s. for adult females. The last revision of the basic wage was made by the Industrial Court in February, 1933, when it was decided to make no alteration in the rates fixed as from 1st July, 1931, viz.:—74s. per week for adult male employees, and 39s. per week for adult female employees. The Court was unanimous in making no change at present after fully traversing the three main factors by which the Court has been guided since the basic wage was first fixed in

1921, i.e., Interstate Competition; Productivity; Unemployment. As regards the first, if the New South Wales basic wage inclusive of child endowment be taken as £3 11s. 6d., the reduction to that amount would be only 2s. 6d. per week, whereas the Court has never made a reduction of under 3s. per week. As regards the second (Productivity), the percentage drop between 1928-29 and 1930-31 is less than that of wages, and as figures for 1931-32 are not available, there is no evidence that the drop in values has since overtaken or exceeds the drop in wages. As regards Unemployment, it would appear that Queensland's position is by far the best in Australia, and notwithstanding sweeping reductions in wages in other States, the Court would hesitate to say that a reduction of the basic wage would increase employment. As regards the cost of living check, the Court expressed doubt as to whether the reductions shown by the index-numbers of the Commonwealth Bureau were entirely conclusive, in view of the change of regimen made in 1932. These rates were in operation at the end of June, 1936. The declarations of the Industrial Court are published in the Queensland Industrial Gazette.

(iv) *South Australia*.—The Industrial Code 1920, provides that the Board of Industry shall, after public inquiry as to the increase or decrease in the average cost of living, declare the "living" wage to be paid to adult male employees and to adult female employees. The Board has power also to fix different rates to be paid in different defined areas.

It is provided that the Board of Industry shall hold an inquiry for the purpose of declaring the "living" wage wherever a substantial change in the cost of living or any other circumstance has, in the opinion of the Board, rendered it just and expedient to review the question of the "living" wage, but a new determination cannot be made by the Board until the expiration of at least six months from the date of its previous determination.

The Board of Industry consists of five members, one nominated by the Minister for Industry, two nominated by the South Australian Employers' Federation as representatives of employers, and two nominated by the United Trades and Labour Council of South Australia as representatives of employees. The member nominated by the Minister is President and presides at all meetings of the Board.

According to the Industrial Acts 1920-1935, "living wage" means a sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee living in the locality where the work under consideration is done or is to be done.

The family unit is not specifically defined in the Code, but it is stated that the South Australian Industrial Court in 1920 definitely decided that the "average employee" in respect of whom the "living" wage is to be declared is a man with a wife and three children.

The first declaration of the "living" wage was made by the Board of Industry on the 15th July, 1921, when the "living" wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was determined at £3 19s. 6d. per week. The "living" wage for adult female employees in the same area was declared on the 11th August, 1921, at £1 15s. per week.

The Board of Industry made declarations of "living" wages in 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925. The rates declared in 1925 were—£4 5s. 6d. per week for adult male employees, and £1 19s. 6d. for adult female employees. These rates were not altered until the year 1930.

On the 11th October, 1930, the Board of Industry declared the "living" wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area at 12s. 6d. per day, or £3 15s. per week, and on the 22nd December, 1930, the rate for adult female employees was declared at £1 15s. per week. The above rates are those determined by the majority of the Board of Industry. In each case a

minority report was issued. The reports of the Board of Industry bearing on these declarations were published in Bulletin No. 8 issued by the Department of Industry, South Australia. The Board of Industry, on the 17th August, 1931, declared the basic rate for adult male workers at £3 3s. per week, and, on the 4th December, 1931, declared the rate for adult female workers at £1 11s. 6d. per week. A review of the "living" wage was made by the Board of Industry in 1933 at the instance of the employers, but in its report dated 12th April, the Board recommended that no change be made in existing rates for the metropolitan area, fixed on 17th August, 1931, viz., for adult males 10s. 6d. per day or £3 3s. per week, and for females £1 11s. 6d. per week. A minority report was submitted by the representatives of the Employers on the Board objecting to the finding, chiefly on the grounds that decreased cost of living had been disregarded; that the economic outlook had not definitely improved; and that the effect of the finding would be to raise the standard of living to what the Board thought appropriate in 1930 and 1931, and superior to that prescribed by the Board in the prosperous year of 1925. These rates remained in force until they were superseded by the declaration of the Board of Industry, of 11s. per day or £3 6s. per week for adult males, and £1 13s. per week for females, operative from 7th November, 1935, in the case of males and from 16th January, 1936, in the case of females. The rates applicable as from 7th January, 1937, are £3 9s. 6d. for males and £1 13s. for females.

(v) *Western Australia*.—The Court of Arbitration, appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1930, determines and declares the "basic" wage in this State. The Court consists of three members appointed by the Governor, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employees, while the third member is a Judge of the Supreme Court. The last mentioned member is the President of the Court.

The Industrial Arbitration Act 1912-1934 provides that, before the 14th June in every year, the Court, of its own motion, shall determine and declare—(a) a "basic" wage operating from the 1st July of each year, to be paid to male and female workers; and (b) wherever and whenever necessary, differential basic rates to be paid in special or defined areas of the State.

The expression "basic" wage means a sum sufficient to enable the average worker to whom it applies to live in reasonable comfort, having regard to any domestic obligation to which such average worker would be ordinarily subject. The family unit is not specifically defined in the Act, but it has been the practice of the Court to take as a basis of its calculations—a man, his wife and two dependent children.

Provision is made in the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act of 1930 for quarterly adjustments of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration when the official statement supplied to the Court by the State Government Statistician relating to the cost of living shows that a variation of 1s. or more per week has occurred, compared with the preceding quarter. These adjustments apply from the dates of declaration by the Court.

The first declaration of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration since the authority to fix same was vested in the Court by the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1925 was made on the 11th June, 1926, when the rate for adult male employees was determined at £4 5s. per week, and for adult female employees at £2 5s. 11d. per week. These rates remained in force until the declaration of the 5th June, 1929, when the rate for adult males was increased to £4 7s. per week, and for adult females to £2 7s. per week. These rates applied to the State with the exception of the gold-fields area where the rates were £4 5s. for adult male employees, and £2 5s. 11d. for adult female

employees. The Court of Arbitration on the 10th June, 1930, revised the basic rates and fixed the rates as from 1st July, 1930, at £4 6s. per week for adult males and £2 6s. 5d. for adult females in the Metropolitan area, and at £4 5s. and £2 5s. 11d. respectively in other parts of the State. On 3rd March, 1931, these rates were reduced to £3 18s. and £2 2s. 2d. in the Metropolitan area, and £3 17s. and £2 1s. 8d. in other parts of the State. A declaration on the 10th June continued the basic rates previously declared. On the 18th August the Court issued a declaration determining the "basic" wages for the agricultural area, that is for the South-West Land Division, excluding the Metropolitan area, at £3 16s. per week for adult males, and at £2 1s. per week for adult females. The rates for the Metropolitan area and for other parts of the State were not changed.

A declaration on the 5th November, 1931, adjusted the rates as follow :—Metropolitan area—adult males, £3 13s. 6d. per week; adult females, £1 19s. 8d. per week; South West Land Division—adult males, £3 14s. 6d. per week; adult females, £2 0s. 3d. per week. The "basic" wage in other parts of the State remained as previously declared, viz. :—£3 17s. per week for adult males, and £2 1s. 8d. per week for adult females.

On the 29th February, 1932, the Court declared the basic rates for the Metropolitan area at £3 12s. per week for adult males, and at £1 18s. 11d. per week for adult females. For all other portions of the State the "basic" wage remained at the rates previously declared. These rates were reduced to £3 10s. and £1 18s. 1d. on the 2nd November, 1932; to £3 9s. and £1 17s. 3d. on the 28th February, 1933; and to £3 8s. and £1 16s. 9d. on the 13th June, 1933. On the 3rd August the rates were increased to £3 9s. 3d. and £1 17s. 5d. respectively, representing the first increase in the basic wage in the State since 1st July, 1929. These rates were repeated by the Court's declaration of 1st May, 1934, and as from 1st July, 1935, the rates were raised to £3 10s. 6d. for males, and £1 18s. 1d. for females, and from 12th August, 1936, to £3 12s. for males and £1 18s. 11d. for females. The rates applicable from 16th November, 1936, are £3 13s. 9d. for males and £1 19s. 10d. for females.

The rates for country areas from 1st July, 1935, are set out in the footnote to the table in paragraph (vii).

(vi) *Tasmania*.—There is no State basic wage fixed by any State authority in Tasmania, but Wages Boards follow, to a large extent, the rates of the Federal Court and adjust wages in accordance with variations in retail price index numbers.

(vii) *Rates Prescribed*.—The "basic" wage rates of State industrial tribunals are shown in the following table :—

Basic Weekly Wage Rates fixed by State Industrial Tribunals.

State.	"Basic" Wage.		Date of Operation.	Family Unit (for Male Rate).
	Males.	Females.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
New South Wales ..	(a) 3 10 0	1 18 0	1.11.36	Man, wife, and child
Victoria ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Queensland ..	3 14 0	1 19 0	1.7.31	Man, wife, and three children
South Australia ..	(c) 3 9 6	(d) 1 13 0	..	" " " "
Western Australia..	(e) 3 13 9	1 19 10	16.11.36	" " two "
Tasmania ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)

(a) Plus child allowances.

(b) None declared, but follow Federal rates to large extent.

(c) Operative from 7th January, 1937.

(d) Operative from 16th January, 1936.

(e) Metropolitan area. "Basic" wage for country districts (including gold-fields areas), excepting the S.W. Land Division—males, £4 7s. 0d.; females, £2 7s. 0d.. Agricultural Areas and S.W. Land Division—males, £3 4s. 8d.; females, £2 0s. 4d.

4. Royal Commission on Basic Wage, 1920.—The Commonwealth Government appointed a Royal Commission in 1919 to inquire into the actual cost of living at that time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age. The Commission made inquiries in each State, and their report, issued in 1920, recommended the following amounts for the various capital cities, viz. :—

					£	s.	d.
Sydney	..	..	..	..	5	17	1
Melbourne	..	..	..	..	5	16	6
Brisbane	..	..	..	..	5	6	2
Adelaide	..	..	..	..	5	16	1
Perth	..	..	..	..	5	13	11
Hobart	..	..	..	..	5	16	11
Six Capitals (Weighted Average)	..				5	15	8

The recommendations of this Commission were not given effect to owing to the marked advance of the amounts suggested over ruling rates* and the grave doubts expressed as to the ability of industry to pay such rates.

5. Child Endowment.—(i) *General.*—The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age became prominent in Australia in recent years, and is in operation in certain instances.

(ii) *The New South Wales Scheme.*—The first attempt in Australia to institute the system was made in New South Wales in 1919, when a Bill was introduced into the State Parliament to provide a flat basic wage for a man and wife, and an allowance of 5s. per week for each child, the latter rate to be reduced on a sliding scale and to cease when the income reached an amount of £3 per week above the basic wage. The Bill was rejected, but the subject again came up in the session of 1926–27, when Acts, which have been amended during subsequent years, providing for the payment of child allowances were enacted. Prior to December, 1929, the Act provided for (a) the declaration of a basic wage, and (b) the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of each dependent child, subject to the provision that child allowances were to be paid only to the extent by which the total earnings of the worker and his family fell short of the sum represented by the *basic wage* plus child allowance at the rate of 5s. per week for each child. The amending Act, assented to on the 23rd December, 1929, provides that, subject to the last-mentioned provision, child endowment shall be 5s. per week for each child except one in the family. Payments of child allowances in New South Wales were made from a fund created by a levy on the total amount of wages paid by employers. The rate of tax to be collected by the Government from employers during 1930 was fixed at 1 per cent. From the 1st July, 1931, the rate was fixed at 2 per cent., and from 1st January, 1932, at the rate of 5d. in the £ on all wages above £3 per week. The amount

* The "Harvester" equivalent for Melbourne as at the time (September quarter, 1920) was £4 13s. per week, but only £3 18s. to £4 2s. was being paid on the basis of an annual index number.

of levy collected during 1932-33 was £2,409,034, and £2,105,659 was paid away in allowances to 63,072 families. The levy was discontinued as from 1st January, 1934, the cost of endowment being met from Consolidated Revenue.

(iii) *Commonwealth Public Service*.—The first payment of child endowment allowances in Australia was in connexion with the Commonwealth Public Service, and was made from 1st November, 1920, when, following on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage,* the Commonwealth Government decided to pay allowances to officers at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age, with a limit of £400 per annum by way of salary plus allowance. As the result of proceedings before the Public Service Arbitrator in 1923, this allowance was confirmed as a permanent payment to officers, and the necessary fund to meet it was created by deducting the average value of the payment from the basic wage of all adult officers, so that the officers are themselves providing the fund from which the allowance is paid. The deduction was originally £11 per annum, but is now £12. The payment of the allowance in the Service is now limited to officers receiving from salary and allowance an amount not greater than £500 per annum. Further details regarding the introduction and method of calculating the payments will be found in Labour Report No. 17, and later Reports.

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General**.—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

Annual figures for years since 1913 are contained in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 24 while particulars for the year 1935 are furnished in the present Report.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1935**.—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1935 in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1935 was 183, as compared with 155 during the previous year. In New South Wales 133 disputes occurred, 97 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1935 amounted to 495,124 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 370,386 working days lost during 1934. The estimated loss of wages was £390,596 in 1935, as compared with £317,859 for the year 1934.

* The Chairman of the Commission (Mr. A. B. Piddington, K.C.) in a Supplementary Report suggested that the wage of £5 16s. recommended by the Commission be split up into a flat basic wage payment of £4, and a child endowment of 12s. per week for each child, the fund for the payment of the latter allowance to be created by a tax on employers of 10s. 9d. per week per employee.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1935.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
New South Wales—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	7	7	784	55	839	3,097	2,766
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	39	..	39	312	194
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc. . . .	1	1	35	..	35	105	80
VI.	Other manufacturing	5	5	1,867	..	1,867	20,212	12,477
VII.	Building	3	10	16	..	16	733	577
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	97	97	23,466	1,243	24,709	137,259	143,572
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	5	..	5	30	44
IX.	Railway and Tramway services	1	1	127	..	127	1,651	1,467
XI.	Shipping, wharf-labour, etc...	6	27	3,715	706	4,421	75,091	45,323
XIV.	Miscellaneous	11	11	1,296	51	1,347	62,855	31,207
	Total	133	161	31,350	2,055	33,405	301,345	237,707
Victoria—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	14	..	14	182	136
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	1	63	..	63	3,906	1,867
VI.	Other manufacturing	1	3	150	6	156	1,560	717
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	7	7	6,350	6	6,356	21,822	17,890
X.	Other land transport	1	1	14	..	14	56	67
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	6	14	768	231	999	17,184	10,098
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. . .	1	1	17	..	17	34	20
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	2	282	..	282	969	485
	Total	20	30	7,658	243	7,901	45,713	31,280
Queensland—								
III.	Food, drink, etc.	3	3	861	12	873	19,849	18,942
VII.	Building	1	1	21	12	33	561	566
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	2	2	48	..	48	1,116	1,236
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	85	..	85	13,000	9,754
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	3	8	178	24	202	2,962	1,787
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. . .	1	12	400	150	550	35,455	25,295
XIV.	Miscellaneous	2	2	201	3	204	408	380
	Total	13	29	1,794	201	1,995	73,351	57,960
South Australia—								
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . .	2	4	263	..	263	2,386	1,496
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	77	..	77	77	61
	Total	3	5	340	..	340	2,463	1,557
Western Australia—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	200	..	200	13,200	9,900
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	1	1	400	6	406	2,436	1,950
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	6	17	2,631	..	2,631	51,646	47,902
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. . .	2	9	116	..	116	1,444	1,011
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	1	250	..	250	3,250	1,138
	Total	11	29	3,597	6	3,603	71,976	61,901
Tasmania—								
VIII.	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	70	4	74	148	91
Northern Territory—								
XII.	Pastoral agricultural, etc. . . .	1	1	4	..	4	128	100
Australia—								
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	9	9	998	55	1,053	16,479	12,802
III.	Food, drink, etc.	5	5	963	12	975	24,067	21,003
IV.	Clothing, textiles, etc. . . .	1	1	35	..	35	105	80
VI.	Other manufacturing	6	8	2,017	6	2,023	21,772	13,194
VII.	Building	4	11	37	12	49	1,204	1,143
VIII.	(a) Coal-mining	107	107	30,264	1,255	31,519	162,633	164,648
	(b) Other mining, quarries, etc.	9	20	2,791	4	2,795	64,824	57,791
IX.	Railway and Tramway services	1	1	127	..	127	1,651	1,467
X.	Other land transport	1	1	14	..	14	56	67
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc.	19	62	5,040	961	6,001	99,067	59,715
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. . .	3	14	421	150	571	35,617	25,415
XIV.	Miscellaneous	17	17	2,106	54	2,160	67,559	33,271
	Total—Australia(a)	182	256	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	390,596

(a) The following dispute commenced in and was uncompleted at the end of the year, 1934, and in respect of "Number of Disputes", and "Number of Establishments" is duplicated in the figures for 1935, viz. :—

State.	Number of Disputes.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Workers Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
New South Wales ..	1	1	264	..	264

3. Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1935.—(i) *General.*—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1935 classified, according to Industrial Groups. The figures show an increase compared with those of the previous year as regards number of working days and amount of wages lost. The tables show that of the total number of disputes (183) which occurred in 1935, no less than 108 were in connexion with the coal-mining industry, and, of these 97 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss of wages through all disputes in Australia was £390,596. The loss through 97 disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £143,572, or 37 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

(ii) *Details regarding Principal Disputes.*—The losses in working days for all disputes for the year amounted to 495,124. Brief particulars of the disputes mainly responsible for losses in working days and wages in 1935 are given below :—

Interstate.—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while in some cases extensive, are comparatively few in number. These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations.

During the year 1935, one dispute of an interstate character occurred, involving seamen and others on vessels engaged in the interstate shipping trade. The dispute, which commenced at the beginning of December, related to the conditions of a new award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and vessels were held up at the principal ports for several weeks. In view of the dislocation of seaborne trade, the Commonwealth Government appealed to the seamen to reconsider their action, but without avail. Consequently the licensing system was introduced on 10th December, 1935, all ships called for volunteers, and by the end of the month most of the ships were manned.

New South Wales.—A dispute involving emergency relief workers employed by the Lake Macquarie Shire Council occurred in July, 1935. Demands made by the workers included the following :—Provisions of the Returned Soldier's Preference Act not to apply to the works ; gangers to be employed on a rotation basis ; bonuses for men on special work to be shared by men on the roster, and award rates and conditions to apply to emergency relief works. After several conferences and deputations had failed to bring about a settlement of the dispute, a meeting of delegates from the affected centres was held on 28th October, 1935, and a resolution passed recommending the acceptance of starting dockets when made available. Work was resumed after a stoppage of nearly four months.

A demand that a youth sent home at mid-day for disobedience should be paid for time lost was given as the cause of a stoppage of about five weeks at the State Coal Mine, Lithgow, in July, 1935. At a conference convened by the Industrial Commissioner it was decided to resume work on the understanding that the Commissioner would decide the case.

A dispute involving persons engaged in the manufacture of glass occurred at Waterloo, Sydney, in September, 1935. The proposed re-arrangement of work with a higher percentage of juniors in the cut glass section was given as the cause, the employees contending that this was a breach of the award. A compulsory conference was convened by the Industrial Registrar, the president of which stated that he would not deal with the dispute while the employees remained idle. He invited the parties to discuss the matter in chambers, but no finality was reached. Ultimately the employees undertook to resume work on the conditions operating immediately before the stoppage, to submit all grievances to the Industrial Commission and to abide by its decisions. Work was resumed after a stoppage of about three weeks.

Victoria.—The suspension of four men for failing to earn the minimum wage was given as the cause of a stoppage at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi, in September, 1935. A deputation from the employees, which was directed to interview the Railway Commissioner and the Minister for Transport, was informed that no negotiations would be made unless work was resumed. Several abortive conferences were held, but terms of settlement satisfactory to both parties were arrived at ultimately as a result of negotiations between the Coal Mine Tribunal and representatives of the management and the miners.

Queensland.—Refusal by the Queensland Meat Industry Board to grant certain demands, including increased wages and a 40-hour week, without reference to the State Arbitration Court was given as the cause of a dispute involving meat industry employees at Brisbane in February, 1935. This dispute caused a disorganization of the Queensland meat export trade and special arrangements were made for the continuance of the city's supply. Several attempts at a settlement of the dispute having failed, a compulsory conference was ordered by the Industrial Court. As a result of this conference the employees were ordered to resume work by 21st March or earlier. A mass meeting of meat workers was held and it was decided to resume after a stoppage of about four weeks.

A dispute between the truckers and the management was reported to be the cause of a stoppage involving metalliferous miners at Mount Coolon in April, 1935. This dispute extended over a period of about six months and was finally settled by a compulsory conference presided over by the Industrial Magistrate.

Western Australia.—Objection by the employees to a provision in a new award for 88 hours per fortnight worked in alternate weeks of 40 and 48 hours was given as the cause of a dispute involving gold miners at Kalgoorlie in January, 1935. The dispute which lasted for approximately six weeks was settled by the intervention of the State Government, which convened a conference with the mining companies. After much discussion the companies concerned agreed to accept the proposals put forward by the representatives of the employees and work was resumed on a 40-48-hour fortnightly basis, with the proviso that within six weeks the members of the union would decide by ballot whether or not they would revert to the 44-hour week.

4. **Industrial Disputes, 1931 to 1935.**—(i) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1931 to 1935, and the aggregate for the whole period :—

Industrial Disputes.—Australia.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.			
NUMBER.							
1931 ..	15	4	79	8	10	18	134
1932 ..	20	4	77	8	5	13	127
1933 ..	16	..	52	6	1	15	90
1934 ..	13	1	91	9	6	35	155
1935 ..	21	4	108	9	21	20	183
1931-35 ..	85	13	407	40	43	101	689

Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Year.	Manu- facturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscel- laneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal- Mining.	Other Mining.			

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1931 ..	5,005	159	23,351	2,015	2,515	4,622	37,667
1932 ..	8,236	120	19,540	2,602	181	2,238	32,917
1933 ..	5,361	..	17,461	5,415	50	1,826	30,113
1934 ..	7,284	54	23,622	7,862	3,169	8,867	50,858
1935 ..	4,086	49	31,519	2,795	6,142	2,731	47,322
1931-35 ..	29,972	382	115,493	20,689	12,057	20,284	198,877

WORKING DAYS LOST.

1931 ..	29,032	1,006	124,089	36,012	19,861	35,991	245,991
1932 ..	50,692	1,561	131,154	21,402	1,038	6,471	212,318
1933 ..	31,625	..	48,528	26,985	100	4,718	111,956
1934 ..	73,878	108	190,363	41,800	14,002	50,235	370,386
1935 ..	62,423	1,294	162,633	64,824	100,774	103,176	495,124
1931-35 ..	247,650	3,969	656,767	191,023	135,775	200,591	1,435,775

ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1931 ..	28,694	901	126,535	29,249	13,553	28,799	227,731
1932 ..	24,051	1,434	115,407	19,691	720	4,279	165,582
1933 ..	23,407	..	44,927	23,683	90	2,941	95,048
1934 ..	49,364	80	186,027	37,896	10,164	34,328	317,859
1935 ..	47,079	1,143	164,648	57,791	61,249	58,686	390,596
1931-35 ..	172,595	3,558	637,544	168,310	85,776	129,033	1,196,816

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII.). For the year 1935 these disputes represented 59 per cent. of the total for the year, as compared with 59 per cent. in 1934.

During the past five years, working days lost through dislocations of work involving employees in coal-mining numbered 656,767, representing 46 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States.

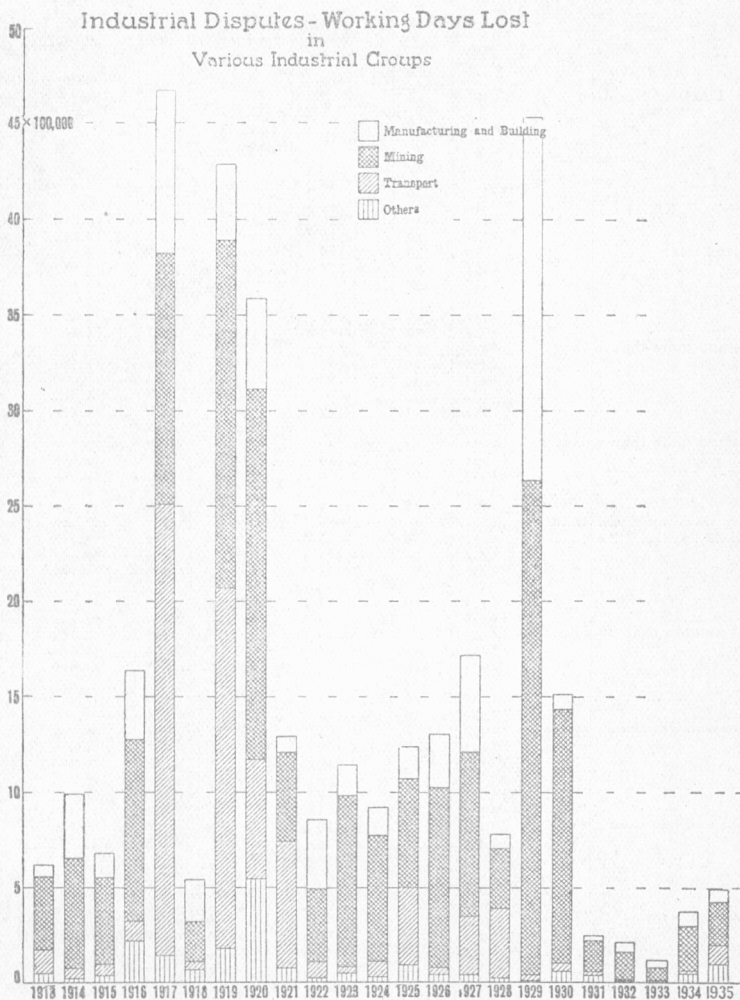
(ii) *States*.—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1931 to 1935, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

Industrial Disputes.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
New South Wales ..	1931	87	131	21,002	1,801	22,803	136,037	£ 133,068
	1932	92	99	17,813	2,156	19,969	63,425	64,420
	1932	54	143	13,400	1,663	15,063	53,104	48,760
	1934	117	129	33,065	2,943	36,008	213,753	190,265
	1935 (a)	134	162	31,350	2,055	33,405	301,345	237,707
Victoria ..	1931	10	92	4,022	621	4,643	27,862	24,884
	1932	12	37	6,475	110	6,585	99,638	65,599
	1933	12	28	7,156	294	7,450	26,693	20,416
	1934	19	84	8,074	354	8,428	108,872	82,438
	1935	20	30	7,658	243	7,901	45,713	31,280
Queensland ..	1931	15	358	5,079	642	5,721	51,096	47,415
	1932	10	210	1,061	1,156	2,217	21,166	18,541
	1933	11	11	2,636	884	3,520	13,876	10,077
	1934	7	830	2,453	420	2,873	29,718	24,200
	1935	13	29	1,794	201	1,995	73,351	57,960
South Australia ..	1931	5	5	160	6	166	655	582
	1932	2	3	109	4	113	979	664
	1933	1	1	50	..	50	100	90
	1934	1	1	44	..	44	11	17
	1935	3	5	340	..	340	2,463	1,557
Western Australia ..	1931	13	26	3,878	50	3,928	24,022	15,829
	1932	8	16	2,531	162	2,693	11,203	9,538
	1933	10	10	3,644	276	3,920	16,896	14,530
	1934	10	16	3,309	176	3,485	17,792	14,699
	1935	11	29	3,597	6	3,603	71,976	61,901
Tasmania ..	1931	2	2	155	6	161	5,409	5,278
	1932	2	4	1,163	..	1,163	15,562	6,516
	1933	1	1	75	..	75	1,200	1,050
	1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1935	1	1	70	4	74	148	91
Northern Territory ..	1931	2	2	245	..	245	910	675
	1932	1	3	177	..	177	354	304
	1933	1	1	21	8	29	87	125
	1934	1	1	18	2	20	240	240
	1935	1	1	4	..	4	128	100
Fed. Cap. Territory ..	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1935	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	1931	134	616	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	127	372	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582
	1933	90	195	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048
	1934 (a)	155	1,061	46,963	3,895	50,858	370,386	317,859
	1935	183	257	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	390,596

(a) See footnote, page 90.

5. **Duration of Industrial Disputes.**—(i) *General.*—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). The following limitations of time have been adopted :—(a) One day or less ; (b) two days and more than one day ; (c) three days and more than two days ; (d) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week) ; (e) one week and under two weeks ; (f) two weeks and under four weeks ; (g) four weeks and under eight weeks ; and (h) eight weeks and over.



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

(ii) *Australia*—1931 to 1935.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1931 to 1935 are given in the table appended :—

Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	Num-ber.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	In-directly.	Total.		
							£
1 day and less	1931	45	12,776	1,234	14,010	13,810	14,791
	1932	48	11,516	708	12,224	12,149	13,643
	1933	43	10,465	1,202	11,667	11,467	10,664
	1934	53	14,773	807	15,580	15,547	16,295
	1935	50	13,619	570	14,189	14,189	14,977
2 days and more than 1 day ..	1931	16	3,940	102	4,042	8,054	7,363
	1932	22	4,185	392	4,577	9,114	8,166
	1933	11	3,812	270	4,082	8,158	7,220
	1934	19	3,087	175	3,262	6,524	6,166
	1935	34	8,173	327	8,500	17,900	16,959
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1931	13	4,122	7	4,129	12,373	7,295
	1932	9	2,431	491	2,922	8,681	7,397
	1933	14	4,820	930	5,750	15,550	14,073
	1934	13	4,249	72	4,321	12,815	11,544
	1935	12	2,900	206	3,106	9,318	9,555
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1931	18	4,615	233	4,848	22,786	22,173
	1932	18	2,884	1,079	3,963	16,298	15,547
	1933	4	667	22	689	3,435	3,320
	1934	22	11,383	256	11,639	50,481	43,435
	1935	15	2,333	132	2,465	10,780	11,076
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1931	19	4,552	683	5,235	40,782	37,469
	1932	11	4,599	500	5,099	33,342	19,524
	1933	9	5,296	501	5,797	41,762	36,648
	1934	22	5,505	707	6,212	52,031	46,608
	1935	29	4,727	108	4,835	41,966	38,043
3 weeks and less than 4 weeks	1931	11	2,997	509	3,506	48,940	42,522
	1932	11	2,124	330	2,454	36,063	25,747
	1933	6	1,883	199	2,082	29,762	21,771
	1934	16	4,230	1,743	5,973	88,351	78,063
	1935	20	4,910	817	5,727	88,499	68,454
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks	1931	8	907	233	1,140	38,323	34,840
	1932	5	391	41	432	11,199	10,211
	1933	1	26	..	26	702	505
	1934	8	2,603	110	2,713	70,053	57,498
	1935	14	6,541	185	6,726	170,255	134,693
8 weeks and over	1931	4	632	125	757	60,923	61,278
	1932	3	1,199	47	1,246	85,472	65,347
	1933	2	19	1	20	1,120	847
	1934	2	1,133	25	1,158	74,584	58,250
	1935	9	1,610	164	1,774	143,117	96,839
Total	1931	134	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	127	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582
	1933	90	26,988	3,125	30,113	111,956	95,048
	1934	135	46,963	3,895	50,858	370,386	317,859
	1935	183	44,813	2,509	47,322	495,124	390,596

6. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—(i) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or

partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz. :—(1) Wages ; (2) hours of labour ; (3) trade unionism ; (4) employment of particular classes or persons ; (5) working conditions ; (6) sympathy ; and (7) other causes.* The first five groups are subdivided to meet the varying phases of the causes of disputes under each of the main headings.

(ii) *Causes of Disputes, Australia, 1913 and 1929 to 1935.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
NUMBER.								
1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	42	8	..	4	5	1	10	9
(b) Against decrease ..	4	6	9	17	11	4	3	5
(c) Other wage questions ..	31	45	44	16	26	14	31	44
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	3	6	4	2	2	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	7	2	..	..	..	7	6	2
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	8	3	..	1	2	1	4	4
(b) Other union questions ..	5	12	20	4	3	3	8	12
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	87	48	50	50	35	52	53
5. Working conditions ..	51	31	27	22	11	9	25	40
6. Sympathetic ..	5	6	11	5	2	..	3	1
7. Other causes ..	8	53	20	13	15	16	13	13
Total	208	259	183	134	127	90	155	183

WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	8,633	1,414	..	2,053	1,295	29	7,210	2,161
(b) Against decrease ..	563	10,532	12,824	7,108	7,327	2,178	2,817	339
(c) Other wage questions ..	7,160	8,742	12,686	3,999	5,417	4,336	8,335	11,804
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	460	21,646	4,334	192	198	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	1,819	2,067	..	..	..	2,620	309	1,601
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	5,370	103	..	9	17	89	383	581
(b) Other union questions ..	1,418	4,367	4,160	2,240	501	705	2,184	2,532
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	22,933	7,751	12,023	12,556	11,803	15,638	11,497
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	4,672	4,276	6,659	2,804	4,503	6,062	11,298
6. Sympathetic ..	947	11,604	4,010	1,053	316	..	1,045	22
7. Other causes ..	1,758	16,524	4,181	2,331	2,486	3,850	6,875	5,487
Total	50,283	104,604	54,222	37,667	32,917	30,113	50,858	47,322

* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following:—(a) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery ; (b) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
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WORKING DAYS LOST.

1. Wages—								
(a) For increase ..	100,069	7,433	..	15,425	5,990	87	108,277	72,567
(b) Against decrease ..	9,438	2,332,157	1,227,808	111,258	123,571	17,431	35,459	1,621
(c) Other wage questions	78,183	47,261	113,102	43,746	17,631	18,736	40,219	73,020
2. Hours of Labour—								
(a) For reduction ..	2,774	1,887,196	63,583	152	2,894	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours ..	15,111	3,183	..	..	..	8,895	1,748	48,878
3. Trade Unionism—								
(a) Against employment of non-unionists ..	91,002	424	..	99	59	89	3,263	2,615
(b) Other union questions	32,388	49,924	50,225	11,752	6,261	1,421	10,774	11,696
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	191,723	78,492	24,683	38,567	36,054	31,799	110,166	144,453
5. Working conditions ..	73,562	8,545	8,551	17,106	14,902	22,865	26,223	64,612
6. Sympathetic ..	24,066	23,482	17,648	4,070	1,096	..	11,174	44
7. Other causes ..	5,212	23,381	5,641	3,816	3,860	10,633	23,083	75,618
Total ..	623,528	4,461,478	1,511,241	245,991	212,318	111,956	370,386	495,124

¶ The main causes of industrial disputes are “ wage ” questions, “ working conditions,” and “ employment of particular classes or persons.”

¶ The number of disputes concerning “ wages ” in 1935 was 58, representing 32 per cent. of the total. The heading “ Employment of particular classes or persons ” includes stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who were considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coal-mining industry. Disputes over “ Employment ” questions in 1935 numbered 53, or 29 per cent. of the total, and over “ Working Conditions ” 40, or 22 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings numbered 151, or 83 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year.

7. **Results of Industrial Disputes**—(i) *General*.—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute and are comprised in one or other of the following four classes, viz. :—

- (a) In favour of workpeople ; (b) In favour of employer ; (c) Compromise ; (d) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(a) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers ; (b) In favour of employer, when the

demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand; (c) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers; (d) Indefinite, when, for example, employees cease work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of "Sympathetic" disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally "Indefinite" except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) *Results in each State, 1935.*—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1935, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes—Results, 1935(a).

State or Territory.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	36	72	11	13	6,885	21,532	2,717	2,137	48,250	226,567	10,472	7,732
Victoria ..	5	13	1	1	2,212	4,633	156	900	5,729	37,524	1,560	900
Queensland ..	2	9	1	1	118	1,693	42	142	13,566	57,971	252	1,562
South Australia	1	1	..	..	97	166	77	..	388	1,998	77	..
Western Australia	..	9	2	..	..	2,240	1,363	..	..	22,458	49,518	..
Tasmania ..	..	1	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	148	..	..
N. Territory ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	128	..
F. C. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust.(a)	44	105	17	15	9,312	30,338	4,359	3,179	67,933	346,666	62,007	10,194

(a) The following are the particulars of disputes which were incomplete at 31st December, 1935, which should be added to the above figures to effect a balance with those published in the preceding tables:—

State.	Number.	Establish- ments Involved.	Workpeople.	Working Days Lost.
New South Wales ..	2	2	134	8,324
Total ..	2	2	134	8,324

(iii) *Australia, 1935.*—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost, in disputes in Australia for the year 1935, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1935.

Classified according to Causes and Results.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(a) For increase	3	5	1	..	93	1,980	88	..	1,032	70,567	968	..
(b) Against decrease ..	2	1	2	..	36	14	289	..	582	56	983	..
(c) Other Wage questions ..	7	25	5	7	1,968	6,997	1,175	1,664	16,958	48,276	4,434	3,352
Hours of Labour—												
(a) For reduction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Other disputes re hours	..	..	2	..	..	..	1,601	..	..	..	48,876	..
Trade Unionism—												
(a) Against employment of non-unionists	1	2	..	1	369	70	..	142	369	686	..	1,562
(b) Other union questions ..	1	9	1	1	321	1,613	238	360	321	6,127	3,808	1,440
Employment of particular Classes or Persons..	18	29	3	3	3,923	7,042	428	104	29,549	113,233	638	1,303
Working conditions ..	10	23	2	3	2,153	8,002	100	909	17,775	35,606	100	2,537
Sympathetic ..	..	1	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	44	..	..
Other Causes ..	2	10	1	..	449	4,598	440	..	1,347	72,071	2,200	..
Total (a) ..	44	105	17	15	9,312	30,338	4,359	3,179	67,933	346,666	62,007	10,194

(a) See note to table on page 99.

(iv) *Australia, 1931 to 1935.*—The table hereunder shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1931–1935, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia.

Year.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1931 ..	27	80	25	..	5,917	26,182	5,406	..	47,191	142,006	49,222	..
1932 ..	29	77	21	..	5,437	17,518	9,962	..	23,572	48,893	139,853	..
1933 ..	17	58	13	1	4,778	20,697	4,361	213	12,301	84,697	14,468	426
1934 ..	29	102	14	9	7,025	31,220	9,620	2,729	40,048	179,126	126,081	19,059
1935 (a) ..	44	105	17	15	9,312	30,338	4,359	3,179	67,933	346,666	62,007	10,194

(a) See note on page 99.

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in the earlier years, but later the position was reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1935 was 58. Many

of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

8. **Methods of Settlement.**—(i) *General.*—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings :—

- (i) By negotiation.
- (ii) Under State Industrial Act.
- (iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
- (iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
- (v) By closing down establishments permanently.
- (vi) By other methods.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and relates mainly to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *Australia, 1913 and 1929 to 1935 (a)*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.(a)
NUMBER OF DISPUTES.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives . . .	119	130	134	88	87	64	84	130
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act . . .	17	8	3	3	4	1	2	3
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conferences . . .	19	3	6	11	5	3	10	7
By reference to Board or Court . . .	22	1	2	1	2	3	8	6
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference . . .	4	6	..	4	3	2	5	5
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out . . .	13	7	9	2	7	2	2	8
By closing down Establishment permanently . . .	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	4
By other methods . . .	13	96	23	21	18	11	40	18
Total . . .	208	254	178	132	127	89	153	(a) 181

(a) See note on page 99.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—continued.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.(a)
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives . . .	23,357	32,393	40,804	22,292	22,595	19,703	25,469	30,360
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act . . .	3,172	19,161	196	1,885	1,800	1,100	891	285
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference . . .	6,505	487	3,476	3,871	1,640	1,290	4,559	3,867
By reference to Board or Court . . .	12,774	56	184	42	416	1,390	1,666	1,445
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference . . .	659	511	..	1,083	1,839	1,096	4,335	2,017
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out . . .	658	5,411	2,940	222	460	986	138	3,670
By Closing down Establishment permanently . . .	170	144	40	52	11	1,271	444	108
By other methods . . .	2,988	45,350	5,560	8,058	4,156	3,213	13,092	5,436
Total . . .	50,283	103,513	53,200	37,505	32,917	30,049	50,594	47,188

WORKING DAYS LOST.

Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives . . .	94,400	2,417,171	1,289,487	109,601	87,650	54,774	182,260	192,903
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act . . .	26,335	1,279,258	2,893	2,625	79,872	6,600	20,019	3,211
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference . . .	187,871	5,261	56,648	25,257	7,423	3,510	58,801	117,762
By reference to Board or Court . . .	221,769	56	1,272	252	3,408	6,330	10,474	16,961
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference . . .	2,105	1,882	..	30,317	18,596	15,437	46,814	24,601
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out . . .	14,139	610,686	34,612	27,042	6,874	10,543	138	74,873
By Closing down Establishment permanently . . .	20,400	9,861	80	5,355	44	8,627	4,486	7,546
By other methods . . .	56,509	100,004	24,726	37,970	8,451	6,071	41,322	48,943
Total . . .	623,528	4,424,179	1,409,718	238,419	212,318	111,892	364,314	486,800

(a) See note on page 99.

In each of the years included above, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. In the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner,

and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 72 in 1935. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes classified as settled "By other methods," stoppages of work frequently occur, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. **General.**—The collection by this Bureau of information relating to unemployment was initiated in 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars for that year, and for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891.

From 1913, information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the Official Year Book, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and the Labour Reports. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the responsible officials of the various unions for the kindly readiness with which they supplied available data.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, shearers, etc.). Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and employers apply to the union officials when labour is required. Provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. The value of the percentages of unemployment derived from Trade Union returns is in the indication they give of the relative intensity of unemployment from time to time. It is believed that they can be taken as a rough index of the percentage of workers unemployed at any time.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. **Unemployment.**—(i) *States, 1935.*—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing

fairly well labour conditions generally. The figures in the following tables do not include persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs :—

Unemployment—1935.

State.	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	114	191,645	39,523	20.6
Victoria	82	118,578	16,626	14.0
Queensland	46	57,556	5,001	8.7
South Australia	58	31,314	5,514	17.6
Western Australia	62	27,708	3,710	13.4
Tasmania	34	9,137	1,449	15.9
Australia	396	435,938	71,823	16.5

(ii) *Australia, 1891 to 1936 (June Quarter).*—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1936 (June Quarter) in respect of :—

- (a) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available, (b) The number of members of such unions, (c) The number of members unemployed, and (d) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment—Australia.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year ..	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 " " ..	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 " " ..	39	8,710	574	6.6
1907 " " ..	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 " " ..	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 " " ..	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 " " ..	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 " " ..	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 " " ..	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 (average for year) ..	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914 " " ..	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915 " " ..	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916 " " ..	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917 " " ..	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918 " " ..	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919 " " ..	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920 " " ..	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
1921 " " ..	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922 " " ..	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923 " " ..	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924 " " ..	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925 " " ..	380	391,380	34,620	8.8

Unemployment—Australia—continued.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1926 (average for year) ..	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1927 " " ..	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1928 " " ..	375	423,422	45,669	10.8
1929 " " ..	382	424,093	47,359	11.1
1930 " " ..	395	438,874	84,767	19.3
1931 " " ..	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1932 " " ..	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
1933 " " ..	394	415,305	104,035	25.1
1934 " " ..	394	424,035	86,865	20.5
1935 " " ..	396	435,938	71,823	16.5
1933 March Quarter ..	394	412,674	109,182	26.5
June " ..	394	415,559	106,652	25.7
Sept. " ..	394	416,426	104,560	25.1
Dec. " ..	394	416,560	95,745	23.0
1934 March " ..	394	422,056	92,297	21.9
June " ..	394	422,113	88,413	20.9
Sept. " ..	394	425,104	86,652	20.4
Dec. " ..	396	426,866	80,097	18.8
1935 March " ..	396	433,116	80,548	18.6
June " ..	397	433,254	71,777	17.8
Sept. " ..	395	438,216	69,575	15.9
Dec. " ..	395	439,165	59,992	13.7
1936 March " ..	395	445,294	59,621	13.4
June " ..	394	446,564	57,001	12.8

3. **Unemployment by Industries.**—(i) *Australia*, 1935.—The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is stable—such as railways, or occupations in which employment is subject to exceptional fluctuations—such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns, owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in Industrial Groups—Australia, 1935.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
Manufacturing—				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	16	18,938	4,278	22.6
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	63	73,811	12,573	17.0
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	53	37,933	6,476	17.5
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	20	37,585	4,394	11.7
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	13	18,498	1,373	7.4
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	67	41,763	6,841	16.4
VII. Building ..	47	50,496	9,652	19.1
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	20	27,052	7,974	29.1
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	12	17,662	2,729	15.5
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	85	113,100	15,533	13.7
All Groups ..	396	435,938	71,823	16.5

(ii) *Australia, 1912, and Quarterly, 1934 to 1936.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed in the September quarter of 1934 up to the June quarter of 1936. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment—Australia, Percentages by Industries.

Industrial Group.	1912, End of Year.	1934.		1935.				1936.	
		Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Sept. Qtr.	Dec. Qtr.	March Qtr.	June Qtr.
Manufacturing—									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3.7	29.3	28.8	27.4	24.8	22.3	15.8	13.5	12.7
II. Engineering, Metal Works ..	7.4	22.6	21.1	20.2	19.3	15.3	13.5	11.6	10.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	7.3	17.9	15.7	14.9	17.9	20.3	16.9	15.1	19.2
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	6.3	13.8	11.5	13.1	11.4	13.5	8.9	11.7	11.5
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2.8	10.8	9.6	8.5	8.0	7.7	5.5	5.5	7.2
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	6.9	24.1	21.8	21.3	19.7	13.2	11.8	12.2	11.4
VII. Building ..	5.5	26.0	23.4	22.9	21.6	17.5	14.5	14.0	11.8
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	5.6	30.3	29.4	31.5	29.9	28.9	26.7	28.5	22.1
IX. Other Land Transport ..	1.1	20.2	19.0	17.5	16.6	14.7	13.0	13.7	13.5
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV. Other and Miscellaneous ..	5.4	15.9	14.6	14.7	14.3	13.3	12.6	12.5	12.2
AUSTRALIA ..	5.6	20.4	18.8	18.6	17.8	15.9	13.7	13.4	12.8

4. *Unemployment.—States.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1931 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 1 to 23, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics. The following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed quarterly during the years 1932 to 1936 (June Quarter) :—

Unemployment—Percentages—Yearly and Quarterly.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1924 Year ..	12.6	7.1	6.4	4.6	5.5	3.8	8.9
1925 " ..	11.0	8.6	6.6	4.3	6.1	7.8	8.8
1926 " ..	7.4	6.4	8.4	5.2	7.1	13.9	7.1
1927 " ..	7.0	7.4	5.9	7.2	5.4	11.1	7.0
1928 " ..	11.3	10.9	7.0	15.0	8.2	10.6	10.8
1929 " ..	11.5	11.1	7.1	15.7	9.9	13.4	11.1
1930 " ..	21.7	18.3	10.7	23.3	19.2	19.1	19.3
1931 " ..	30.8	25.8	16.2	32.5	27.3	27.4	27.4
1932 " ..	32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.5	26.4	29.0
1933 " ..	28.9	22.3	15.3	29.9	24.8	19.1	25.1
1934 " ..	24.7	17.4	11.7	25.6	17.8	17.9	20.5
1935 " ..	20.6	14.0	8.7	17.6	13.4	15.0	16.5
1932 March Qtr. ..	31.8	26.0	18.2	33.1	28.6	27.3	28.3
June " ..	33.2	27.7	19.9	35.2	30.3	27.4	30.0
Sept. " ..	33.0	27.0	19.5	35.4	30.1	26.0	29.6
Dec. " ..	31.9	25.2	17.9	32.2	28.9	23.8	28.1
1935 March Qtr. ..	30.2	23.9	16.7	30.5	27.1	19.8	26.5
June " ..	29.6	23.0	15.6	30.0	26.0	19.0	25.7
Sept. " ..	28.8	22.5	15.1	30.3	25.6	19.2	25.1
Dec. " ..	27.0	19.9	13.8	28.9	20.5	18.2	23.0
1934 March Qtr. ..	25.8	18.6	13.7	28.5	19.5	17.7	21.9
June " ..	25.0	18.0	12.7	25.4	18.3	17.9	20.9
Sept. " ..	24.5	17.5	11.4	25.4	17.2	18.9	20.4
Dec. " ..	23.5	15.3	9.1	23.0	16.3	17.0	18.8
1935 March Qtr. ..	23.6	15.0	9.8	20.7	15.4	16.7	18.6
June " ..	22.7	15.0	8.8	18.9	13.9	16.4	17.8
Sept. " ..	19.1	14.8	8.5	16.3	12.5	16.7	15.9
Dec. " ..	17.0	11.3	7.7	14.7	11.8	13.7	13.7
1936 March Qtr. ..	17.2	10.8	8.5	12.2	10.3	11.1	13.4
June " ..	16.2	10.6	8.5	11.0	9.2	12.7	12.8

5. Causes of Unemployment.—In earlier issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing the percentage of members of unions unemployed through—(a) lack of work; (b) sickness and accident; and (c) other causes. The returns from trade unions for past years show that while the percentage unemployed through lack of work has varied considerably according to the state of trade during the period, the percentages of members unemployed through sickness and accident, and through other causes, have remained uniform at 0.7 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively.

6. Seasonal Employment in Australia.—An investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made in 1928. The State Statisticians were invited to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations, and from the reports received, supplemented by information from other sources, particulars were published in Labour Report, No. 19. The result of inquiries concerning the organization of public works in connexion with unemployment was also published in Labour Report, No. 19.

7. Special Legislation for Relief of Unemployment.—(i) *General.*—The position in regard to unemployment in Australia became so serious in 1930 that the usual methods of providing funds for relief work and sustenance were found to be inadequate. The number of unemployed increased rapidly, and the Governments realized that special action was needed to provide additional funds to relieve the distress.

The steps taken by the Governments to provide money for the relief of unemployment, and the legislation enacted in the years 1930 to 1934 for that purpose are briefly reviewed in preceding issues of the Annual Labour Report.

Unfortunately, the early provision proved inadequate to meet the situation, as the number of unemployed increased in 1931 and 1932. The Acts in operation were amended, and higher rates of special taxation were imposed. In the following statement the Acts which came into force in 1935 are briefly reviewed.

(ii) *COMMONWEALTH.*—(a) *General.*—The contribution of the Commonwealth Government to the alleviation of distress due to unemployment was mainly in the form of direct grants and loans to the States, particulars of which will be found under paragraph 9 (i) of this section. The only persons for whom the Commonwealth was directly responsible were the unemployed in the Northern, Federal Capital, and Mandated Territories, references to which appear hereinafter.

(b) *Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Employment.*—An Advisory Committee, consisting of five members, was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in September, 1932. One of the functions of the Committee was the preparation of the agenda for Premiers' Conferences and the following up of decisions and undertakings. The operations of the committee were not to interfere with or hamper State activities, but to render all possible assistance to the States. At the first meeting of the Committee, held on the 28th September, 1932, the Minister in charge of Development stated that the Premiers' Conference had decided that a special loan programme of £7,000,000 should be carried out as part of a three-year plan to provide £15,000,000 for reproductive works.

With a view to taking a larger interest in solving the problem of getting the workers back into employment, the Government on 9th November, 1934, appointed the Honorable (afterwards Sir) F. H. Stewart, M.P., as

Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Employment, and the Advisory Committee referred to above has consequently ceased to function. Sir Frederick Stewart resigned from this position in February, 1936.

(iii) *New South Wales*.—Legislation passed in 1935 was as follows :—
Special Income and Wages Tax Act, No. 45 of 1935 ; Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Act, No. 46 of 1935.

The Unemployment Relief Tax was discontinued on 30th November, 1933, and replaced by a Wages Tax on income from employment and a Special Income Tax on income from other sources. The proceeds of this tax are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

The Wages Tax since 1st January, 1936, has been as follows :—

Where income from wages is less than £5 a week—

Weekly Wages.	Tax.
£2 to £2 10s.	6d.
Over £2 10s. to £3	9d.
Over £3 to £3 10s.	1s. 3d.
Over £3 10s. and less than £3 12s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Rising by 1d. for each additional 2s. 6d. to £3 17s. 6d. and less than £4	1s. 9d.
Rising by 2d. and 1d. alternatively for each additional 2s. to £4 18s. and less than £5	3s.
Where income from wages is not less than £5 a week—	
On so much of the wages as does not exceed £2	6d. in £1
On so much of the wages as exceeds £2 and does not exceed £4	8d. in £1
On so much of the wages as exceeds £4	1d. in each 2s.

The rate of Special Income Tax where no income is derived from wages is as follows (on income derived in 1934-35) :—

Net Assessable Income.	Rate of Tax per £.		
	1st £100.	2nd £100.	Balance.
Not exceeding £156	d.	d.	d.
Over £156 but not over £200	4½	8	..
„ £200 „ „ „ £250	5	8	..
„ £250	5½	8	10
	6	8	10

Where the income is derived partly from wages and partly from other sources the rate is calculated in regard to total income. Persons residing in Australia whose income from all sources does not exceed £100 per annum are not required to pay the tax.

(iv) *Victoria*.—The only legislation passed in 1935 was as follows :—
Public Works Committee Act, No. 4288 of 1935 ; Unemployment Relief Act (Rates) Act, No. 4297, 1935 ; and Unemployment Relief Loan and Application Act, No. 4301, 1935.

The rates of tax are on a sliding scale according to salary, commencing at a rate of 1.2d. in the £ for incomes of £52 to £103 per annum ; 3.24d. from £104 to £207 ; 4.05d. from £208 to £312 ; and so on up to a maximum rate of 14.22d. for incomes in excess of £3,000.

(v) *Queensland*.—Legislation passed in 1935-36, made amendments chiefly in the direction of reducing the rate of tax by 1d. in the £, exempting incomes not exceeding £78 per annum from payment of tax, and repealing subject to adjustments, provisions relating to tentative assessments.

The existing rates of taxation are 2d. in the £ from £78 up to £104 per annum; 5d. over £104 to £208; 8d. over £208 to £499; and 11d. over £499.

(vi) *South Australia*.—Legislation covering special taxation for unemployment relief has not been enacted, the necessary funds being voted by Parliament from revenue.

(vii) *Western Australia*.—No legislation dealing with this subject was passed from 1932 to 1936. Special taxation has not been imposed, all money for the purposes being provided by the Government, Municipal Authorities and other bodies. There is a Hospital Tax of 1½d. in the £ applicable to all incomes over £1 per week (from 1st December, 1932). An amendment of the Financial Emergency Tax Assessment Act, 1932, provides for a graduated tax of 4d. to 9d. in the £ from 1st October, 1933, exemption being granted to all persons having an income of under 30s. per week, and to persons with dependants having an income of under £187 per annum.

(viii) *Tasmania*.—Legislation passed in 1935 comprised the Public Works Execution Act, Nos. 2 and 3, Nos. 70 and 72 of 1935. Unemployment (Federal Grant) Relief Act, No. 9 of 1935.

The rates of special taxation for unemployed relief are—4d. in the £ on the first £312; 5d. on £313 to £519; 9d. on £520 to £1,500; 1s. over £1,500. Although this tax is nominally an Income Tax, the receipts are largely utilized for unemployment relief purposes.

8. Unemployment Relief—Sustenance Rates.—(i) *New South Wales*.—The Unemployment Relief Council allocates moneys for approved schemes for the absorption of persons out of work. The labour for relief works is engaged usually through the Labour Exchanges organized in the Department of Labour and Industry. The distribution of food relief and other charitable assistance is undertaken by the Department of Social Services under the supervision of the Director of Charitable Relief. The method of distributing food relief by means of orders to suppliers introduced in 1932-33 is still in operation.

The following statement shows the value of food relief orders per fortnight for the various family units:—

Family Unit.	Scale.	Food Relief (Per fortnight).	
		Limit of Income.	Value (Metropolitan).
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Single Adult	A	1 5 0	0 13 0
Married Couple	B	2 0 0	1 1 6
" " 1 child	B ₁	2 10 0	1 13 6
" " 2 children	B ₂	3 0 0	1 19 6
" " 3 children	B ₃	3 5 0	2 5 6
" " 4 children	B ₄	3 10 0	2 11 6
" " 5 children	B ₅	3 15 0	2 17 6
" " 6 children	B ₆	4 5 0	3 3 6
" " 7 children	B ₇	4 15 0	3 9 6
Each Additional Unit .. .. .	..	0 10 0	0 6 0

The following is the scale of relief work provided, and the resultant average fortnightly earnings applicable to the various family units shown :—

Scale.	Family Units.	Work periods.	Average fortnightly earnings.
A.	Single man or widower without dependants	Weeks. 1 in 5	£ s. d. 1 10 1
B.	Married man Single man or widower with one dependant 14-20 years ..	} 2 in 7	2 2 11
C.	Married man with— 1 or 2 dependants under 14 years 1 dependant, 14-20 years Single man or widower with 2 dependants 14-20 years ..	} 2 in 5	3 0 1
D.	Married man with 3 dependants under 14 years ..	3 in 7	3 4 5
E.	Married man with— 4 or 5 dependants under 14 years 2 dependants, 14-20 years 1 dependant under 14 and 1 or 2 dependants 14-20 years 2 or 3 dependants under 14 and 1 dependant 14-20 years Single man or widower with 3 dependants 14-20 years ..	} 2 in 4	3 15 2
F.	Married man with— 6 or 7 dependants under 14 years 3 or 4 dependants 14-20 years 1 dependant under 14 and 3 dependants 14-20 years 2 dependants under 14 and 2 or 3 dependants 14-20 years 3 dependants under 14 and 2 dependants 14-20 years 4 dependants under 14 and 1 or 2 dependants 14-20 years 5 or 6 dependants under 14 and 1 dependant 14-20 years Single man or widower with 4 dependants 14-20 years ..	} 3 in 5	4 10 2
G.	Married man with— 8 to 12 dependants under 14 years 1 or 2 dependants under 14 and 4 dependants 14-20 years 3 or 4 dependants under 14 and 3 or 4 dependants 14-20 years 5 or 6 dependants under 14 and 2 to 4 dependants 14-20 years 7 to 12 dependants under 14 and 1 to 4 dependants 14-20 years	} 4 in 5	6 0 3

(ii) *Victoria*.—Sustenance payments are locally administered by Public Assistance Committees appointed under Act 4079 by the councils of the respective municipalities in which they are to function. The system of "working for sustenance" which was in operation in isolated instances only, was generally instituted on 3rd July, 1933.

The maximum income and allowance as from 24th August, 1936, under the system are as follows :—

Family Unit.	Maximum Weekly Permissible Income.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance.		
		Unemployables for whom sustenance specially approved.	Employable Applicant for whom work for sustenance is not provided.	Employable male working for sustenance.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Itinerant unemployed male ..	10 0	..	10 0	16 0
Approved prospector ..	12 0	..	10 0	16 0
Individual residing with strangers or relatives (other than parents) ..	12 0	6 0	10 0	16 0
Single unemployed, employable male, 21 years or over, member of family in receipt of sustenance	(a)	..	5 0 (b)	10 0 (c)
Two	20 0	9 0	17 0	28 0
Three	25 0	11 6		
Four	27 6	14 0		
Five	30 0	16 6		
Six	32 6	19 0		
Seven	35 0	21 6		
Eight	37 6	24 0	17 0	28 0
Nine	40 0	26 6		
Ten	42 6	29 0		

(a) In accordance with family unit of which he is a member.

(b) An additional 3s. 6d. is granted for each unemployed male dependant 16 years and under 21; and for each unemployed female dependant residing with the applicant, provided that the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 45s.

(c) Additional amounts are granted to unemployed dependants residing with the applicant as follows :—3s. 6d. for each child under 16; 5s. for each female 16 years and over and 5s. for each male 16 years and under 21 provided that the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 58s. 6d. Total income plus sustenance received by all members of a family unit must not exceed 69s. per week.

Where practicable and advisable the payments may be made in cash.

To conform to the table indicated above, the number of hours to be worked by the applicant is computed by dividing the amount of sustenance he is entitled to receive per week by the hourly basic wage prevailing in the municipality in which he resides. With the exception of four or five industrial municipalities in the metropolitan area, all male applicants in receipt of sustenance are employable within their own municipalities on municipal work that would not ordinarily be undertaken as part of the municipal programme. The performance of work in return for sustenance must not entail the dismissal of any person ordinarily employed by the municipality.

In both municipal and governmental work in return for sustenance the usual arrangement provides for the employment of the men for continuous periods equivalent to the amounts they are entitled to receive for two weeks' sustenance. For instance, an applicant with a classification of man, wife and two children, is entitled to sustenance, if working in return therefor, at the rate of 33s. per week. He would thus be employed for a period which would enable him to earn 66s., representing two weeks' sustenance. If the basic wage were 11s. per day he would work for six days and would again be called up at the expiration of the period which the amount of wages represented in weeks at the sustenance rates he is entitled to receive.

In addition to relief in the form of sustenance, assistance is afforded by employment on unemployment relief works undertaken by governmental departments and various public authorities, including charitable institutions, municipal councils, sewerage authorities and waterworks trusts.

Under existing unemployment relief work conditions, men upon whose earnings other persons are ordinarily dependent for support, receive full-time employment each week for eleven weeks if they are unable to return to their homes each night, and for eight weeks, if they are able to return to their homes each night. Men upon whose earnings no other persons are ordinarily dependent for support receive 24 hours work each week, for twelve weeks if camped out, and for eight weeks if they are able to return to their homes each night.

The great bulk of these workers are employed on works of classes which are ordinarily governed by the provisions of the Australian Workers' Union (Construction) Award No. 70 of 1927. The rate of pay for such workers employed on relief works is the relevant basic wage prescribed in the award, which was at 30th June, 1936, 11s. 6d. per day for full-time workers, and 12s. 6d. per day for men casually employed, plus the prescribed margins for work requiring more than the ordinary skill, and in addition men camped out receive a camping-out allowance of 1s. for each day in respect of which they are required to hold themselves in readiness for work.

(iii) *Queensland*.—The Intermittent Relief Scheme, which is operative in all the larger towns of the State, provides work through Local Authorities and Government Departments for all persons eligible to draw food relief. Destitute persons in centres where Intermittent Relief work is not operating draw food relief. The classification of the family units and amounts allotted thereto are shown in the following table :—

Weekly Ration Scale, Family Units, Number of Work Days and Total Amount of Pay as from 2nd September, 1935.

Weekly Ration Scale, if not on Relief Work.	Family Unit.	Work Days.	Total Amount of Pay when Work Provided.
<i>s. d.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>
7 6	Single man	1	13 6
16 0	Man and wife	1½	25 0
19 6	Man, wife and 1 child ..	2	29 6
23 0	" " 2 children ..	2½	34 0
26 6	" " 3 " ..	2½	38 6
30 0	" " 4 " ..	3	43 0
33 6	" " 5 " ..	3½	47 6
37 0	" " 6 " ..	3½	52 0
40 6	" " 7 " ..	4	56 6
44 0	" " 8 " ..	4½	61 0
47 6	" " 9 " ..	4½	65 6
51 0	" " 10 " ..	5	70 0
54 6	" " 11 " ..	5	74 6
(a)			
Weekly Ration Scale.			
<i>s. d.</i>			
7 6	Widows and single girls without dependants .. ..	..	..
14 6	Widows and single girls with 1 dependant .. ..	..	..
3 6	For each additional dependant .. ..	..	..

(a) Or widower plus one additional dependant to those scheduled.

The above rates of pay, when work is provided, are increased in the northern and western parts of the State by the addition of parities.

Sons over 18 years of age are also entitled to relief provided the father's weekly earnings do not exceed certain amounts commencing at £3 18s. 6d. and advancing by 4s. 6d. in respect of each child in the family under 18 years of age above four in number.

(iv) *South Australia*.—Food relief is controlled by the Unemployment Relief Council.

The approximate value of food relief orders for the various family units is as follows:—

Family Unit.						Per Week.	
						s.	d.
Single person	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
Man and wife	..	..	..	..	..	10	6
For each child in the home, the following values are granted, viz. :—							
13 years and over	..	..	..	..	..	5	3
Over 9 years and under 13	..	..	..	..	..	5	0
" 6 " " " 9	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
" 3 " " " 6	..	..	..	..	..	4	2
" 1 " " " 3	..	..	..	..	..	3	5

Married men are granted 1 cwt. of firewood weekly—an extra $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. per week being allowed during the winter months. Infants not naturally fed are supplied with fresh milk and special foods.

Recipients of relief in several districts in the State work out the value of their rations, and to this is added a subsidy ranging from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent. The rationees receive a subsidy in cash and, in some instances, the ration value in cash; while in others, they receive a cash subsidy and the ordinary rations. The rate of pay for these workers is not varied from the Basic Wage or the Award Rate applying to the particular class of work being undertaken.

There are no established intermittent relief works in this State. During the twelve months ended in June last a considerable amount of work was put in hand for the purpose of relieving unemployment. Extensive main road construction was undertaken and much work was done on improvements to the drainage of flood-waters from the Metropolitan Area—clearing, straightening, widening the bed of the River Torrens for which a fresh outlet was cut through the sandhills. The men engaged on these works would obtain several months continuous employment.

(v) *Western Australia*.—Relief is granted to unemployed married men at the rate of 7s. per member of the family per week, with a maximum amount of 49s. per week, of which 2s. in cash is paid in respect of each 7s. Children over fourteen years of age are not eligible. Single men are given part-time employment at Arbitration rates enabling them to earn at the rate of 30s. per week. If incapable of work, meal tickets are provided and the men are billeted in approved lodging houses. Single girls and women receive food relief to the value of 7s. per week.

From the 1st August, 1933, employment upon relief works has been on a rotary basis, which provides four weeks' full-time work followed by further full-time work equivalent in value to that of the periods of sustenance, set out in Column "B" hereunder, and, since 11th March, 1935, in the case

of the first three groups, by still further full-time work, as indicated in Column "C".

Rate of Sustenance per week.	Period of Rotation.	Employment on Relief Work.		
		Full-time work.(b)	Further full-time work (b) equivalent to value of the under-mentioned.	Further full-time work (b) additional to "B," to value of—
		"A."	"B."	"C."
(a)				
s. d.	weeks.	weeks.	weeks' sustenance.	s. d.
14 0	11	4	7	82 6
21 0	10	4	6	40 0
28 0	9	4	5	27 0
35 0	8	4	4	—
42 0	7	4	3	—
49 0	7	4	3	—

(a) Starting with a married couple each successive rate represents the addition of one child.

(b) At Arbitration rates.

NOTE.—After completion of "A," "B," and "C," no further work or sustenance is available until the elapse of the rotation periods shown, dating from commencement of "A".

(vi) *Tasmania*.—The following scale of sustenance rates came into operation on 10th October, 1935 :—

Family Unit.	Cities and Suburbs.			Country Districts.(a)		
	Sustenance.	Sustenance Work.		Sustenance.	Sustenance Work.	
	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.	Dole per week.	Hours of Work.	Payment for Work.
	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.		s. d.
Single person	10 0	9½	13 4	10 0	8½	12 2
Married couple	18 0	17	24 5	14 0	11½	16 0
" " with 1 child..	21 3	20	28 9	17 0	14½	20 3
" " " 2 children	24 6	23	33 0	20 0	17½	24 5
" " " 3 "	27 9	26	37 4	23 0	20½	28 3
" " " 4 "	31 0	29	41 8	26 0	23	32 1
" " " 5 "	34 3	32	46 0	29 0	26	36 3
" " " 6 "	37 6	35	50 4	32 0	29	40 5
" " " 7 "	40 9	38	54 8	35 0	31	42 3
" " " 8 "	44 0	41	58 11	38 0	33	46 1

(a) Excluding Glenorchy and Clarence which are treated as suburbs of Hobart.

NOTE.—When work for sustenance is performed payment is made in cash. When no work is performed sustenance orders on the various storekeepers are issued to the men.

Arrangements are made with Municipal Councils whereby men in receipt of sustenance perform a certain number of hours' work each week and receive payment in cash. The Council is reimbursed the wages paid by submitting a claim to the Social Services Department. The work to be provided by such Councils to be in addition to that which would ordinarily be undertaken.

The Councils not to reduce the annual votes for works because of the extra items, also not to displace any permanent employees. The men to be employed at the basic rate of pay, for a sufficient number of hours each week to cover the amount of sustenance authorized by the Department. The Councils to provide supervision, tools and equipment; also material required for the work.

(vii) *Federal Capital Territory*.—The original practice of granting rations was changed to a scheme of payment of the equivalent cash to that previously received in food value. The scale of sustenance per week, and the earnings under the scheme now in operation are shown below :—

Family Unit.			Scale of Sustenance per week.		Maximum Earnings Allowed.*
			s. d.		s. d.
Single person	..	..	6	5	34 0
Man and wife	..	..	9	11	80 0
Man, wife and one child	..	..	15	10	80 0
"	"	2 or 3 children	20	9	104 0
"	"	4 or 5 children	24	6	126 0 ^(a)
"	"	6 children ..	24	11	172 0
"	"	7 children ..	28	3	195 0
"	"	8 children ..	28	8	218 0

* Per period of four weeks.

(a) 149s. for 5 children.

The earnings are taken over a period of four weeks, and no relief is granted when they exceed the amounts mentioned during such period taken as a whole.

The scheme for the alleviation of distress from unemployment in the Territory was on the 1st October, 1934, based on an average allotment of relief work of one week in two for married men, and one week in four for single men. This allotment fluctuated somewhat until in March, 1936, the men (married and single) were placed on full time. This favorable condition obtained until the end of June, but rationing of work became necessary again early in July, 1936, pending the organization and development of the 1936-1937 works programme. The allotment is made irrespective of the sizes of families, the differences in domestic conditions as regards individuals being remedied by the scheme of graduated income standards and ration scale. In the case of families of 4 and 5 children, the maximum allotment is increased to three weeks in five. Additional funds occasionally make it possible to increase the ratios mentioned above.

(viii) *Northern Territory*.—Rations are issued only to sick persons, women and children, and to the aged and infirm. Married men are required to perform work to the value of 25s. (approximately 1½ days) per week and single men to the value of 15s. (approximately 1 day) per week. Relief is restricted to persons who were residing continuously in the Territory for three years prior to the date of application. Concessions are granted in regard to such matters as hospital treatment, burials, fares out of Territory, repatriation of aged Chinese, &c.

(ix) *Summary for all States and Territories.*—The following is a summary of the foregoing rates of unemployment relief in all States and Territories for the "family units" shown:—

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

Summary of Rates Operative in the various States and Territories.

I. Sustenance Rates (for work).

(PER WEEK.)

State.	Single Man.	Married Man.	Married Man and—		
			One Child.	Two Children.	Three* Children.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
New South Wales ..	15 0	21 6	30 0(a)	30 0(a)	32 3
Victoria ..	16 0(b)	28 0	31 6(c)	35 0(c)	38 6(c)
Queensland ..	13 6	25 0(d)	29 6(d)	34 0(d)	38 6(d)
South Australia (e)	..	..	..	..	..
Western Australia ..	30 0	42 0(f)	47 2(f)	53 8(f)	57 7(f)
Tasmania ..	13 4	24 5	28 9	33 0	37 4
Northern Territory ..	15 0	25 0	..	..	..
Federal Capital Territory..	21 0	42 0	42 0(g)	42 0(g)	42 0(g)

* Similarly graduated scales (up to fixed maxima) for larger families.

(a) Or one unemployed child of 14 to 20 years in family.

(b) Single employable male 21 or over, member of family in receipt of sustenance—10s.

(c) 1s. 6d. extra for each unemployed male dependent child 16–20 years, or each unemployed female child or dependant 16 years or over residing with applicant provided value of sustenance does not exceed 58s. 6s. per week.

(d) Or widower and additional child to those shown.

(e) See note (d) Table II.

(f) Work on rotational basis of eleven weeks, and rates represent average payments per week.

(g) Graduated income scale "for sustenance" permits of increased payments for larger families.

II. Sustenance Rates (without work).

(PER WEEK.)

State.	Single Man.	Married Man.	Married Man and—		
			One Child.	Two Children.	Three* Children.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
New South Wales ..	6 6	10 9	16 9	19 9	22 9
Victoria ..	10 0(a)	17 0(b)	20 6(b)	24 0(b)	27 6(b)
Queensland ..	7 6	16 0(c)	19 6(c)	23 0(c)	26 6(c)
South Australia (d)	5 3	10 6	14 0(e)	14 10(e)	15 6(e)
Western Australia ..	(f)	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0
Tasmania ..	10 0	18 0	21 3	24 6	27 9
Northern Territory ..	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
Federal Capital Territory..	6 5	9 11	15 10	20 9	20 9

* Similarly graduated scales (up to fixed maxima) for larger families.

(a) Unemployables residing with others than parents—6s.

(b) Rates represent 3s. 6d. for each unemployed male dependant under 21, and for each female dependant residing with applicant, provided the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 45s. Unemployables for whom sustenance specially approved receive 9s. per week plus 2s. 6d. for each child.

(c) Or widower and additional child to those shown.

(d) Recipients work out value of rations (at Arbitration rates) to which is added subsidy ranging from 25 per cent. to 100 per cent.

(e) Rates vary according to ages of children.

(f) Meal tickets provided and billeted in approved lodging houses if incapable of work.

(g) Rations only issued to sick persons, women and children.

9. **Unemployment Relief Funds.**—(i) *Commonwealth.*—The Commonwealth Government made available to the States in 1929–30 from the Federal Aid Roads Account the sum of £1,000,000, appropriated by Act No. 55 of 1930, for the relief of unemployment; and further supplemented this amount by £750,000 in 1930–31 and £304,000 in 1931–32. The Loan (Unemployment Relief Works) Act, No. 9 of 1932, authorized the raising of money to the amount of £1,800,000 for assisting the States in the relief of unemployment. The money was to be free of interest, and the amounts allotted to the States were as follows:—New South Wales, £600,000; Victoria, £475,000; Queensland, £310,000; South Australia, £195,000; Western Australia, £145,000; Tasmania, £75,000. The payments were conditional on the expenditure being on approved reproductive works, and on the States providing equivalent amounts. The required sum was borrowed by the Commonwealth from the Commonwealth Bank, and the States borrowed £1,200,000 from the same source, making a total of £3,000,000 available for the purpose indicated. The amount of £600,000 granted to New South Wales was distributed by the Commonwealth and was not subject to the £1 for £1 condition. In December, 1932, the Government allocated a further £100,000 to the States for expenditure on Commonwealth works, in order to mitigate the condition of the workless at the Christmas season, and (from Loans) in 1933–34, £300,000. For the year 1934–35, the expenditure from revenue was £161,000. During 1934–35 the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act, No. 66 of 1934, was passed appropriating moneys for assisting the States in the re-employment of men, by means of public works and assistance to the metalliferous mining industry. This Act was amended by Act No. 2 of 1935 to include assistance in connexion with forestry works.

In addition to assistance to the States, the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act 1934–35 appropriated the following amounts for direct expenditure by the Commonwealth—

	£
On Public Works	400,000
In assistance to the metalliferous mining industry	50,000
For Forestry works	9,000

The amounts appropriated for the States by the Loan Appropriation (Unemployment Relief) Act 1934–35 were—

State.	For Public Works.	For Metalliferous Mining.	For Forestry.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	350,000	42,500	50,000	442,500
Victoria	225,000	50,000	100,000	375,000
Queensland	125,000	70,000	30,000	225,000
South Australia	125,000	33,500	17,000	175,500
Western Australia	125,000	62,000	100,000	287,000
Tasmania	50,000	25,750	25,000	100,750
Total	1,000,000	283,750	322,000	1,605,750

The grants to the States for mining are subject to £1 for £1 contribution in respect of part thereof, and the grants for forestry are subject to each State (except South Australia and Tasmania) spending an amount equivalent to the sum received from the Commonwealth.

By Act No. 13 of 1936 the amounts provided for assistance to the States in respect of mining and forestry were supplemented by further grants from Revenue to be made available during 1936-37 and 1937-38 (upon similar conditions) as follows :—

	For Metalliferous Mining.		For Forestry.	
	Financial Year 1936-37.	Financial Year 1937-38.	Financial Year 1936-37.	Financial Year 1937-38.
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	19,600	13,600	25,000	12,500
Victoria	27,000	18,700	50,000	25,000
Queensland	35,600	24,900	15,000	7,500
South Australia	12,800	..	8,500	4,250
Western Australia	34,600	9,800	50,000	25,000
Tasmania	10,400	3,000	12,500	6,250
	140,000	70,000	161,000	80,500

Under Act No. 12 of 1936 a sum of £100,000 yearly was granted from Revenue for the ten years commencing 1st July, 1935, for payment to the States in the following proportions :—

	£
New South Wales	39,400
Victoria	27,400
Queensland	14,450
South Australia	8,700
Western Australia	6,650
Tasmania	3,400
	<u>100,000</u>

This measure provides that the grant shall be devoted to the payment of interest and sinking fund on approved loans raised by public authorities (preferably outside metropolitan areas) and the assistance is conditional upon grants of equal value for the same purpose by State Governments. The primary object of the grant is the relief of unemployment in country districts.

(ii) *New South Wales.*—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Fund in this State during the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 were as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.*	Expenditure.
	£	£
1931-32 ..	5,799,519	6,105,452
1932-33 ..	6,702,436	4,006,657
1933-34 ..	5,248,286	1,969,980
1934-35 ..	5,262,521	1,415,500
1935-36 ..	6,190,292	2,125,956

* Represent receipts from Special Income and Wages Tax, repayment of Advances, &c., from which family endowment allowances and expenditure on other social services are also met.

(iii) *Victoria*.—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure from the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 :—

Year.		Receipts.		Expenditure.
		£		£
1931-32	..	1,622,400	..	1,625,460
1932-33	..	1,730,867	..	1,569,356
1933-34	..	1,615,371	..	1,766,872
1934-35	..	1,685,298	..	1,898,132
1935-36	..	1,970,334	..	1,754,163

(iv) *Queensland*.—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1931-32 to 1935-36 were as follow :—

Year.		Receipts.		Expenditure.
		£		£
1931-32	..	1,089,645	..	1,200,674
1932-33	..	1,806,010	..	1,771,111
1933-34	..	1,967,942	..	1,903,888
1934-35	..	2,425,917	..	1,674,393
1935-36	..	2,494,637	..	2,653,182

In addition to the above, the Queensland Unemployment Insurance Fund, which is maintained by the joint contributions from employers, workers, and Government, provides moneys for the relief of the unemployed. In 1935-36 the expenditure from the Fund was £479,657, of which £386,478 represented sustenance payments.

(v) *South Australia*.—There is no special unemployment taxation in this State. The moneys required for the relief of unemployment are provided from General Revenue. In addition the Minister may issue licences to charitable organizations to raise moneys for the relief of unemployment in their districts. The total expenditure on Unemployment Relief (excluding Children's Welfare and Public Relief) during 1931-32, was £852,059; during 1932-33, £622,331; during 1933-34, £534,418; during 1934-35, £483,436; and during 1935-36, £413,035.

(vi) *Western Australia*.—Special unemployment taxation is not levied in this State. Amounts required for sustenance and general relief of destitution are provided by the Government from Consolidated Revenue. In 1931-32, expenditure on sustenance was £643,996 and on relief works £1,202,547. In 1932-33 expenditure on sustenance amounted to £346,956 (of which £149,833 was for sustenance work) and on reproductive relief work to £1,183,864. In 1933-34 the expenditure from Revenue was

£232,192, representing £176,203 for rations and lodging; £49,239 on sustenance work; £2,274 for grants to institutions; and £4,476 on firewood and miscellaneous; and the expenditure on reproductive relief work was £1,884,897. In 1934-35 the expenditure from Revenue amounted to £72,497, consisting of £52,748 for rations and lodgings; £16,195 on sustenance work; £481 for grants to institutions; and £3,073 on firewood and miscellaneous; and the expenditure on reproductive relief work was £2,077,326. In 1935-36 revenue expenditure amounted to £49,870, made up by rations and lodgings, £32,295; sustenance work, £14,595; grants to institutions, £156; firewood and miscellaneous, £2,824; and on reproductive relief work the expenditure was £2,173,898.

(vii) *Tasmania*.—Receipts for the relief of unemployment are now obtained from a special tax and a tax on wages, the amount received in 1934-35 being £243,698, and in 1935-36, £281,347. The amounts expended during the last five years on relief work and sustenance for the unemployed and the receipts over the same period are as follow :—

Year.		Receipts.		Expenditure.
		£		£
1931-32	..	..	..	70,000
1932-33	..	..	..	69,892
1933-34	..	215,215	..	168,350
1934-35	..	243,698	..	203,867
1935-36	..	281,347	..	203,445§

§ Estimated.

The amount of £203,445 estimated for 1935-36 consists of £77,940 for relief work and £125,505 for sustenance (wages and provisions).

(viii) *Federal Capital Territory*.—There is no special taxation levied for the relief of unemployment in the Federal Capital Territory. The works upon which the unemployed are absorbed have, in recent years, been largely financed from the annual appropriation for Additions, New Works, Buildings, &c., and to a lesser degree from the votes for Maintenance services. In addition, various additional amounts have been made available from time to time from special appropriations to supplement existing votes with a view to increasing the ratio of employment. The amounts expended as purely unemployment relief measures in each year cannot therefore be stated, as they form a part of the general works programme within the Territory. Special provision is made, however, for the alleviation of distress, and the expenditure under this heading during the past three financial years was as follows :—1933-34, £2,738; 1934-35, £2,405; 1935-36, £3,852. This expenditure includes rations granted in certain cases, work in lieu of rations for itinerants, payments to the Canberra Relief Society for subsequent disbursement, the supply of firewood for unemployment camps and railway fares of destitute persons, and £1,982 in 1935-36 for vocational training.

(ix) *Northern Territory*.—Special funds are provided for unemployment relief in the estimates of expenditure for the Territory. The expenditure in 1932-33 was £10,828, in 1933-34, £7,968, in 1934-35, £4,455, and in 1935-36, £4,739.

(x) *Loan Expenditure*.—In addition to expenditure from ordinary revenue, a large amount was also expended in the various States from Loan funds, but owing to the complication of moneys being advanced by the Commonwealth to the States; expenditure by the Commonwealth in the States; and the difficulty of stating the extent to which the ordinary Loan programmes of the States relieved unemployment, it is almost impossible to publish satisfactory figures for the six years, 1930-31 to 1935-36. The Gross Loan Expenditure on Works, &c., by the States amounted to £24,862,000 in 1935-36, but the most that can be claimed for such expenditure in connexion with the relief of unemployment is that had it been curtailed on the grounds of financial stringency, unemployment would undoubtedly have been greater.

10. *Numbers in Receipt of Sustenance*.—The number of persons in receipt of unemployment relief in its various forms cannot be accurately determined, but the following statement shows the "family" units* in receipt of or working for sustenance in the various States at the 30th June, 1936:—

State.				
New South Wales	..	..	..	80,770
Victoria	..	..	..	14,723
Queensland	..	..	..	29,687
South Australia	..	..	..	10,318
Western Australia	..	..	..	718
Tasmania	..	..	..	1,535
Northern Territory	..	..	..	58
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	..	500
Total				138,309

* The figures are exclusive of dependants, as complete figures are not available for all States and Territories.

In addition to the above, large numbers of workers were engaged on "relief" works, mostly on a "rotational" system, either directly employed by the various governments or through local government authorities. As the cost was made a charge against the ordinary votes for works and services and loan appropriations, it has not been possible to secure satisfactory information in regard to the actual numbers involved.

§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. *General*.—There is considerable diversity in the scope of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment. Information in regard to these Bureaux was published in Labour Report, No. 19. Details were given concerning

systems of registration of applicants for employment, selection of applicants for vacant positions, granting sustenance and food relief, and other matters. In Labour Report No. 20, particulars relating to the organization of the State Free Labour Bureaux in the several States were given.

The work of the State Employment Bureaux greatly increased in 1930 owing to the abnormal amount of unemployment. The peak number of applications for work was, however, received in the March quarter of 1931. Skilled and semi-skilled workers, who in the past had not availed themselves of the services of the Bureaux, registered for relief work, as there was little prospect of employment in their usual occupations. Special legislation in 1930 for the relief of unemployment provided that registration at the Bureaux was essential before relief work or sustenance could be obtained, and resulted in increased registrations for employment.

2. Applications and Positions Filled.—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers received at the various State Free Labour Bureaux in Australia in the years 1931 to 1935. The number of positions to which workpeople were sent is also shown. The figures relating to applications for employment received do not, however, necessarily represent the number of individuals applying for employment, since the same persons may apply more than once in the twelve months :—

State Free Employment Bureaux—Summary, Australia.

Year.				Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
1931	..	..	..	838,481	104,353	129,451
1932	..	..	..	741,224	124,553	137,044
1933	..	..	..	671,175	183,052	192,772
1934	..	..	..	548,270	142,854	153,176
1935	..	..	..	348,009	108,413	115,840

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

§ 4. Industrial Accidents.

1. Source of Information.—The following tables have been compiled from monthly and quarterly returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports issued by the State Departments, special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford more detailed information. The appreciative thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, who very kindly supplied the summarized returns shown hereunder.

2. Number of Accidents Reported.—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State in the years 1931 to 1935 :—

Industrial Accident.—Number, 1931 to 1935.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1931 .. 41 1932 .. 56 1933 .. 54 1934 .. 55 1935 .. 42	14 9 17 24 21	5 8 9 13 8	6 3 2 1 5	18 21 26 33 32	8 6 8 7 3	92 103 116 133 111
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	1931 .. (a) 4,307 1932 .. „ 4,615 1933 .. „ 5,337 1934 .. „ 5,696 1935 .. „ 6,134	398 441 558 720 719	278 235 232 479 480	182 123 134 117 222	430 392 561 939 985	54 93 76 136 177	5,649 5,899 6,898 8,087 8,717

(a) *Vide* remarks below.

In 1935 deaths from industrial accidents were less than those for the previous year in all States with the exception of South Australia. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in all States except Victoria, where a slight decrease was recorded.

The large number of accidents recorded in New South Wales during recent years was due to an amendment of the Act which provided that all accidents which prevented workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. Figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States. Further, the definition of a non-fatal accident is not on uniform lines in all States.

3. Accidents in Industrial Groups.—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1935.

Industrial Accidents.—Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1935.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days. (b)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	6	543
II. Engineering, etc. ..	4	1,510
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	1	777
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. ..	..	545
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	..	242
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	5	1,608
VII. Building and Scaffolding ..	7	17
VIII. Mining ..	(a) 78	(a) 3,241
IX. Lifts ..	7	12
X. Miscellaneous ..	3	222
Total ..	111	8,717

(a) Includes accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works as follows :—5 fatal, 1,427 non-fatal in New South Wales, 2 fatal, 11 non-fatal in Western Australia and 2 non-fatal in Tasmania.

(b) *Vide* remarks above.

The largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining and allied industries, the percentage being 70 for fatal and 37 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

Seven fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding, and seven deaths resulted from lift accidents. Sixteen fatal, and 5,225 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, and 1,510 of the total occurred in the engineering and metal-working group.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States, except as regards accidents occurring in smelting and metallurgical works which are registered as factories and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspectors of Factories.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments, and in regard to accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works to Inspectors of Factories in each State in the year 1935.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1935.(a)

A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
" " Falls of Ground ..	1	1	3	..	9	..	14
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	1	1	1	..	10	..	13
Other Accidents	8	3	..	..	4	..	15
2. Above Ground.							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Accidents	1	..	..	1	1	1	4
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	5	..	2	2	3	..	12
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc. .. ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	9	..	..	..	1	..	10
Other Accidents	2	..	..	..	1	..	3
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in Motion .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	28	8	6	3	32	1	78

(a) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

(b) Inclusive of 5 accidents in New South Wales and 2 in Western Australia reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1935—continued.

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total (b)
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	2	..	3	2	17	5	29
" " Falls of Ground ..	23	1	1	3	22	5	55
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	10	1	..	1	30	4	46
Other Accidents	51	2	94	5	468	78	698
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	8	..	1	1	18	2	30
Other Accidents	32	..	15	48	92	27	214
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	1,428	..	58	80	32	22	1,620
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.) .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	5	2	..	..	..	..	7
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	24	3	51	..	43	..	121
Other Accidents	18	1	118	..	216	..	353
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
Other Accidents	10	..	23	..	27	..	60
Total	1,612	15	365	140	966	143	3,241

(a) Complete reports not available.

(b) Inclusive of 1,440 accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

Fifty-eight fatal mining accidents occurred below ground in Australia during the year, as compared with 5 above ground. Fatal accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works in 1935 numbered 12, as against 50 in metalliferous mines, 13 in coal mines and 3 in quarries and brick and clay pits. The total number of non-fatal accidents reported by Mines Departments and Inspectors of Factories in connexion with batteries, ore-dressing, smelting, etc., was 1,620. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 1,310 and above ground 306. Five non-fatal accidents occurred in quarries and brick and clay pits.

CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. General.—In Labour Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment

returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at present, and its development since the year 1931. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in regard to the supply of information.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1931 to 1935. Particulars for the years 1912 to 1930 will be found in preceding issues of the Labour Report.

2. Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1931 to 1935.
—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1931 to 1935 :—

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	F.C.T.	Total.	Aust.
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NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS.

1931..	189	150	107	110	129	78	4	13	780	a362
1932..	189	151	107	110	129	78	4	13	781	a361
1933..	183	149	107	109	128	80	4	15	775	a356
1934..	185	149	106	109	128	79	4	15	775	a355
1935..	182	147	109	112	130	77	4	15	776	a354

NUMBER OF BRANCHES.

1931..	585	408	318	171	183	70	..	..	1,735	b2,153
1932..	583	406	319	171	185	71	..	..	1,735	b2,155
1933..	580	406	320	177	188	78	..	..	1,749	b2,168
1934..	579	406	323	183	188	77	..	1	1,757	b2,177
1935..	584	399	321	183	190	77	..	1	1,755	b2,177

NUMBER OF MEMBERS.

1931..	314,827	203,956	123,050	57,082	52,234	16,150	802	905	769,006	769,006
1932..	313,160	196,989	110,055	54,109	50,160	14,699	769	890	740,831	740,831
1933..	302,024	195,089	121,331	54,197	51,399	13,630	706	1,022	739,398	739,398
1934..	312,639	195,877	129,358	55,120	54,195	13,510	825	1,043	762,567	762,567
1935..	309,689	199,132	148,127	59,102	58,315	14,556	851	1,058	790,830	790,830

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.(d)

1931..	c8.0	c11.1	c13.3	c9.9	c13.3	c4.1	c18.5	c13.1	c10.1	c10.1
1932..	c0.5	c3.4	c10.6	c5.2	c4.0	c9.2	c4.1	c1.7	c3.7	c3.7
1933..	c3.6	c1.0	10.2	0.2	2.5	c7.3	c8.2	14.8	c0.2	c0.2
1934..	3.5	0.7	6.6	1.7	5.4	c0.9	16.9	2.1	3.1	3.1
1935..	c0.9	1.7	14.5	6.9	7.6	7.8	3.2	1.5	3.7	3.7

(a) Allowing for interstate duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and interstate groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (*see* following remarks). (b) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of interstate unions, but also head State branches of interstate unions. (c) Decrease. (d) On preceding year.

The types of trade unions in Australia vary greatly, and range from the small independent association to the large interstate organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations, viz. :— (i) the local independent ; (ii) the State ; (iii) the interstate ; and (iv) the Australasian or international.

In the table just given, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (*see* last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of interstate and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a Branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making due allowance for this duplication.

3. **Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1931 to 1935.**—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1931 to 1935. In previous Reports it was pointed out that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period 1918 to 1920, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provision of the Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia.

Industrial Groups.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.(a)					
Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	4	4	4	4	4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	22	22	22	22	21
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	34	34	34	32	32
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	12	12	11	11	11
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	10	10	10	9	9
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	38	37	37	36	34
VII. Building ..	28	28	28	28	26
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	13	13	13	14	13
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	29	29	29	29	30
X. Other Land Transport ..	4	4	4	4	4
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	24	24	22	22	22
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	4	4	4	6	7
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	15	16	16	15	14
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical ..	19	19	19	19	19
(ii) Public Service ..	46	45	45	45	47
(iii) Retail and Wholesale ..	7	7	7	7	8
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage, and Labouring ..	13	13	12	11	11
(v) Other Miscellaneous ..	40	40	39	41	42
Total	362a	361a	356a	355a	354a

(a) Allowing for interstate duplication.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia—continued.

Industrial Groups.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					
Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	26,700	27,054	27,164	25,886	27,079
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. . .	74,316	72,883	69,244	73,363	76,070
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. . .	63,582	61,183	62,103	65,663	68,292
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. . .	47,707	51,154	50,173	56,484	59,484
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	18,703	18,128	18,113	18,285	18,808
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	42,553	40,578	42,577	43,720	44,388
VII. Building . . .	52,041	52,582	52,936	53,140	51,034
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . .	36,037	32,846	30,166	36,560	36,636
IX. Railway and Tramway Services . .	92,292	91,889	90,521	91,035	97,443
X. Other Land Transport . . .	17,595	17,158	16,408	13,566	10,539
XI. Shipping, etc. . .	36,039	32,994	32,691	29,363	26,388
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . .	28,668	21,237	20,997	22,599	28,782
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . .	23,611	20,993	20,849	19,585	19,043
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical . .	30,222	28,420	27,884	33,947	34,415
(ii) Public Service . . .	81,395	80,889	79,809	77,305	82,766
(iii) Retail and Wholesale . . .	26,630	24,983	26,426	29,009	32,619
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and Labouring . . .	32,541	30,639	30,261	32,482	38,926
(v) Other Miscellaneous . . .	38,374	35,221	41,076	40,515	38,118
Total . . .	769,006	740,831	739,398	762,567	790,830

4. Trade Unions—Number of Male and Female Members and Percentage to Total Employees.—(i) *States* 1935. The census of 1921 showed the percentage of male and female employees (*i.e.*, persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at 31st December, 1935, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year was obtained.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (a) the number of members of trade unions; (b) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations; and (c) the percentage of the former (a) on the latter (b) at the end of the year 1935. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has been added to show the estimated numbers of "junior" workers under 20 years of age.

Trade Unions—Number of Male and Female Members, and Percentage to Total Employees, 1935.

Particulars.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'tory.	Aus- tralia.
MALES.								
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	562,348	378,374	201,289	118,182	97,033	42,222	1,838	1,401,286
No. of Members of Unions ..	266,096	159,119	121,601	51,974	51,002	11,832	823	662,447
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated No. Adult Employees..	47.3	42.1	60.4	44.0	52.6	28.0	44.8	47.3
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	100,720	68,296	37,092	23,591	16,244	9,043	174	255,160
FEMALES.								
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	137,647	121,278	46,440	29,372	21,016	10,162	187	366,102
No. of Members of Unions ..	44,051	40,013	26,526	7,128	7,313	2,724	28	128,383
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated No. Adult Employees..	32.4	33.0	57.1	24.3	34.9	26.8	15.0	35.1
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	69,921	49,344	20,923	14,401	9,656	4,813	62	160,120
TOTAL.								
Estimated No. of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over) ..	699,995	499,652	247,729	147,554	118,049	52,384	2,025	1,767,388
No. of Members of Unions ..	310,747	199,132	148,127	59,102	58,315	14,556	851	790,830
Percentage of Members on Esti- mated No. Adult Employees..	44.4	39.9	59.8	40.1	49.4	27.8	42.0	44.7
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	170,641	117,640	58,015	37,992	25,900	13,856	236	415,280

(a) Inclusive of Federal Capital Territory.

(ii) *Australia*.—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1931 to 1935 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Number of Male and Female Members and Percentage to Total Employees—Australia.

Particulars.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
MALES.					
Estimated Number of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over)	1,321,000	1,330,000	1,344,290	1,393,155	1,401,286
Number of Members of Unions	656,105	630,688	626,266	641,370	662,447
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees	49.7	47.4	46.6	46.0	47.3
Junior Workers (under 20)	244,850	246,500	249,010	253,682	255,160
FEMALES.					
Estimated Number of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over)	314,600	317,250	321,500	363,255	366,102
Number of Members of Unions	112,901	110,143	113,132	121,197	128,383
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees	35.9	34.7	35.2	33.4	35.1
Junior Workers (under 20)	138,870	139,980	141,960	158,863	160,120
TOTAL.					
Estimated Number of Adult Employees (20 years of age and over)	1,635,600	1,647,250	1,665,790	1,756,410	1,767,388
Number of Members of Unions	769,006	740,831	739,398	762,567	790,830
Percentage of Members on Estimated No. Adult Employees	47.0	45.0	44.4	43.4	44.7
Junior Workers (under 20)	383,720	386,480	390,970	412,545	415,280

5. **Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1931 to 1935.**—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1931 to 1935 inclusive, classified according to size. In this table interstate unions are counted once only :—

Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members—Australia.

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5,000 and under 10,000.	2,000 and under 5,000.	1,000 and under 2,000.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF UNIONS.											
1931 ..	26	10	35	42	51	29	23	51	36	59	362
1932 ..	23	14	38	38	47	30	24	50	34	63	361
1933 ..	23	15	38	37	46	30	26	52	30	59	356
1934 ..	25	10	41	37	45	32	24	47	35	59	355
1935 ..	23	12	43	39	50	25	25	44	40	53	354

MEMBERSHIP.											
1931 ..	454,036	69,163	121,659	58,616	36,779	11,052	5,485	7,470	2,564	1,582	769,006
1932 ..	392,095	102,813	128,801	53,784	34,331	11,410	6,209	7,189	2,477	1,632	740,831
1933 ..	394,974	108,667	123,604	49,399	33,779	11,539	6,341	7,400	2,223	1,472	739,398
1934 ..	441,675	71,012	136,263	51,954	32,841	12,330	5,651	6,468	2,828	1,545	767,567
1935 ..	443,398	95,417	136,405	53,710	35,581	9,695	5,961	6,116	3,031	1,516	790,830

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.											
1931 ..	59.1	9.0	15.8	7.6	4.8	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
1932 ..	52.9	13.9	17.4	7.3	4.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0
1933 ..	53.4	14.7	16.7	6.7	4.5	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0
1934 ..	57.9	9.3	17.9	6.8	4.4	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	100.0
1935 ..	56.1	12.1	17.1	6.8	4.5	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	100.0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1931 to 1935. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 83 per cent., the number of unions having less than 2,000 members has considerably decreased, viz., from 360 to 276.

6. **Interstate or Federated Trade Unions.**—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of interstate or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include interstate unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered :—

Interstate or Federated Trade Unions—Number and Membership.

PARTICULARS.		UNIONS OPERATING IN—					TOTAL.
		2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.(a)	
Number of Unions	1931 ..	19	14	18	23	41	115
	1932 ..	21	12	19	23	41	116
	1933 ..	20	12	19	21	43	115
	1934 ..	20	14	16	22	42	114
	1935 ..	20	10	19	23	40	112
Number of Members	1931 ..	23,992	59,110	93,736	178,712	290,457	646,007
	1932 ..	31,950	43,491	92,518	182,540	261,835	612,334
	1933 ..	31,792	33,609	99,293	183,227	264,319	612,240
	1934 ..	32,521	40,978	99,762	191,157	280,283	644,701
	1935 ..	31,801	23,923	119,976	200,196	273,934	649,920

(a) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Federal Capital Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 112 in 1935, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 82 per cent. during the same period.

7. **Central Labour Organizations.**—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a *per capita* tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith in each State at the end of the years 1931 to 1935.

Central Labour Organizations—Number, and Branch Unions Affiliated.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	F.C.T.	Totals
No. of Councils	{ 1931 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	..	I	29
	{ 1932 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	..	I	29
	{ 1933 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	..	I	29
	{ 1934 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	..	I	29
	{ 1935 ..	3	5	6	2	8	3	..	I	28
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	{ 1931 ..	94	175	61	60	208	64	..	9	671
	{ 1932 ..	95	169	74	55	209	60	..	10	672
	{ 1933 ..	94	168	77	54	214	60	..	11	678
	{ 1934 ..	94	168	77	54	214	59	..	11	677
	{ 1935 ..	92	167	84	54	212	59	..	11	679

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades.

A Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of the Commonwealth, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State, such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils, the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress.

The objective of the Council is the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution and exchange. The methods to be adopted are:— (a) The closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australian Trade Union Movement from the Craft to an Industrial basis by the establishment of one Union in each industry; (b) the consolidation of the Australasian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; (c) the centralized control of industrial disputes; and (d) educational propaganda among Unions.

The A.C.T.U. is the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the Trade Union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for submitting the names of suitable persons, from which the Commonwealth Government selects the Australian Workers' delegate to the Annual International Labour Conference at Geneva.

8. Organizations Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any employer or association of employers in any industry who has employed not less than 100 employees during six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.*. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of the year 1935 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 30, with a membership of approximately 20,000. At the same date the number of unions registered was 138, with a membership of approximately 650,000, representing 82 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. General.—Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.

2. Employers' Associations in each State.—The following table gives particulars of the number and membership of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1931 to 1935:—

Employers' Associations.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.							
1931	148	157	85	60	67	30	547
1932	148	158	85	60	68	30	549
1933	140	153	80	58	62	28	521
1934	134	157	74	60	54	26	505
1935	131	156	72	60	56	25	500

* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

Employers' Associations—continued.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
NUMBER OF BRANCHES.							
1931	906	465	197	18	306	7	1,899
1932	907	461	185	18	297	10	1,878
1933	897	508	189	15	288	8	1,905
1934	810	520	135	15	301	8	1,789
1935	786	559	135	13	302	8	1,803

MEMBERSHIP.							
1931	55,417	37,389	18,807	7,311	10,969	2,535	132,428
1932	54,005	37,342	18,929	6,656	10,189	2,504	129,625
1933	56,384	37,929	18,721	6,452	10,311	2,391	132,188
1934	55,387	38,276	18,943	6,765	10,464	2,095	134,930
1935	55,444	37,765	18,556	7,536	10,791	2,087	136,179

(a) Includes 1 Association in F.C.T.

The increase in the "Number of Branches" compared with previous years is wholly due to the inclusion since 1927 of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. **Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.**—The figures in the next table refer to Australia at the end of the years 1934 and 1935.

Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.	1934.	1935.
Manufacturing—						
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . . .	20	20	4	4	1,048	986
II. Engineering, etc. . . .	12	13	12	12	2,308	2,430
III. Food, Drink, etc. . . .	106	106	86	86	21,634	20,225
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc. . . .	17	17	2	2	1,210	1,157
V. Books, . . . Printing, etc. . . .	39	38	3	..	3,015	2,959
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	48	45	2	1	3,601	3,461
VII. Building . . .	29	28	12	10	2,176	2,111
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. . . .	10	10	..	..	240	241
X. Other Land Transport . . .	15	15	21	21	2,042	2,098
XI. Shipping, etc. . . .	15	16	3	10	237	226
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. . . .	48	48	1,612	1,638	81,352	81,953
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. . . .	15	17	..	..	1,799	1,994
XIV. Miscellaneous . . .	131	127	32	19	14,268	16,338
Total	505	500	1,789	1,803	134,930	136,179

The female membership of these associations was 6,006 for 1934 and 6,056 for 1935.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the large membership is mainly due to the proprietors of shops purveying foodstuffs being members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations.

4. **Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.**—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1931 to 1935.

Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia.

Membership Groups.	1,000 and over.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.								
1931	22	20	20	21	62	73	329	547
1932	21	24	19	21	59	71	334	549
1933	17	25	24	22	51	72	310	521
1934	20	25	22	24	50	74	290	505
1935	19	31	20	21	51	77	281	500
MEMBERSHIP.								
1931	86,402	13,623	7,854	4,800	8,635	4,904	6,210	132,428
1932	80,756	17,228	7,075	5,246	8,143	4,883	6,294	129,625
1933	79,522	19,158	9,299	5,839	7,463	5,115	5,792	132,188
1934	85,058	18,353	8,156	5,681	7,203	5,055	5,424	134,930
1935	85,116	20,392	7,356	5,213	7,506	5,387	5,209	136,179
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.								
1931	65	10	6	3	7	4	5	100
1932	62	13	6	4	6	4	5	100
1933	60	15	7	4	6	4	4	100
1934	63	13	7	4	5	4	4	100
1935	63	15	5	4	5	4	4	100

5. **Federations of Employers' Associations.**—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are central associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, somewhat loose as compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations the State body generally has complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for the years 1931 to 1935, so far as can be ascertained, of interstate or federated associations having branches in two or more States:—

Interstate or Federated Employers' Associations.

YEAR.	ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN—					Total.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.						
1931	5	4	4	13	19	45
1932	5	4	4	13	19	45
1933	6	4	5	14	16	45
1934	4	2	12	8	17	43
1935	4	2	10	6	20	42

Interstate or Federated Employers' Associations—*continued.*

YEAR.	ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING IN—					Total.		
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.			
MEMBERSHIP.								
1931	1,190	359	741	61,813	42,871	106,974
1932	1,132	323	842	59,993	40,872	103,162
1933	1,354	290	1,118	66,144	35,299	104,205
1934	2,438	56	44,745	22,947	34,026	104,212
1935	10,529	57	3,311	63,155	37,723	114,775

Of the total membership of 136,179 of all employers' associations, 84 per cent. are organized on an interstate basis. The Pastoral, Agricultural, &c., section (Class XII.) is the most important in the federated sphere, their numbers covering no less than 60 per cent. of the total membership of federated organizations. The Food, Drink, &c., section (Class III.) and the Miscellaneous section (Class XIV.) are also well represented in the federations.

§ 3. International Comparisons.

1. **The International Labour Conferences.**—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences, and the institution of the International Labour Office. The Report referred to also contains information regarding the activities of the Labour Office, together with a brief reference to the five Annual Labour Conferences which had then been held. A short summary of the proceedings at the Sixth Conference was given in Labour Report No. 15; of the Seventh in Labour Report No. 16; of the Eighth and Ninth in Labour Report No. 17; and of the Tenth in Labour Report, No. 19.

The subject-matters discussed, and the names of the Australian delegates to the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Conferences appeared in Labour Report, No. 20, and a short summary of the proceedings, together with the names of the Australian delegates, at the Fourteenth session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva from the 10th to the 28th June, 1930, was included in Labour Report, No. 21, while an account of the Fifteenth Conference was contained in Labour Report, No. 22 for 1931. In Report No. 23 for 1932 a précis is given of the work of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Conferences held in 1932 and 1933, while a resumé of the proceedings of the Eighteenth Session (1934) appears in the preceding issue of this Report.

The Nineteenth Session of the International Labour Conference was held at Geneva from 4th to 25th June, 1935.

The Agenda and decisions reached were as follows :—

- I. *Maintenance of rights in course of acquisition and acquired rights under invalidity, old-age, and widows' and orphans' insurance on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another.* (Second discussion). Conference adopted a *Draft Convention*.
- II. *Employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds.* (Second discussion). A *Draft Convention* prohibiting, with certain exceptions, all such employment of women.

- III. *Unemployment among young persons.* (First or single discussion). A *Recommendation* was adopted embodying the principles which Governments were invited to apply.
- IV. *The Recruiting of Labour in Colonies and in other Territories with analogous Labour Conditions.* (First discussion). Decided to place on Agenda for next Session and submit Questionnaire to Governments in the meantime.
- V. *Holidays with pay.* (First discussion). Decided to place on Agenda for next Session, and submit Questionnaire to Governments.
- VI. *Reduction of hours of work,* with special reference to—(a) *Public works undertaken or subsidized by Governments,* (b) *Iron and Steel,* (c) *Building and contracting,* (d) *Glass bottle manufacture,* (e) *Coal mines.* Draft Convention adopted embodying principle of 40-hour week, with the maintenance of existing standard of living, it being contemplated that the principle would be applied to particular industries by separate Conventions.
- VII. *Partial revision of the Hours of Work (Coal Mines) Convention, 1931.* Draft Convention adopted revising that of 1931 in certain technical points which had been found by several Governments to preclude its ratification.

Resolutions were also adopted in regard to (a) *the problem of nutrition;* (b) *conditions of agricultural workers;* (c) *workers' right of association;* (d) *establishment of minimum wage-fixing machinery where non-existent;* reduction of hours in the following industries—*textile; printing and book-binding; chemical;* (e) *written contracts of employment; truck* system and related practices.*

The Australian delegation consisted of Hon. Sir F. H. Stewart, M.P., as Government Delegate; and Mr. F. W. Kitchen (President of the Victorian Chamber of Manufactures) and Mr. J. F. Walsh (Assistant Secretary of the South Australian Liquor Trades Union) as the non-Government Delegates, representing respectively the employers and workers of Australia.

2. **Unemployment.**—In the following table, the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1935. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, Geneva :—

Unemployment in various Countries during 1935.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed in Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia..	..	18.6	..	..	17.8	..	..	15.9	..	..	13.7	..	16.5
Belgium ..	23.6	23.4	21.8	19.3	17.1	15.8	15.1	14.9	14.9	14.5	15.9	17.9	17.9
Canada ..	18.1	18.2	16.7	17.0	15.9	15.4	15.1	14.2	13.0	13.3	13.3	14.9	15.4
Denmark ..	29.5	28.3	22.3	18.3	14.4	12.6	12.6	13.7	14.9	17.3	21.7	31.7	19.7
Germany..	16.3	15.1	13.1	12.0	10.7	10.0	9.3	9.1	9.1	9.7	10.6	13.7	11.6
Great Britain	14.9	14.8	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.6	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.9	12.6	13.2
Holland ..	40.6	40.5	37.0	34.6	34.0	32.9	34.2	34.5	35.4	35.2	36.6	40.7	36.3
Sweden ..	22.6	20.6	19.5	17.5	13.2	12.7	11.3	11.6	12.3	14.0	16.2	22.5	16.1
Switzerland	17.2	16.8	13.3	10.6	9.1	8.3	8.3	8.7	9.2	10.7	12.8	16.9	11.8
United States	21.0	20.0	19.4	18.7	18.3	18.5	19.4	18.4	18.0	17.3	16.7	16.9	18.5

* The practice of paying workmen in goods instead of money, or in money on the understanding that they will buy provisions, etc., of their employers.

3. **Retail Prices of Food—Various Countries.**—The following table shows the average retail prices of the chief items of food in the principal cities of the countries specified. The prices have been extracted from official publications and reports :—

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1935.

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports.)

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	AUSTRALIA.								NEW ZEALAND.							
		Sydney.				Melbourne.				Wellington.				Christchurch.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	4.93	5.25	5.26	5.40	4.50	4.73	4.57	4.87	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	42.10	45.48	44.70	48.75	39.18	42.93	43.13	45.13	44.75	45.00	45.00	44.50	43.00	43.00	43.00	41.25
Tea ..	lb.	26.65	26.63	26.65	26.65	27.08	26.65	26.55	26.55	26.00	26.75	25.25	26.75	26.75	26.25	26.25	26.25
Jam ..	1½ lb.	9.75	9.83	9.85	9.85	8.53	8.40	8.27	8.42	13.88	13.88	13.88	13.50	12.38	12.00	12.00	11.63
Sugar ..	lb.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.03	4.02	4.00	4.03	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Rice ..	"	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.31	3.26	3.30	3.30	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.75
Oatmeal ..	"	2.59	2.58	2.57	2.57	2.56	2.49	2.48	2.52	2.40	2.65	2.70	2.90	2.65	2.40	2.40	2.65
Raisins ..	"	9.21	9.10	9.26	9.50	8.97	9.07	9.25	9.37	6.50	6.75	6.25	6.50	6.25	6.50	6.75	7.00
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	23.90	20.78	29.50	24.31	19.93	13.69	21.05	19.56	19.50	17.50	19.50	39.00	18.75	13.75	14.25	22.50
Onions ..	lb.	1.81	1.86	2.00	2.00	1.45	1.42	1.53	1.60	2.50	2.50	3.00	3.50	1.75	2.50	2.75	4.00
Milk ..	quart	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.17	6.00	6.07	6.28	6.07	5.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Butter ..	lb.	17.05	17.08	17.05	16.93	17.13	17.10	17.15	17.12	12.50	12.00	13.75	14.75	12.75	12.75	13.75	13.00
Cheese ..	"	10.88	11.32	12.07	12.53	11.07	11.28	11.97	12.08	7.25	7.00	7.25	7.75	7.50	7.25	7.25	7.50
Eggs ..	dozen	15.22	22.00	16.03	14.68	12.86	20.96	14.98	11.08	18.00	30.75	15.25	15.25	13.75	22.75	14.50	11.75
Bacon ..	lb.	13.25	12.75	13.25	14.05	15.93	15.37	15.27	15.25	15.75	15.75	14.75	14.00	14.75	15.00	15.00	14.75
Beef, sirloin ..	"	9.02	8.77	9.45	9.70	7.85	7.83	8.00	8.03	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.75	8.00
" rib ..	"	6.55	6.18	6.78	7.05	6.22	6.18	6.58	6.42	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.25	6.25	6.50	6.50
" steak, rump ..	"	12.72	12.47	13.17	13.62	12.65	12.23	12.43	12.58	10.25	10.25	10.00	10.50	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
Mutton, leg ..	"	6.65	6.42	6.93	6.95	5.85	6.05	6.27	6.28	7.50	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.50	7.25	7.75
" chops ..	"	7.77	7.58	8.68	8.77	6.70	6.95	7.17	7.18	7.00	6.75	8.50	7.00	6.75	6.75	6.50	7.00
Pork chops ..	"	10.93	10.30	10.65	10.73	10.52	10.38	10.65	10.62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1935—continued.

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	UNITED KINGDOM.				UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.							
						Capetown.				Johannesburg.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
Bread ..	2 lb.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	3.88	3.88	3.88	4.13	7.33	7.33	7.33	7.27	6.67	6.66	6.67	6.61
Tea ..	lb.	44.65	44.65	44.65	47.36	80.59	80.59	80.15	80.15	74.24	74.24	74.49	74.05
Jam ..	1½ lb.	23.75	23.50	23.50	23.50	27.14	27.14	26.50	26.21	27.28	27.06	26.00	25.58
Sugar ..	lb.	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.38
Rice ..	"	"	"	"	"	3.31	3.35	3.34	3.37	3.58	3.57	3.57	3.57
Oatmeal ..	"	"	"	"	"	1.87	1.89	1.92	1.92	3.41	3.39	3.46	3.43
Raisins ..	"	"	"	"	"	3.81	3.74	3.74	3.86	3.31	3.31	3.16	3.16
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	11.50	11.00	13.00	12.50	8.54	8.62	8.54	8.54	8.16	8.26	8.82	8.19
Onions ..	lb.	"	"	"	"	19.01	18.48	18.86	19.05	15.18	13.87	15.43	18.86
Milk ..	quart	6.50	6.00	6.00	6.75	1.65	1.55	1.57	1.74	1.63	1.61	1.67	1.52
Butter ..	lb.	14.00	13.25	13.75	16.00	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.17	6.08	6.08	6.31	6.15
Cheese ..	dozen	8.75	8.25	8.00	8.75	17.93	17.79	17.71	17.50	17.56	17.47	17.47	17.27
Eggs ..	dozen	21.00	12.00	18.00	27.00	14.86	14.96	14.93	14.19	15.60	14.98	15.27	14.59
Bacon ..	lb.	13.75	13.50	14.00	14.25	19.14	20.14	17.71	15.36	21.48	29.20	15.37	14.13
Beef, sirloin ..	"	"	"	"	"	13.00	12.80	12.00	12.10	14.53	13.87	13.63	13.00
" rib ..	"	"	"	"	"	20.69	20.54	20.46	20.23	20.46	20.23	19.96	19.00
" steak, rump ..	"	(a) 13.75	13.50	13.50	13.50	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.43	8.82	8.71	8.74	8.84
Mutton, leg ..	"	(b) 9.00	8.75	8.75	8.75	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.31	5.88	5.83	5.83	5.94
Pork chops ..	"	(a) 15.25	15.50	15.25	15.00	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.12	11.33	11.20	11.22	11.41
	"	(b) 9.75	9.50	9.50	9.50	8.93	8.93	8.93	8.93	10.69	10.57	10.59	10.63

(a) British.

(b) Chilled or frozen.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1935—continued.

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	CANADA.								UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.(b)			
		Ottawa.				Montreal.				Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.				
Bread	2 lb.	cents. (a)12.00	cents. (a)11.80	cents. (a)11.80	cents. (a)11.80	cents. (a)12.00	cents. (a)11.80	cents. (a)11.80	cents. (a)11.80	cents. 16.60	cents. 16.80	cents. 16.60	cents. 17.00
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	92.50	90.00	92.50	92.50	87.50	90.00	92.50	90.00	125.00	125.00	122.50	135.00
Tea	lb.	57.40	56.90	56.40	56.30	59.20	53.60	56.20	55.40	72.90	73.80	73.60	68.10
Jam	1½ lb.	(a)21.64	(a)21.04	(a)22.09	(a)22.35	(a)21.64	(a)21.04	(a)22.09	(a)22.35	..	..	..	..
Sugar	lb.	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.90	5.90	5.80	5.80	5.40	5.70	5.80	5.90
Rice .. ..	..	8.50	8.60	9.10	9.00	6.20	7.30	7.20	6.70	8.20	8.30	8.30	8.50
Oatmeal .. ..	..	4.90	4.90	5.10	5.10	4.90	5.00	5.00	5.00	7.50	7.70	7.70	7.40
Raisins .. ..	..	16.75	17.07	17.17	17.39	17.39	17.28	17.07	16.85	9.80	9.90	9.90	9.60
Potatoes	14 lb.	15.50	16.89	14.75	18.20	12.97	14.65	12.75	14.19	23.20	29.40	25.20	32.20
Onions	lb.	4.40	4.90	8.30	4.90	4.30	5.30	7.40	4.10	4.30	7.40	4.10	3.90
Milk	quart	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	9.50	10.50	11.80	11.90	11.70	11.50
Butter	lb.	23.00	22.80	20.70	24.00	25.00	25.00	23.00	25.60	42.50	33.30	30.70	38.80
Cheese .. ..	..	16.80	18.00	16.00	17.70	18.70	19.30	17.60	18.60	26.20	25.80	25.10	27.10
Eggs	dozen	40.00	26.20	26.20	38.70	39.20	27.50	28.80	41.70	38.50	32.00	36.00	44.20
Bacon	lb.	{ 31.30 33.70	30.50 33.50	29.60 33.60	31.80 34.20	30.00 33.20	29.40 31.80	28.40 31.20	28.60 32.20	37.00	39.30	44.30	44.20
Beef, sirloin .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. rib .. ..	..	19.10	20.60	22.90	20.30	18.80	20.80	24.90	21.30	27.30	31.00	30.00	30.50
.. steak, rump ..	..	22.40	25.30	27.90	25.10	23.50	23.90	29.10	23.80	38.00	41.30	40.60	38.00
Mutton, leg .. ..	..	20.10	22.40	18.00	21.10	21.90	22.40	24.20	20.20	..	..	..	..
Pork chops .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.70	34.40	39.70	35.80

(a) Dominion average.

(b) Average for all towns.

APPENDIX.

Section I.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1934 and 1935.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1934.	1935.	COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1934.	1935.
GROUP I. METALS—		s. d.	s. d.	GROUP V. GROCERIES, ETC.—		s. d.	s. d.
Iron—Pig—				Currants ..	lb.	0 7 ³ / ₈	0 7 ³ / ₈
Mixed Nos. ..	ton	145 0	145 0	Raisins ..	doz. "	0 8 ³ / ₈	0 8 ³ / ₈
Rod and Bar ..	"	410 0	410 0	Herrings ..	doz. 1-lb.		
Angle ..	"	212 6	203 4	tins		9 3 ³ / ₈	9 4
Plate ..	"	340 0	340 0	Salmon ..	"	19 9 ³ / ₈	21 6 ³ / ₈
Hoop ..	"	351 0	351 0	Sardines ..	doz. hlvs	9 6 ³ / ₈	10 0 ³ / ₈
Galvanized ..	"			Tea ..	lb.	1 5 ³ / ₈	1 4 ³ / ₈
Corrugated ..	"	490 0	490 0	Coffee ..	"	2 1 ³ / ₈	2 1 ³ / ₈
Wire, Fencing ..	"	333 4	325 1 ³ / ₈	Cocoa ..	"	1 5	1 5 ³ / ₈
Zinc—Sheet ..	"	1,250 0	1,250 0	Sugar ..	ton	696 0	696 0
Lead—Sheet ..	"	586 3	586 3	Macaroni ..	lb.	0 3 ³ / ₈	0 3 ³ / ₈
Piping ..	"	716 7	716 7	Tapioca ..	cwt.	23 5 ³ / ₈	28 10 ³ / ₈
Copper—Sheet ..	lb.	1 0 ³ / ₈	1 0 ³ / ₈	Rice ..	ton	472 5 ³ / ₈	484 8
Coal (on Wharf) ..	ton	34 11	33 0	Salt—Fine ..	"	105 7	107 0
Tinned Plates ..	box	57 1	57 2	Rock ..	"	164 5 ³ / ₈	165 0 ³ / ₈
Quicksilver ..	lb.	2 3	2 3	Mustard ..	doz. 1-lb.		
GROUP II. WOOL,				tins		44 4	44 4
COTTON, ETC.—				Starch ..	lb.	0 10 ³ / ₈	0 10
Jute Goods—				Blue ..	"	1 0 ³ / ₈	1 0 ³ / ₈
Branbags ..	doz.	6 10 ³ / ₈	6 5 ³ / ₈	Matches ..	gross	5 6	5 6
Cornpacks ..	"	7 5 ³ / ₈	7 5	Candles ..	lb.	0 8 ³ / ₈	0 8 ³ / ₈
Woolpacks ..	each	3 1 ³ / ₈	3 3	Kerosene ..	gallon	1 3 ³ / ₈	1 3 ³ / ₈
Leather—				GROUP VI. MEAT—			
Chrome Box ..				Beef ..	100 lb.	27 0 ⁷ / ₈	25 11 ³ / ₈
Hide ..	ft.	0 10 ³ / ₈	0 10 ³ / ₈	Mutton ..	lb.	0 3 ³ / ₈	0 3 ³ / ₈
Sole Leather—				Lamb ..	"	0 5 ³ / ₈	0 5 ³ / ₈
Factory ..	lb.	1 1 ³ / ₈	1 1 ³ / ₈	Veal ..	"	0 2 ³ / ₈	0 2 ³ / ₈
Sides ..	"			Pork ..	"	0 6 ³ / ₈	0 6 ³ / ₈
Rough Tanned ..	"			GROUP VII.			
—Split ..	"	0 6 ³ / ₈	0 6 ³ / ₈	BUILDING			
Cotton—Raw ..	"	0 8 ³ / ₈	0 8 ³ / ₈	MATERIAL—			
Wool ..	"	1 0 ³ / ₈	1 0 ³ / ₈	Timber, Flooring			
Tallow ..	ton	370 11	572 4 ³ / ₈	6 x 1 ³ / ₈ ..	roof. lin.	26 2 ³ / ₈	28 10 ³ / ₈
GROUP III. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE—				6 x 2 ³ / ₈ ..	"	22 8 ³ / ₈	21 8 ³ / ₈
Wheat ..	bushel	2 7 ³ / ₈	3 2 ³ / ₈	6 x 3 ³ / ₈ ..	"	19 11 ³ / ₈	19 2 ³ / ₈
Flour ..	ton	151 5 ³ / ₈	172 6 ³ / ₈	6 x 4 ³ / ₈ ..	"	12 11 ³ / ₈	13 10 ³ / ₈
Bran ..	"	89 7 ³ / ₈	9 0 ³ / ₈	6 x 5 ³ / ₈ ..	"	15 9 ³ / ₈	15 3 ³ / ₈
Pollard ..	"	97 6 ³ / ₈	103 0 ³ / ₈	Weatherboards ..			
Oats ..	bushel	2 3 ³ / ₈	2 2 ³ / ₈	Oregon ..	1,000 ft.		
Oatmeal ..	ton	390 0	390 0	sup.		270 1 ³ / ₈	266 8
Barley—English ..	bushel	2 9 ³ / ₈	2 9 ³ / ₈	Shelving ..	501 9 ³ / ₈	478 7	
Cape ..	"	2 4 ³ / ₈	2 4 ³ / ₈	Cement ..	cask	21 2	21 2
Maize ..	"	3 7 ³ / ₈	4 4 ³ / ₈	White Lead ..	ton	1165 6 ³ / ₈	1171 10
Hay ..	ton	157 3 ³ / ₈	160 0	GROUP VIII.			
Straw ..	"	53 8	47 11 ³ / ₈	CHEMICALS—			
Peas ..	bushel	3 8 ³ / ₈	4 6	Cream of Tartar ..	lb.	1 4 ³ / ₈	1 3 ³ / ₈
Potatoes ..	ton	131 6 ³ / ₈	174 11 ³ / ₈	Bi-Carbonate of ..	ton	351 6 ³ / ₈	321 7 ³ / ₈
Malt ..	bushel	5 6	5 6	Soda ..	"	917 3	917 3
Chaff ..	ton	87 2 ³ / ₈	74 1 ³ / ₈	Saltpetre ..	"	264 3 ³ / ₈	231 10
Onions ..	"	95 0 ³ / ₈	162 1 ³ / ₈	Sulphur ..	"	500 2 ³ / ₈	474 4 ³ / ₈
GROUP IV. DAIRY PRODUCE—				Caustic Soda ..	"		
Ham ..	lb.	1 2 ³ / ₈	1 2 ³ / ₈	Potassium ..	lb.	1 7 ³ / ₈	1 7 ³ / ₈
Bacon ..	"	1 0 ³ / ₈	0 11 ³ / ₈	Cyanide ..	ton	600 0	766 8
Cheese ..	"	0 11 ³ / ₈	1 0 ³ / ₈	Alum ..	"		
Butter ..	"	1 11 ³ / ₈	1 3				
Lard ..	"	0 6 ³ / ₈	0 7 ³ / ₈				
Eggs ..	doz.	1 0 ³ / ₈	1 0 ³ / ₈				
Honey ..	lb.	0 4 ³ / ₈	0 4 ³ / ₈				
Beeswax ..	"	1 1 ³ / ₈	1 2 ³ / ₈				
Condensed Milk ..	doz. tins	6 3 ³ / ₈	5 10				

NOTE.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Section II.

Sydney—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1935.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1935.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	4.95	4.95	4.90	5.22	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.27	5.25	5.25	5.47	5.47	5.21
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	41.10	41.85	43.35	44.70	46.10	45.65	44.60	44.60	44.90	48.40	48.55	49.30	45.26
„ self-raising ..	2 „	5.85	5.80	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.90	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.95	5.90	6.05	5.84
Tea ..	lb.	26.55	26.70	26.70	26.70	26.65	26.55	26.65	26.65	26.65	26.65	26.65	26.65	26.65
Sugar ..	„	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Rice ..	„	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10
Sago ..	„	3.05	3.05	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15	3.15
Jam, apricot ..	1½ „	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.80	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85
Golden Syrup ..	2 „	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.57	2.59	2.59	2.59	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57	2.57
Raisins, seeded ..	„	9.19	9.19	9.24	9.24	8.97	9.08	9.18	9.23	9.38	9.38	9.70	9.43	9.27
Currants ..	„	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.30	8.40	8.40	8.35	8.32
Apricots, dried ..	„	11.20	11.40	11.20	11.25	11.90	12.05	12.35	12.45	12.65	12.75	13.55	13.65	12.20
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	9.10	9.10	9.15	9.35	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.60	9.70	9.65	9.42
Pears, canned ..	„	10.10	10.25	10.75	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.90	10.90	11.00	10.95	11.15	10.78
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	15.35	14.00	14.10	14.25	14.60	14.65	14.65	14.55	14.50	14.25	14.35	14.35	14.47
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	27.36	23.14	21.21	18.43	19.21	24.71	28.50	30.29	29.71	28.64	22.07	22.21	24.62
Onions ..	lb.	1.79	1.86	1.79	1.79	1.86	1.93	2.00	1.93	2.07	2.07	2.00	1.93	1.92
Soap, household ..	„	4.11	4.22	4.28	4.28	4.28	4.31	4.31	4.31	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.29
Candles ..	„	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.10	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.00	11.08
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	18.56	18.56	18.56	18.56	18.68	18.68	18.31	18.31	18.31	18.31	18.31	18.31	18.46
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.10	7.19
Butter, factory ..	lb.	17.05	17.10	17.00	17.05	17.10	17.10	17.05	17.05	17.05	17.00	16.90	16.90	17.03
Cheese, mild ..	„	10.75	10.95	10.95	11.00	11.20	11.75	11.00	12.10	12.20	12.50	12.60	12.50	11.70
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	7.75	7.25	7.25	7.00	7.35	7.35	7.60	7.60	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.39
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	14.35	14.45	16.85	21.75	23.55	20.70	18.45	15.30	14.35	14.45	14.35	15.25	16.98
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	13.40	13.30	13.05	12.75	12.70	12.80	13.05	13.25	13.45	13.90	14.15	14.10	13.33
Ham, uncooked ..	„	17.83	17.28	17.17	17.17	16.61	16.61	17.11	17.00	17.06	17.67	17.89	16.15	17.13
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	„	9.05	9.00	9.00	8.70	8.80	8.80	9.05	9.45	9.85	9.85	9.70	9.55	9.24
„ ribs ..	„	6.60	6.60	6.45	6.15	6.20	6.20	6.40	6.70	7.25	7.25	6.95	6.95	6.64
„ steak, rump ..	„	12.75	12.75	12.05	12.40	12.50	12.50	12.80	12.90	13.80	13.75	13.65	13.45	13.00
„ stewing ..	„	5.75	5.65	5.55	5.35	5.35	5.40	5.70	5.95	6.45	6.25	6.00	5.90	5.78
„ sausages ..	„	5.25	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.28
„ corned round ..	„	7.20	7.25	7.15	6.85	6.95	6.90	6.80	6.85	7.35	7.40	7.15	7.18	7.09
„ „ brisket ..	„	3.55	3.55	3.50	3.33	3.33	3.38	3.48	3.50	3.80	3.80	3.70	3.75	3.56
„ „ with bone ..	„	6.05	6.75	6.55	6.35	6.40	6.50	6.55	7.00	7.25	7.15	6.80	6.90	6.74
Mutton, leg ..	„	5.15	5.10	4.95	4.75	4.90	4.90	4.95	5.50	5.75	5.55	5.35	5.30	5.18
„ shoulder ..	„	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.05	7.05	7.15	7.35	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.05	7.70	7.62
„ loin ..	„	7.70	7.90	7.70	7.45	7.60	7.70	8.05	8.85	9.15	9.05	8.70	8.55	8.20
„ chops, loin ..	„	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.00	7.40	7.45	7.20	7.70	8.05	8.05	7.85	7.85	7.52
Pork, leg ..	„	11.00	10.85	10.95	10.55	10.60	10.65	10.70	10.70	11.05	10.95	10.75	10.65	10.78
„ loin ..	„	11.25	11.15	11.10	10.60	10.70	10.75	10.70	11.00	11.10	11.20	10.85	10.90	10.94
„ chops ..	„	10.95	10.85	11.00	10.30	10.25	10.35	10.35	10.70	11.05	11.05	10.60	10.55	10.65
„ sausages ..	„	7.86	7.79	7.79	7.64	7.21	7.38	7.38	7.44	7.94	7.69	7.44	7.25	7.57

SECTION II.—continued.

Melbourne—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1935.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1935.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread ..	2 lb.	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.85	4.85	4.60	4.55	4.55	4.65	5.00	4.95	4.67
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	38.35	38.70	40.50	41.78	43.60	43.40	42.45	43.10	43.85	44.95	45.15	45.30	42.59
" self-raising ..	2 "	5.60	5.65	5.65	5.70	5.72	5.85	5.85	5.80	5.70	6.45	6.55	6.55	5.92
Tea ..	lb.	27.25	27.05	26.95	26.75	26.60	26.60	26.50	26.50	26.55	26.55	26.55	26.55	26.71
Sugar ..	"	4.00	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.02
Rice ..	"	3.33	3.33	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.23	3.33	3.33	3.33	3.28	3.28	3.33	3.29
Sago ..	"	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.17	3.06	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.06	3.00	3.05	3.15	3.10
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	8.50	8.60	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.25	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.40	8.40	8.45	8.48
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	7.15	7.15	7.10	7.05	7.10	7.10	7.10	6.95	7.10	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.10
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.59	2.54	2.54	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.49	2.54	2.54	2.51
Raisins, seeded ..	"	8.95	8.95	9.00	9.00	9.05	9.15	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.40	9.30	9.40	9.17
Currants ..	"	8.30	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.40	8.40	8.45	8.32
Apricots, dried ..	"	11.75	11.90	12.20	12.60	13.30	13.35	13.20	13.30	13.40	13.35	13.75	14.15	13.02
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	8.15	8.45	8.60	8.55	8.80	8.85	8.95	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.35	9.35	8.89
Pears, canned ..	"	9.15	9.50	9.65	9.75	9.85	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.15	10.30	10.30	10.30	9.89
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	16.60	16.70	16.70	16.40	15.35	16.70	16.65	16.75	16.60	16.60	16.60	16.50	16.52
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	19.88	20.67	19.25	14.44	11.90	14.72	22.50	20.85	19.81	21.39	21.00	16.28	18.56
Onions ..	lb.	1.44	1.44	1.47	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.47	1.53	1.58	1.69	1.56	1.56	1.50
Soap, household ..	"	5.07	5.07	4.78	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.86	4.83	4.93	4.98	4.98	4.91
Candles ..	"	11.40	11.40	11.40	11.35	11.35	11.35	11.25	11.25	11.35	11.35	11.40	11.40	11.35
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	19.56	19.63	19.63	19.63	19.03	19.03	19.03	19.03	19.03	19.03	19.03	19.03	19.23
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.95	6.25	6.25	6.30	6.30	6.05	6.05	6.10	6.11
Butter, factory ..	lb.	17.15	17.10	17.15	17.10	17.10	17.10	17.10	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.05	17.13
Cheese, mild ..	"	11.10	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.20	11.60	11.90	11.90	12.10	12.05	12.05	12.15	11.60
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	7.45	7.50	7.60	7.70	7.70	7.55	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.65
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	12.10	12.55	13.94	19.88	24.20	18.80	17.65	14.45	12.83	11.35	10.80	11.10	14.97
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	15.90	16.10	15.80	15.50	15.35	15.25	15.15	15.35	15.30	15.30	15.25	15.20	15.46
Ham, uncooked ..	"	16.69	16.69	16.69	16.69	16.64	16.06	16.21	16.13	16.25	16.25	16.38	16.50	16.43
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	7.85	7.90	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.85	7.85	8.10	8.05	8.05	8.05	8.00	7.93
" ribs ..	"	6.30	6.20	6.15	6.10	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.40	6.65	6.70	6.55	6.15	6.35
" steak, rump ..	"	12.90	12.70	12.35	12.30	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.60	12.50	12.80	12.60	12.35	12.47
" stewing ..	"	5.65	5.60	5.45	5.30	5.50	5.55	5.60	5.65	5.65	5.65	5.60	5.35	5.55
" sausages ..	"	5.50	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.28	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.33	5.32
" corned round ..	"	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.20	7.05	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.40	7.25	7.30
" brisket ..	"													
" with bone ..	"	3.70	3.45	3.40	3.30	3.50	3.30	3.40	3.50	3.65	3.65	3.65	3.80	3.53
Mutton, leg ..	"	5.85	5.90	5.80	5.85	6.25	6.05	6.05	6.25	6.50	6.45	6.30	6.10	6.11
" shoulder ..	"	3.65	3.50	3.45	3.65	3.75	3.75	3.85	4.35	4.40	4.35	4.10	3.75	3.88
" loin ..	"	5.50	5.50	5.55	5.55	5.70	5.65	5.65	6.00	6.05	6.00	5.90	5.65	5.73
" chops, loin ..	"	6.60	6.60	6.50	6.75	7.05	6.75	6.85	7.35	7.25	7.15	7.05	6.85	6.90
" " leg ..	"	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.95	7.00	6.89	6.95	7.20	7.35	7.35	7.20	7.00	7.50
Pork, leg ..	"	9.85	9.65	9.40	9.30	9.25	9.35	9.35	9.90	9.75	9.75	9.65	9.95	9.60
" loin ..	"	10.00	9.95	9.95	9.75	10.10	9.85	9.90	10.15	10.20	10.10	10.10	10.20	10.02
" chops ..	"	10.65	10.50	10.40	10.30	10.35	10.50	10.50	10.75	10.75	10.60	10.60	10.65	10.54
" sausages ..	"	8.00	7.60	7.60	7.67	7.67	7.67	7.67	7.67	7.67	7.67	8.00	7.83	7.73

Brisbane—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of Year, 1935.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1935.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	4.95	4.95	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93	4.93	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.01
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	45.91	46.09	47.23	49.00	49.00	48.50	46.82	46.73	47.27	50.45	50.00	50.45	48.12
" self-raising ..	2 "	6.73	6.77	6.82	7.00	7.05	7.09	7.00	7.00	7.05	7.32	7.36	7.27	7.04
Tea ..	lb.	26.50	26.36	26.32	26.00	25.82	25.82	25.82	25.91	25.91	25.91	25.82	25.73	25.99
Sugar ..	"	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97	3.97
Rice ..	"	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17
Sago ..	"	3.07	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09	3.09
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	8.87	8.87	8.87	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.83	8.59	8.49	8.39	8.76
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	6.82	6.82	6.86	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.86	6.86	6.82	6.83
Oatmeal ..	lb.	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.63	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.63	2.68
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.55	9.59	9.64	9.73	9.68	9.82	9.91	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.95	9.86	9.80
Currants ..	"	8.86	8.95	8.86	8.73	8.68	8.68	8.91	8.91	9.00	9.00	9.18	9.14	8.91
Apricots, dried ..	"	12.14	12.68	12.64	12.64	12.64	12.73	12.73	12.82	12.82	13.05	13.14	13.00	12.75
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	10.36	10.50	10.55	10.64	10.64	10.68	10.77	10.68	10.68	10.77	10.77	10.59	10.64
Pears, canned ..	"	10.64	11.00	11.14	11.27	11.27	11.36	11.41	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.59	11.32	11.29
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	14.00	13.95	13.86	13.86	13.77	13.77	13.77	13.77	13.68	13.77	13.86	14.00	13.84
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	21.09	23.55	23.27	20.55	18.82	18.36	19.91	21.77	23.50	21.27	14.00	16.23	20.25
Onions ..	lb.	1.75	1.93	1.89	1.69	1.71	1.73	1.74	1.89	1.95	2.08	1.38	1.11	1.74
Soap, household ..	"	3.30	3.30	3.41	3.57	3.61	3.66	3.68	3.66	3.66	3.68	3.77	3.77	3.59
Candles ..	"	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.41	10.41	10.50	10.38
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	16.45	16.41	16.45	16.32	16.32	16.32	16.27	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.23	16.31
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.53	5.63	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.66
Butter, factory ..	lb.	16.14	16.05	15.95	16.05	16.05	16.05	16.05	16.05	15.95	15.95	15.95	15.95	16.03
Cheese, mild ..	"	10.45	10.73	10.73	10.77	10.73	11.23	11.36	11.41	11.55	11.64	11.64	11.68	11.14
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	8.47	8.27	8.27	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.32	8.36	8.36	8.36	8.32	8.23	8.32
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	12.64	12.95	14.82	20.05	20.59	20.59	16.45	13.09	11.55	11.77	11.55	13.18	14.94
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	11.64	11.05	10.95	10.64	10.64	10.64	10.91	11.18	11.32	11.91	11.68	11.41	11.17
Ham, uncooked ..	"	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	18.00	18.00	18.13	18.75	18.13	17.57
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	6.90	7.00	6.75	6.70	6.75	6.90	6.90	7.45	7.80	7.70	7.65	7.55	7.17
" ribs ..	"	4.65	4.75	4.70	4.55	4.55	4.75	4.75	5.33	5.83	5.68	5.73	5.68	5.08
" steak, rump ..	"	9.25	9.35	9.35	9.15	9.15	9.35	9.45	9.95	10.70	10.40	10.40	10.35	9.74
" stewing ..	"	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.05	4.05	4.20	4.25	4.80	5.35	5.25	5.30	5.10	4.57
" sausages ..	"	4.95	5.05	5.15	5.05	5.15	5.20	5.20	5.40	5.65	5.60	5.60	5.60	5.30
" corned round ..	"	5.80	5.90	5.90	5.60	5.70	5.70	5.80	6.55	6.60	6.45	6.50	6.40	6.08
" " brisket ..	"													
" " with bone ..	"	2.75	2.80	2.70	2.60	2.55	2.65	2.75	3.05	3.55	3.50	3.40	3.40	2.98
Mutton, leg ..	"	6.45	6.55	6.60	6.15	6.20	6.65	7.18	8.05	8.20	7.75	8.00	7.55	7.11
" shoulder ..	"	4.30	4.30	4.25	4.00	4.00	4.35	4.80	5.80	6.10	5.60	5.60	5.10	4.85
" loin ..	"	6.15	6.20	6.30	5.80	5.90	6.50	6.90	8.05	8.30	7.70	7.85	7.55	6.94
" chops, loin ..	"	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.15	6.25	6.85	7.10	8.15	8.40	8.00	8.20	7.75	7.20
" " leg ..	"	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.55	6.45	7.05	7.25	8.30	8.60	8.20	8.40	7.90	7.43
Pork, leg ..	"	9.20	9.10	9.10	8.90	9.00	9.05	9.05	9.30	9.55	9.45	9.45	9.30	9.20
" loin ..	"	9.15	9.10	9.05	8.80	8.85	9.05	9.10	9.45	9.60	9.60	9.55	9.20	9.21
" chops ..	"	9.20	9.25	9.15	8.90	8.95	9.10	9.10	9.55	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.35	9.30
" sausages ..	"	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.06	6.00	6.13	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.19	6.11

SECTION II.—continued.

Adelaide—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1935.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1935.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.90	4.95	4.95	4.95	4.66
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	40.65	40.50	44.00	41.85	43.00	43.50	43.30	42.90	43.80	46.40	46.10	44.90	43.41
" self-raising ..	2 " "	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.65	5.70	5.70	5.65	5.65	5.60	6.05	6.15	6.20	5.75
Tea ..	lb.	27.50	27.50	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.40	27.42
Sugar ..	"	3.92	3.93	3.93	3.93	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92
Rice ..	"	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05
Sago ..	"	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.85	2.90	3.00	3.00	2.95	2.91
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	8.75	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.70	8.71
Golden Syrup ..	lb.	6.35	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.35	6.35	6.30	6.30	6.32
Oatmeal ..	2 "	2.21	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.24	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.26	2.23	2.20	2.24
Raisins, seeded ..	"	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	7.00	7.05	7.05	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.50	7.60	7.11
Currants ..	"	7.50	7.50	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.59
Apricots, dried ..	"	10.15	10.60	11.00	11.75	11.90	11.90	11.75	12.00	11.90	12.35	12.65	12.30	11.69
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	8.60	8.60	8.65	8.75	8.80	8.85	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.35	9.45	9.45	9.01
Pears, canned ..	"	8.60	8.75	8.80	8.90	8.95	9.05	9.25	9.30	9.35	9.45	9.50	9.60	9.13
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	11.80	11.80	11.85	11.95	11.95	11.95	12.05	12.05	11.85	11.95	12.05	12.05	11.94
Potatoes, ..	14 lb.	22.71	19.57	17.71	15.71	13.79	16.57	24.13	23.75	23.38	23.00	20.38	14.75	19.62
Onions ..	lb.	1.57	1.50	1.57	1.46	1.46	1.39	1.47	1.72	1.69	1.69	1.56	1.44	1.55
Soap, household ..	"	3.99	3.99	3.99	4.03	4.06	4.06	4.04	4.06	4.14	4.20	4.25	4.28	4.12
Candles ..	"	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.55	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.54
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	16.25	16.46	16.56	16.66	16.96	16.96	17.01	16.96	16.96	16.96	17.01	16.81	16.80
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	5.70	5.60	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.69
Butter, factory ..	lb.	17.00	17.90	17.90	17.90	16.40	16.40	16.50	16.50	16.55	16.90	17.05	17.00	17.00
Cheese, mild ..	"	9.55	9.80	9.85	9.95	9.95	10.50	10.70	10.75	10.75	11.05	10.90	11.15	10.41
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.57
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	10.60	10.25	10.90	16.15	19.30	17.75	15.45	13.50	11.10	10.45	10.10	8.95	12.96
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	14.40	14.40	14.35	14.45	14.50	14.50	14.60	14.65	14.55	13.75	13.70	13.90	14.31
Ham, uncooked ..	"	17.50	17.36	17.36	17.71	17.43	16.93	16.79	16.93	17.00	17.21	17.21	17.79	17.27
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	7.20	7.20	7.25	7.55	7.90	7.75	7.75	7.60	7.60	7.55	7.40	7.50	7.52
" ribs ..	"	5.60	5.70	5.75	5.85	6.15	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.05	5.90	5.85	5.95	5.92
" steak, rump ..	"	10.80	10.80	11.10	11.10	11.40	11.60	11.50	11.40	11.50	11.50	11.40	11.30	11.29
" stewing ..	"	6.70	6.70	6.90	6.90	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.25	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.13
" sausages ..	"	4.70	4.80	4.90	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.95
" corned round ..	"	7.60	7.60	7.80	7.75	7.95	7.85	7.85	7.70	7.80	7.70	7.80	7.80	7.76
" " with brisket ..	"													
" " with bone ..	"	4.42	4.25	4.33	4.42	4.71	4.58	4.58	4.42	4.42	4.25	4.17	4.17	4.39
Mutton, leg ..	"	6.80	6.65	6.85	6.75	7.15	7.05	6.90	6.70	6.75	6.65	6.65	6.70	6.80
" shoulder ..	"	5.35	5.35	5.35	5.45	5.70	5.75	5.55	5.55	5.65	5.65	5.55	5.55	5.54
" loin ..	"	6.50	6.30	6.40	6.65	6.85	6.90	6.55	6.45	6.45	6.25	6.25	6.20	6.48
" chops, loin ..	"	7.15	7.20	7.20	7.60	7.70	7.60	7.60	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.37
" " leg ..	"	8.00	7.90	8.05	8.05	8.25	7.95	7.85	7.85	7.75	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.90
Pork, leg ..	"	9.50	9.35	8.95	9.10	9.20	9.15	8.85	9.05	9.15	9.05	9.25	9.35	9.17
" loin ..	"	9.65	9.55	9.15	9.35	9.50	9.45	9.20	9.30	9.45	9.35	9.65	9.65	9.44
" chops ..	"	10.30	10.10	9.90	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.80	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.01
" sausages ..	"	6.90	6.80	6.90	6.90	7.10	7.20	7.10	7.10	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.00	7.01

Perth—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1935.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1935.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.13
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	42.30	42.90	42.85	43.95	44.05	44.05	44.05	44.25	46.65	49.05	49.95	49.35	45.28
" self-raising ..	2 "	6.95	6.90	6.95	7.00	7.00	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.03
Tea ..	lb.	27.80	27.50	27.40	27.40	27.50	27.40	27.40	27.30	27.30	27.15	27.75	27.90	27.48
Sugar ..	"	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Rice ..	"	3.30	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.26
Sago ..	"	3.15	3.25	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	9.20	9.10	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.20	9.20	9.15	9.15	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.13
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	7.70	7.55	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.45	7.45	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.51
Oatmeal ..	lb.	3.08	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.04
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.50	9.35	9.25	9.30	9.30	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.20	9.10	9.05	9.05	9.22
Currants ..	"	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.55	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.50	8.51
Apricots, dried ..	"	11.30	11.30	11.55	11.70	11.85	11.85	11.95	12.05	12.05	12.40	12.50	12.50	11.92
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	10.25	10.40	10.25	10.60	10.60	10.65	10.70	10.70	10.85	10.85	11.00	11.15	10.68
Pears, canned ..	"	11.00	11.10	11.10	11.30	11.30	11.40	11.40	11.50	11.60	11.45	11.65	11.85	11.39
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	13.15	13.15	13.10	13.25	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.00	13.00	13.20	13.20	13.12
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	21.50	19.40	18.50	16.80	15.20	15.70	19.20	20.70	19.20	17.90	10.75	9.25	17.01
Onions ..	lb.	1.85	1.90	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.05	2.15	2.25	2.25	2.45	2.30	2.05	2.09
Soap, household ..	"	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.32	4.21	4.18	4.18	4.13	4.13	4.18	4.25
Candles ..	"	11.80	11.85	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.81
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	19.90	20.56	20.56	20.46	20.56	20.56	20.08	20.08	20.08	19.83	19.98	19.98	20.22
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.85
Butter, factory ..	lb.	17.80	17.80	17.90	17.90	18.30	18.25	18.10	17.95	17.95	17.95	17.95	17.95	18.01
Cheese, mild ..	"	11.30	11.30	11.35	11.80	12.10	12.40	12.90	12.80	12.80	12.90	13.00	12.90	12.30
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	8.85	8.85	8.90	8.90	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.03
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	11.65	13.75	18.30	25.50	26.60	24.60	14.15	13.10	12.55	12.15	12.50	11.80	16.39
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	13.90	14.00	13.90	14.00	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.20	14.30	14.40	14.18
Ham, uncooked ..	"	18.40	18.20	18.10	18.10	18.20	18.20	18.20	18.20	18.00	18.20	18.40	18.40	18.22
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	7.90	7.90	8.00	7.90	8.05	8.30	8.30	8.40	8.25	8.20	8.10	8.00	8.11
" ribs ..	"	6.55	6.55	6.65	6.65	6.75	6.75	6.85	6.95	6.85	6.95	6.65	6.65	6.73
" steak, rump ..	"	13.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.80	14.00	13.70	13.70	13.70	13.70	13.50	13.70	13.53
" stewing ..	"	6.70	6.60	6.70	6.60	6.80	6.60	6.66	6.80	7.00	6.90	6.60	6.70	6.72
" sausages ..	"	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.50	5.40	5.30	5.30	5.39
" corned round ..	"	7.15	7.15	7.20	7.15	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.35	7.23
" brisket ..	"													
" with bone ..	"	3.72	3.78	3.94	3.72	3.89	4.17	4.22	4.28	4.28	4.17	4.17	4.06	4.03
Mutton, leg ..	"	6.45	6.45	6.50	6.30	6.75	6.65	6.50	6.20	6.50	6.25	6.15	6.05	6.40
" shoulder ..	"	4.20	4.30	4.30	4.20	4.55	4.65	4.40	4.55	4.70	4.45	4.20	4.15	4.39
" loin ..	"	5.85	5.85	5.95	6.05	6.30	6.10	5.90	5.80	6.10	5.95	5.95	5.75	5.71
" chops, loin ..	"	6.30	6.40	6.50	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.50	6.40	6.60	6.65	6.40	6.40	6.50
" leg ..	"	6.50	6.60	6.60	6.70	6.65	6.80	6.70	6.50	6.70	6.75	6.45	6.45	6.62
Pork, leg ..	"	10.15	9.85	9.80	10.00	9.90	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.70	9.65	9.70	9.80	9.79
" loin ..	"	9.45	9.40	9.50	9.40	9.30	9.20	9.20	9.00	9.10	9.05	8.95	9.15	9.23
" chops ..	"	9.60	9.85	9.75	9.65	9.60	9.45	9.45	9.35	9.40	9.35	9.25	9.45	9.51
" sausages ..	"	6.50	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.50	6.60	6.50	6.50	6.60	6.60	6.40	6.50	6.59

SECTION II.—continued.

Hobart—Average Retail Prices of Chief Food and Groceries Items during each Month of the Year, 1935.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1935.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread ..	2 lb.	3.93	3.93	4.00	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.94
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	33.15	34.15	33.95	36.22	36.90	35.45	35.40	35.80	36.75	39.28	37.80	39.30	36.18
" self-raising ..	2 "	5.80	5.80	5.70	5.70	5.75	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.80	6.10	6.05	6.00	5.84
Tea ..	lb.	27.60	27.50	27.50	27.60	27.70	27.50	27.50	27.50	27.45	27.45	27.45	27.45	27.52
Sugar ..	"	4.00	4.05	4.05	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.05	4.01
Rice ..	"	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.50	3.50	3.55	3.50	3.54
Sago ..	"	3.50	3.45	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.45	3.45	3.50	3.45	3.48
Jam, apricot ..	1½ "	10.05	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	9.90	9.90	9.95	9.75	10.02
Golden Syrup ..	2 "	7.65	7.65	7.55	7.55	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.45	7.50
Oatmeal ..	lb.	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.12	3.12	3.17	3.17	3.17	3.16
Raisins, seeded ..	"	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.10	9.10	9.20	9.35	9.35	9.30	9.45	9.16
Currants ..	"	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95	8.95	9.00	9.00	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.00	8.99
Apricots, dried ..	"	12.71	12.71	12.71	12.57	12.36	12.57	12.57	12.79	13.00	13.13	13.13	13.13	12.78
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	9.95	9.95	10.30	10.65	10.65	10.60	10.65	10.40	10.45	10.50	10.45	10.50	10.42
Pears, canned ..	"	9.70	9.80	9.80	9.85	10.15	9.95	9.90	9.85	9.90	10.00	9.95	9.95	9.90
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	13.70	13.70	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.70	13.70	13.60	13.70	13.64
Potatoes ..	14 lb.	21.80	19.50	18.30	17.60	17.00	17.80	20.70	20.70	21.50	21.90	27.30	23.50	20.64
Onions ..	lb.	2.10	2.05	2.05	2.00	1.95	1.95	1.95	2.00	2.10	2.05	1.95	2.00	2.02
Soap, household ..	"	4.98	4.94	5.04	5.04	5.04	5.03	5.03	5.03	5.03	5.03	5.03	5.07	5.03
Candles ..	"	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20	11.20
Kerosene ..	1 gal.	27.32	27.02	27.02	27.02	27.02	27.02	27.02	27.02	27.22	27.22	26.92	26.92	27.06
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.44	5.45
Butter, factory ..	lb.	16.80	16.85	16.85	16.90	16.40	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.80	16.80	16.80	16.80
Cheese, mild ..	"	10.70	10.60	10.60	10.60	10.50	10.70	10.80	10.90	11.25	11.55	11.35	11.75	10.94
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	8.90	8.80	8.80	8.85	8.95	8.85	8.75	8.75	8.60	8.60	8.65	8.05	8.71
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	11.70	16.30	14.56	21.11	26.70	20.80	16.40	13.60	9.50	10.05	11.50	12.50	15.40
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	12.40	12.70	12.67	12.60	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.37
Ham, uncooked ..	"	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.33	14.33	14.67	14.67	14.50
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	"	8.50	8.30	8.30	8.20	8.10	8.10	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.80	7.80	8.09
" ribs ..	"	7.00	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.60	6.50	6.73
" steak, rump ..	"	12.40	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.24
" stewing ..	"	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.60	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.54
" sausages ..	"	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.10	5.90	5.90	6.04
" corned round ..	"	8.10	8.00	8.05	7.95	7.80	7.60	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.70	7.65	7.55	7.79
" " brisket ..	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
" " with bone ..	"	5.00	4.85	4.85	4.90	4.85	4.70	4.65	4.75	4.80	4.70	4.70	4.60	4.78
Mutton, leg ..	"	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.30	7.50	7.20	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.30	7.35	7.35	7.40
" shoulder ..	"	5.50	5.30	5.20	5.20	4.95	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.15	5.35	5.10	5.10	5.17
" loin ..	"	6.70	6.70	6.90	6.60	6.70	6.45	6.60	6.55	6.45	6.45	6.60	6.40	6.59
" chops, loin ..	"	8.40	8.40	8.50	8.40	8.30	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.31
" " leg ..	"	8.70	8.30	8.30	8.20	8.10	8.20	8.10	8.20	8.20	8.50	8.50	8.30	8.30
Pork, leg ..	"	9.70	9.70	9.90	9.80	9.70	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.70	9.80	9.70	9.70	9.71
" loin ..	"	9.80	9.80	10.10	10.00	9.90	9.90	9.90	10.00	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.80	9.91
" chops ..	"	10.30	10.10	10.30	10.30	10.20	10.30	10.20	10.50	10.20	10.20	10.30	10.30	10.27
" sausages ..	"	8.70	8.60	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.70	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.54

Section III.

Weekly House Rents (a) in Metropolitan and Country Towns.

TOWN.	WEIGHTED AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTS FOR 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED.				
	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Sydney	22 7	19 8	19 0	19 1	19 7
Newcastle	19 8	17 7	17 1	17 4	18 6
Broken Hill	15 5	13 8	13 10	14 1	14 2
Goulburn	21 0	18 6	17 10	18 1	18 11
Bathurst	19 8	17 2	17 2	17 2	17 1
Weighted Average	22 1	19 3	18 8	18 10	19 5
VICTORIA—					
Melbourne	19 1	17 11	17 7	17 9	18 7
Ballarat	13 8	13 10	14 0	14 4	14 8
Bendigo	14 5	14 2	14 1	14 6	15 2
Geelong	17 11	16 3	15 10	16 4	17 7
Warrnambool	18 1	17 8	17 6	17 8	18 7
Weighted Average	18 8	17 7	17 3	17 6	18 5
QUEENSLAND—					
Brisbane	14 11	14 1	15 0	15 2	15 10
Toowoomba	13 10	14 3	15 7	16 1	16 5
Rockhampton	13 9	12 10	12 6	13 1	13 1
Charters Towers	13 10	11 11	11 4	11 4	11 8
Warwick	14 3	13 7	13 5	13 9	14 2
Weighted Average	14 8	13 11	14 8	15 0	15 7
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Adelaide	16 7	15 2	15 3	15 5	16 2
Kadina, etc.	8 10	8 4	8 4	8 6	8 8
Port Pirie	14 10	13 9	13 3	13 2	13 9
Mount Gambier	12 11	13 5	13 5	13 8	13 9
Peterborough	15 9	15 5	15 7	14 4	14 7
Weighted Average	16 2	14 10	14 10	15 1	15 10
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Perth	19 4	17 10	17 6	17 6	17 5
Kalgoorlie	14 5	16 4	17 11	19 9	23 1
Northam	18 9	17 8	17 3	17 2	16 11
Bunbury	17 0	16 7	17 0	17 1	17 10
Geraldton	22 9	21 7	20 8	20 4	20 8
Weighted Average	18 10	17 9	17 7	17 9	17 11
TASMANIA—					
Hobart	19 10	19 1	18 11	19 0	19 7
Launceston	17 1	16 9	16 11	16 11	17 1
Burnie	15 8	15 5	14 11	14 5	15 4
Devonport	16 0	15 3	14 11	15 0	16 2
Queenstown	13 2	14 10	15 5	15 6	16 1
Weighted Average	18 6	17 11	17 11	17 11	18 5
Weighted Average, Australia	19 4	17 7	17 4	17 7	18 3

(a) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

Section IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1935.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an *. Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight, *vide* footnotes below. Award Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1935. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 77s. 8d. to 83s. 1d.; indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 71s. 5d. and 82s. 2d., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry & Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Coopering—						
Coopers	88 11	*120 0	*106 6	86 0	*99 6	*110 0
Furniture—						
Cabinetmakers ..	*94 6	90 0	*102 8	92 0	*94 6	93 0
Carpet Planners ..	*94 6	90 0	* ..	92 0	..	93 0
Chairmakers ..	*94 6	90 0	*102 8	92 0	*94 6	93 0
French Polishers ..	*94 6	90 0	*102 8	92 0	*91 6	93 0
Upholsterers ..	*94 6	88 0	*102 8	90 0	*94 6	91 0
Woodcarvers ..	*94 6	90 0	*102 8	92 0	*94 6	93 0
Wood Machinists ..	*94 6	75/ to 90/	*102 8	77/ to 92/	*91/6 & 94/6	76/ & 93/
Mattress Making—Wire—						
Finishers ..	*89 6	81 0	*93 6	83 0	..	84 0
Makers ..	*89 6	81 0	*93 6	83 0	*91 6	84 0
Picture Framing—						
Compo. Workers ..	*88 6	80 0	*93 0	77 0	*88 6	..
General Hands ..	*88 6	81 0	*93 0	71 0	*83 6	69 0
Gilders ..	*88 6	83 0	*93 0	80 0	*83 6	..
Mount Cutters ..	*88 6	83 0	*93 0	80 0	*83 6	..
Saw Milling and Timber Yards—						
Box and Casemakers	80 0	78 0	*82 11	*79 0	80 0	81 0
Labourers ..	68 0	66 0	*82 0	*67 0	68 0	69 0
Machinists—						
Box Printing ..	71 0	69 0	*82 11	*70 0	70 0	73 0
Boulters Carver ..	89 0	87 0	*88 6	*88 0	89 0	90 0
Nailing ..	74 0	72 0	*82 11	*73 0	74 0	75 0
Planing ..	80/ to 86/	78/ to 84/	*87 7	*79/ to 85/	80/ to 86/	81/ to 87/
Shaping ..	89 0	87 0	*101 4	*88 0	89 0	90 0
Ordermen ..	80 0	78 0	*84 10	*79 0	80 0	81 0
Saw Doctors ..	98 0	96 0	*97 8	*97 0	98 0	99 0
Sawyers—						
Band or Jig ..	80 to 92/	78/ to 90/	*90 4	*79/ to 91/	80/ to 92/	81/ to 93/
Circular ..	78/ to 86/	76 to 84/	*87 7	*77/ to 85/	78/ to 86/	79/ to 87/
Stackers ..	74 0	72 0	*97 8	*73 0	74 0	75 0
Wood Turners ..	89 0	87 0	*91 3	*88 0	89 0	90 0

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry & Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Agricultural Implements						
Assemblers ..	*85 0	74 0	..	75 0	*80 1	..
Bulldozermen ..	*98 0	80 0	..	81 0	*84 11	..
Drillers ..	*88 0	73 0	..	74 0	*80 1	..
Fitters ..	*97 0	80/ to 84/6	..	81/ to 85/6	*89 9	..
Labourers—unskilled	*76 0	69 6	..	70 6	*72 3	..
Machinists—Iron ..	*88 0	77 0	..	78 0	*88 1	..
Painters—Brush ..	*69 0	72 0	..	73 6	..	..
Scroll ..	*76 0	84 6	..	85 6	..	..
Patternmakers ..	*106 0	92 6	..	93 6	*96 11	..
Sheet Iron Workers	*88 0	84 6	..	85 6	..	..
Strikers ..	*76 0	74 0	..	75 0	*72 11	..

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(1) 35 hours. (2) 36 hours. (3) 40 hours. (4) 42 hours. (5) 43 hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 45 hours. (8) 46 hours. (9) 46½ hours. (10) 46½ hours—Daylight, 48 hours, artificial light, 45 hours. (11) 47 hours. (12) 47½ hours. (13) 60 hours. (14) 86 hours per fortnight. (15) 96 hours per fortnight. (16) 48 hours, summer, 46 hours, winter. (17) 88 hours per fortnight. (18) 50 hours. (19) 52 hours.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Boiler Making—						
Journymen ..	°97 0	°93 0	°97 8	°94 0	°89 9	°93 0
Railwaymen ..	°101 0	°93 0	°97 8	°94 0	°92 1	°93 0
Brassworking—						
Coremakers ..	°79/ to 97/	°75/ & 93/	°97 8	°76/ & 94/	°89 9	°78/ & 93/
Dressers ..	°78/ to 80/	°74/ & 76/	°78 4	°75/ & 77/	°77 2	°78/ & 79/
Finishers ..	°88/ to 97/	°84/ & 93/	°97 8	°85/ & 94/	°89 9	°85/ & 94/
Furnacemen ..	°82 0	°77 0	°78/4 & 87/8	°79 0	°84 11	°77 0
Moulders ..	°79/ to 97/	°75/ & 93/	°94/ to 97/8	°76/ & 94/	°89 9	°78/ & 93/
Cycles—						
Assemblers ..	°76 6	85/6 & 90/	°89/4 & 97/8	°85/ to 100/	°77/2 & 84/	80 0
Frame Builders ..	°78 2	90/ & 92/3	°97 8	°85/ to 100/	..	80 0
Repairers ..	°78 2	90 0	°97 8	°85/ to 100/	..	80 0
Turners (Motor) ..	°94 0	90 0	°101 4	91 0	°89 9	80 0
Electrical Installation—						
Cable Joiners ..	°104 6	90/ & 92/	°98 1	91/ & 93/	..	93/ & 95/
Fitters ..	°104 6	°93 0	°100 10	°94 0	°89 9	°95 0
Mechanics ..	°98 6	86 0	°98 1	°91 0	°89 9	89 0
Patrolmen ..	..	76/ & 86/	°79 9	77/ & 87/	..	79/ & 89/
Wiremen ..	°98 6	86 0	°98 1	°87 0	°84 1	89 0
Other Adults ..	..	66 0	°77 0	67 0	°72 3	69 0
Electrical Supply—						
Armature Winders ..	°104 6	93 0	°100 10	94 0	°89 9	95 0
Cable Joiners ..	°104 6	90/ & 92/	°98 1	91/ & 93/	..	93/ & 95/
Instrument Makers ..	°104 6	93 0	°100 10	94 0	°89 9	95 0
Linesmen ..	°98 6	86 0	°98 1	87 0	°84 11	89 0
Meter Testers ..	°98 6	83/ & 86/	°98 1	84/ & 87/	..	84/ & 87/6
Patrolmen—Night ..	..	76/ & 86/	°79 9	77/ & 87/	..	79/ & 89/
Shift Electricians ..	°104 6	87/ & 93/	°110 10	88/ & 94/	..	89/ & 95/
Switchboard Attendants ..	..	84 6	°77 0	85 6	..	87 6
Other Adults ..	..	66 0	°77 0	67 0	..	69 0
Electrical Trades—						
Fitters ..	°104 6	93 0	°100 10	°94 0	°89 9	95 0
Mechanics ..	°82 6	90 0	°98 1	°91 0	°89 9	89 0
Wiremen ..	°98 6	90 0	°98 1	°87 0	°84 11	89 0
Electroplating—						
Platers ..	°88/ to 97/	°84/ & 93/	°88 0	°85/ & 94/	°89 9	85/ & 93/
Polishers ..	°84/6 to 89/	86 0	°82/6 to 88/	78 0	..	..
Engineering—						
Blacksmiths ..	°98 0	°94 0	°101 4	°95 0	°89 9	°94 0
Boilers and Slotters ..	°70 0	°93 0	°97 8	°94 0	°89 9	°93 0
Brassfinishers ..	°88/ to 97/	°84/ & 93/	°97 8	°85/ & 94/	°89 9	°85/ & 93/
Coppersmiths ..	°98 0	°94 0	°101 4	°95 0	°89 9	°94 0
Drillers—Radial ..	°98 0	°78 0	°85 8	°79 0	°89 9	°81 0
Fitters ..	°97 0	°93 0	°97 8	°94 0	°89 9	°93 0
Millers ..	°97 0	°93 0	°97 8	°94 0	°89 9	°93 0
Pattern Makers ..	°106 0	°102 0	°103 0	°103 0	°96 11	°102 0
Planers—						
Rail and Plate, Edge ..	°88 0	°84 0	°83 0	°85 0	°83 4	°85 0
Other ..	°97 0	°93 0	°97 8	°94 0	°89 9	°93 0
Shapers ..	°97 0	°93 0	°97 8	°94 0	°89 9	°93 0
Turners ..	°97 0	°90 0	°97 8	°91 0	°89 9	°93 0
Ironworking—Assistants—						
Rollermakers' Helpers ..	°76 0	°72 0	°78 4	°73 0	°77 2	°75 0
Labourers ..	°76 0	°72 0	°78 4	°73 0	°72 3	°75 0
Engineers' Labourers ..	°76 0	°72 0	°76 8	°73 0	°77 2	°75 0
Furnacemen's Assists. ..	°76 0	°72 0	°76 8	°73 0	°77 2	°75 0
Moulders' Labourers..	°76 0	°72 0	°76 8	°73 0	°77 2	°75 0
Strikers ..	°76/ & 78/	°72/ & 74/	°78 4	°73/ & 75/	°80 1	°75/ & 77/

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Moulding—Iron—						
Coremakers—Machine ..	£79 0	£75 0	£97 8	£76 0	£89 9	£78 0
„ Other ..	£97 0	£93 0	£97 8	£94 0	£89 9	£93 0
Dressers and Fettlers ..	£78/ & 80/	£74 0	£78 4	£75 0	£77 2	£77 c
Furnaceman ..	£82/ & 85/	£80/ & 81/	£78/4 to 87/8	£81/ & 82/	£84 11	£83/ & 84/
Moulders—Machine ..	£79 0	£75 0	£94 0	£76 0	£89 9	£80 0
„ Other ..	£97 0	£93 0	£97 8	£94 0	£89 9	£93 0
Sheet Metal Working—						
Canister Makers ..	£75 0	72/ & 76/	£89 4	70/ to 78/	83 6	£91/8 & 95/4
Japanners—						
Coating or Brush-work ..	£83 6	71 0	£91 2	73 6	..	..
Ornamental ..	£85 6	84 0	£91 2	85 6	..	..
Solderers ..	£75/ & 79/	72/ & 74/	£91 2	72 0	83 6	..
Tinsmiths ..	£89 0	81/ & 90/	£91 2	82/6 & 89/6	91/ & 99/6	£91 8
Nailmaking—						
Case Wire ..	£74 6	70 0	..	66 0	..	..
Labourers ..	£74 6	70 0	..	66 0	..	..
Setters Up ..	£93 6	79 0	..	66/ to 80/6	..	..
Wire Working—						
Journeyman ..	£88 6	80 6	..	81 0	79 6	*£85 0

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Aerated Water and Cordials—						
Bottlers ..	72/6 to 75/	68/6 to 71/	£74 0	70 6	75 6	74 0
Drivers (Motor) ..	77/ to 85/	175/ to 82/	£83/3 to 91/	1676/ to 83/	82 6	1660/3 to 76/6
„ (One Horse) ..	72 0	1670 0	£81 0	1671 0	82 6	1664 10
Packers ..	70 0	66 0	£74 0	67 6	75 6	72 0
Wires ..	70 0	66 0	..	67 6	75 6	72 0
Baking (Bread)—						
Board Hands ..	£105 6	£100 10	£92/ to 97/	88 0	£104 6	87 6
Carters (One Horse) ..	£92 0	1585 0	£83 0	74 0	81 0	65 6
Doughmen ..	£105/6 & 108/	£100 10	£99 6	88 0	109 6	87 6
Ovenmen ..	£110 6	£100 10	£97 0	88 0	104 6	87 6
Singlehands ..	£108 0	£110 0	£99 6	93 0	109 6	87 6
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes)—						
Adult Males ..	£74 6	72 0	£74 0	66 0	78 6	67 0
Bakers ..	£89 6	81 0	£81 6	71 0	80 6	75 6
Mixers ..	£80 6	81 0	£81 6	69 0	80 6	79 0
Brewing—						
Adult Males ..	£95 0	£97 0	£82 0	£97 6	£96 9	92 6
Bottlers and Washers ..	£95 0	£97 6	£82 0	£97 6	£96 9	92 6
Cellarmen ..	£95 0	£100 2	£87 0	£97 6	£96 9	92 6
Drivers (Two Horses) ..	£98 0	75 0	£87 0	£100 6	£86 6	81 0
„ (Motor under 3 tons) ..	£103 6	75/ to 79/	£81/ to 92/	£103 6	..	78/ to 82/
Towermen ..	£97 0	£100 10	£82 0	£100 0	£96 9	94 6
Butchering (Carcass)—						
Chilling Room Hands ..	£84 6	..	£91 6	95 0	£75 6	..
Labourers (Beef) ..	£88 6	£71 6	£79 0	95 0	£80 6	66 6
„ (Mutton) ..	£80 0	£71 6	£79 0	95 0	£80 6	66 6
Scalders ..	£100 6	78 9	£91 6	109 0	£80/6 & 98/	..
Slaughtermen (Beef) ..	£131 0	£96 0	£101 6	130 0	£98 0	108 0
„ (Mutton) ..	(a)	£96 0	£101 6	130 0	£98 0	108 0

(a) Piecework rates.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butchering (Retail)—						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	95 6	84 6	91 6	85 6	90 6	80 0
"	78 0	72 0	82/6 & 85/6	73 0	75 6	..
General Hands ..	88 0	84 6	91 6	85 6	90 6	80 0
Shopmen ..	88/ to 95/6	84 6	91 6	85 6	90/6 & 95/6	80 0
Smallgoodsmen ..	98 6	82 0	91 6	83 0	90/6 & 95/6	90 0
Cold Storage and Ice—						
Chamber Hands ..	82/6 & 98/	90 9	109 9	64/ to 73/	71 0	75 3
Pullers and Stackers ..	82 6	90 9	115 3	64/ to 73/	71 0	69 0
Confectionery—						
Journeymen ..	92 6	83 6	81 6	71/ & 76/6	81 3	84 6
Storemen ..	70 6	72 6	78 0	66 0	81 3	87 3
Ham and Bacon Curing—						
Curers—First Hand ..	104 6	91 6	103 0	94 0	98 6	90 0
Cutters Up—First Hand ..	90 0	84 0	97 0	86 6	89 0	80 0
Ham Baggers ..	..	77 0	91 0	79 6	86 0	80 0
Lardmen ..	77 0	77/ to 84/	91 0	79 6	89 0	80 0
Rollers and Trimmers ..	82 0	84 0	84 9	86 6	84/ & 89/	80 0
Scalders ..	77 0	84 0	93 3	86 6	91 6	80 0
Slaughtermen ..	91 0	91 0	103 0	94 0	98 6	108 0
Smallgoodsmen—						
First Hand ..	97 0	91 6	103 0	94 0	98 6	90 0
Smokers—First Hand ..	83 0	84 0	97 0	86 6	84 0	80 0
Jam Making and Pre-serving—						
Adult Males ..	75 0	75 0	74 0	75 0	78 6	75 0
Solderers ..	82 0	82 0	91 2	82 0	78 6	82 0
Malting—						
Maltsters ..	97/ & 99/	100 0	74 0	97 6	85 6	83 0
Milling—Condiments—						
Grinders ..	83 0	73 0	75 6	69 0	..	65 3
Mixers or Blenders ..	76 0	75 0	75 6	71 0	..	65 3
Stone Dressers ..	112 0	80 0	75 6	76 6	..	65 3
Milling—Flour—						
Millers—Head ..	102 0	102 0	96 6	102 0	102 0	117 0
" Shift ..	89 to 99/6	89/ to 99/6	88/ to 96/	89/ to 99/6	89/ to 99/6	94/6 & 102/7
Packermen ..	77 0	77 0	76 6	77 0	77 0	85 6
Purifiers ..	80 0	80 0	76 6	80 0	80 0	81 0
Silksmen ..	80 0	80 0	76 6	80 0	80 0	81 0
Storemen—Head ..	82/ to 87/	82/ to 87/	81 6	82/ to 87/	82/ to 87/	90 0
Topmen ..	80 0	80 0	76 6	80 0	80 0	85 6
Truckers and Others ..	73/ to 77/	73/ to 77/	..	73/ to 77/	73/ to 77/	81 0
Milling—Oatmeal—						
Kilnmen ..	78 6	74 6	75 6	69 6	..	81/ & 85/6
Millers—Head ..	89 0	82 6	79/6 & 94/6	76 6	..	103 6
Pastrycooking—						
Carters ..	78 6	70 0	81 0	77 0	78 1	65 6
Pastrycooks ..	92 6	100 0	102 0	88 0	90/6 & 98/	83 0

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking—						
Bootmakers ..	81 0	81 0	81 0	81 0	83 4	81 0
Tailoring—Order—						
Cutters ..	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0	103 6	98 0
Pressers ..	88 0	88 0	88 0	88 0	89 6	88 0
Tailors ..	88 0	88 0	88 0	88 0	89 6	88 0
Trimmers ..	88 0	88 0	88 0	88 0	89 6	88 0

Hourly rates—2s. 6d. per hour.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Tailoring—Ready-made—						
Cutters	£91 0	£91 0	£91 0	£91 0	£87 6	£91 0
Folders	£71 6	£71 6	£71 6	£71 6	..	£71 6
Machinists	£88 0	£88 0	£88 0	£88 0	..	£88 0
Pressers	£88 0	£88 0	£88 0	£88 0	£87 6	£88 0
Tailors	£88 0	£88 0	£88 0	£88 0	£87 6	£88 0
Trimmers	£88 0	£88 0	£88 0	£88 0	£87 6	£88 0
Textile-Working—Woollen Mills—						
Carders	£71 6	69/ to 75/	£74 0	69/ to 75/	69/ to 75/	71/ to 77/
Dyehousemen ..	£73 0	69/ to 74/	£74 0	69/ to 74/	69/ to 74/	71/ to 76/
Labourers—General ..	£71 6	69 0	£74 0	69 0	69 0	68 0
Pattern Weavers ..	£71 6	72 0	..	72 0	72 0	74 0
Scourers	£72 0	69/ to 73/6	£74 0	69/ to 73/6	69/ to 73/6	68 0
Spinners	£72 6	69/ to 70/6	£85 0	69/ to 70/6	69/ to 70/6	71 0
Tuners	£75/6 to 87/	70/ to 86/	£74/ to 85/	70/ to 86/	70/ to 86/	72/ to 88/

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bookbinding—						
Bookbinders	£92 0	£92 0	£101 0	£92 0	£92 0	£92 0
Finishers	£92 0	£92 0	£101 0	£92 0	£92 0	£92 0
Marblers	£92 0	£92 0	£101 0	£92 0	£92 0	£92 0
Paper Rulers	£92 0	£92 0	£101 0	£92 0	£92 0	£92 0
Engraving (Process)—(b)						
Engravers	£101 0	£105 0	..	85 0	..	..
Etchers—Half-tone ..	£107 0	£96/6 & 105/	£104 0	97 6	..	..
Etchers—Line	£101 0	£103 0	£99 0	83 6	..	..
Operators	£107 0	£96/6 & 105/	£104 0	97 6	..	..
Printers	£101 0	£98 6	£94 0	73 6	..	..
Router	£96 0	£96 6	£91 6	73 6	..	..
Lithographing—						
Printers	£92 0	£92 0	£105 0	£92 0	..	£92 0
Rotary Machinists ..	£92 0	£92 0	£105 0	£92 0	£90 0	£92 0
Stone Polishers	£76 0	£76 0	£85 0	£76 0	..	£76 0
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—						
Compositors—						
Day Work	£116 6	£113 11	£108 10	£103 0	£122 0	£99 0
Night Work	£126 6	£131 4	£116 2	£112 0	£135 9	£108 0
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work	£111 6	£95 6	£95 0	£79 0	£109 0	£80 6
Night Work	£121 6	£104 6	£100 0	£88 0	£122 0	£89 6
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work	£142/6 & 152/6	(a)	£120 1	(a)	£131 4	(a)
Night Work	£152/6 & 162/6	(a)	£127 5	(a)	£144 1	(a)
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work	£116 6	£110 4	£117 6	£103 0	£113 6	£98 0
Night Work	£126 6	£119 4	£122 6	£112 0	£126 3	£108 0
Publishers	£ & £96/6 & 106/6	£ & £89/3 to 103/3	£84/ to 100/ to 95/	£ & £86/ to 95/	£ & £103/9	£ & £78/ to 87/
Readers—						
Day Work	£121 6	£113 11	£105 0	£106 0	£121 9	£102 0
Night Work	£131 6	£131 4	£110 0	£115 0	£134 9	£111 0
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work	£91 6	£89 3	£90 0	£79 0	£93 1	£75 0
Night Work	£101 6	£98 3	£95 0	£88 0	£105 10	£84 0
Stereotypers (First Class)—						
Day Work	£109 0	£99 3	£97/6 & 105/	£89 0	£107 2	£87 0
Night Work	£119 0	£108 3	£102/6 & 110/	£98 0	£119 10	£96 0

(a) Piece-work rates.

(b) Other than in newspaper offices.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Printing (Job Offices)—						
Compositors ..	°92 0	°92 0	°101 0	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0
Electrotypers ..	°92 0	°92 0	°101 0	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0
General Hands ..	°68 0	°68 0	°85 0	°68 0	°68 0	°68 0
Linotype Operators ..	°104 0	°102 0	°105/ & 112/4	°102 0	°102 0	°102 0
Machinists ..	°92 0	°92 0	°85/ & 101/	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0
Monotype Operators	°104 0	°104 0	°100/ & 106/	°104 0	°104 0	°104 0
Monotype Casting						
Machinists ..	°92 0	°92 0	°85 0	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0
Readers ..	°98 0	°98 0	°101 0	°98 0	°98 0	°98 0
Stereotypers ..	°92 0	°92 0	°101 0	°92 0	°92 0	°92 0

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Brickmaking—						
Burners ..	°89 6	81 0	°82/ to 88/	71 6	° & 84/4	84 0
Carters—Two horses	°87 0	75 0	°86 0	76 0	82 1	78 0
Drawers ..	°89 6	85 6	°76 6	79 6	(d)	84 0
Labourers ..	°83 6	71 0	°74 8	68 6	°77 7	81 0
Machinemens	°85 6	76 6	°76 6	71/6 & 74/6	°78/ & 80/	81 0
Paumens ..	°83/6 & 87/6	76/6 & 78/	°74/8 & 76/6	71/6 & 74/6	°77 7	81 0
Pitmen ..	°87 6	81/ to 86/	°74/8 & 76/6	73 6	°77 1	81 0
Setters ..	°89 6	85 6	°74/8 & 76/6	79 6	°86 0	87 0
Wheelers ..	°84 6	71 0	°74/8 & 76/6	68 6	°81 0	81 0
Brushmaking—						
Bass Broom Drawers	°91 0	90 0	°91 6	81 0	..	..
Finishers ..	°91 0	90 0	°91 6	81 0	..	..
Machinists—Boring ..	°91 0	90 0	°91 6	81 0	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	°95 6	94 6	°91 6	85 0	..	..
Candle Making—						
Acidifiers ..	°73 6	78 0	°78 0	69 0	..	..
General Hands	°71 6	72 0	°74 0	66 0	°70 6	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	°76 0	78 0	°74 0	69 0	°80 6	..
Moulders ..	°73 6	78 0	°78 0	69 0	°79 6	..
Stillmen ..	°76 6	78 0	°78 0	69 0	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers—						
Guillotine and other						
Cutters ..	°80/ to 83/	°80/ to 83/	°89 0	°80/ to 83/	°80/ to 83/	°80/ to 83/
Other Adults ..	°68 0	°68 0	°76 0	°68 0	°68 0	°68 0
Coachmaking (Road)—						
Bodymakers	°94/ to 97/	°90/ to 93/	°98 0	°91/ to 94/	94 6	°93/ to 96/
Labourers ..	°70 0	°66 0	°77 0	°67 0	70 6	69 0
Painters ..	°94 0	°90 0	°98 0	°91 0	94 6	°93 0
Smiths ..	°98 0	°94 0	°98 0	°95 0	94 6	°97 0
Trimmers ..	°94 0	°90 0	°98 0	°91 0	94 6	°93 0
Wheelmaking						
chinnists ..	°94 0	°90 0	°98 0	°91 0	90 6	°93 0
Wheelwrights	°94 0	°90 0	°98 0	°91 0	94 6	°93 0
Fellmongering—						
Bate Hands	75 0	71 0	°78 6	69 0	..	..
Green Hands	75 0	71 0	°75 6	69 0	..	..
Limepit Men	75 0	71 0	°78/6 & 81/6	69 0	..	..
Machinists ..	78 0	74 0	°75/6 to 84/6	69 0	..	..
Soakhole Men	78 0	74 0	°81 6	69 0	..	..
Wool Sorters	88 0	84 0	°81 6	69 0	..	..

(a) Piece-work rates.

SECTION IV.—continued.

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—continued.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gas Making and Supply—						
Coke Trimmers ..	£84 6	£80 11	£74 0	..	..	..
Gas Fitters ..	£99 9	£101 9	£109 6	£100 6	£97 9	£84 0
Labourers ..	£74 6	£74 8	£74 0	£70 6	£70 6	£71 7
Mainlayers ..	£87 6	92 7	£85 0	£96/6 to 97/6	£82 6	£84 6
Metermakers ..	£93 6	94 6	..	£100/6 to 124/6	£94 6	£84 6
Meter Testers ..	£87 6	88 11	..	£88 6	..	..
Service Layers ..	£87 6	92 7	£85 0	£100 6	£85 6	£84 6
Stokers ..	£90 6	89/1 to 98/	£99/ & 101/	£90/3 to 91/9	£87 3	£85 8
Glassfounding—						
Furnacemen ..	£84 6	£80 6	£83 0	£75 0	£96 6	..
Labourers ..	75 6	71 6	74 0	£66 0	87 6	..
Lehmen ..	129 0	125 0	127 6	126 6	128 6	..
Sorters ..	78 0	74 0	76 0	£69 6	90 0	..
Glass Working and Glazing						
Bevellers ..	£96 4	88 0	£97 0	89 0	£91 6	..
Cutters and Glaziers ..	£94 6	88 0	£91 0	89 0	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	£94 6	88 0	..	89 0	..	..
Silverers ..	£94 4	88 0	£97 0	89 0	£91 6	..
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking—						
Chainmakers ..	£88/6 to 91/	85 0	£86 6	1083 0	£94 6	1180/ to 85/*
Engravers ..	£91 0	1094 0	£86/6 & 89/	1085 0	£94 6	1180/ to 85/*
Mounters ..	£88 6	85 0	£86/6 & 89/	1091 0	£94 6	1180/ to 85/*
Setters ..	£91 0	85 0	£89 0	1091 0	£94 6	1180/ to 85/*
Watch and Clock-makers and Repairers	£98 0	1090/ & 100	£91 6	1091 0	£95 6	1185 0*
Masonry—Marble and Stone—						
Carvers ..	£142 8	£131 1	£118 8	£132 11	£105 9	..
Machinists—						
Carborundum ..	£116 0	85 0	£118 8	£96/3 to 107/3	£105 9	..
Other ..	£102/4 & 111/6	97 0	£118 8	£96/3 to 107/3	£105 9	..
Masons ..	£116 0	£103 11	£118 8	£107 3	£105 9	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Guillotine Cutters ..	£80 0	£80 0	£92 6	£80 0	£80 0	£80 0
Machinists ..	£83 0	£83 0	£92 6	£83 0	£83 0	£83 0
Paper Making—						
Beatermen ..	£88 6	85 0	..	..	..	..
Breakermen ..	£71 6	68 0	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men ..	£70 6	67 0	..	..	..	..
Machinists ..	£88 6	88 0	..	..	..	..
Ragboltermen ..	£73 6	67 0	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	£70 6	64 0	..	..	..	..
Potteries—General—						
Burners—Head ..	£83 6	75 6	£82 0	*£84 0	..	81 0
Hollow-ware Presser ..	£88 6	73 6	£74 8	*£75 0	..	81 0
Sanitary Pressers ..	£94 6	74 6	£74 8	..	..	81 0
Throwers—1st Class	£94 6	80 6	£93 0	*£100 0	..	84 0
Potteries—Pipemaking—						
Burners—Head ..	£84 0	75 6	£88 0	87 0	80 1	81 0
Drawers ..	£78 6	72 6	£74 8	87 0	72 3	..
Moulders ..	£85 6	68 6	£74 8	..	80 1	75/ & 76/6
Mould Makers ..	£80 6	80 6	£76 6	87 0	78 6	..
Setters ..	£82 6	73 6	£74 8	..	75/6 & 80/1	76 6
Quarrying—						
Borers—						
Hand or Machine ..	£88 0	£83 0	£83 2	83 6	£79 3	79 0
Dressers ..	£97 2	90 0	£77 2	77 6	..	76 0
Facemen ..	£90 0	86 0	£83 2	77 6	..	64 0
Hammermen ..	£86/ to 88/6	£90 0	£83 2	77 6	£79 3	76 0
Machine Feeders ..	£92 0	£81 6	£78/7 & 82/8	77 6	£85 0	73 0
Quarrymen ..	£97 2	..	£86 10	77 6	£79 3	79/ & 92/

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Rubber Working—						
Calendar Hands ..	£90/ & 94/	£86/ & 90/	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	£74 0	£70 0	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers ..	£74 0	£70 0	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers ..	£76/ & 83/	£72/ & 79/	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe						
Hands ..	£76/ & 80/6	£72/ & 76/6	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands ..	£72/ & 83/	£72/ & 79/	..	..	..	..
Spreaders ..	£77/ & 83/	£75/ & 81/	..	..	..	..
Surgical Packing, and other Makers ..	£76/ & 83/	£72/ & 79/	..	..	..	..
Tyre Moulders ..	£80 6	£76 6	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness- making—						
Harness makers ..	88 0	88 0	88 0	85 0	89 9	88 0
Saddlers ..	88 0	88 0	88 0	85 0	89 9	88 0
Sail Making—						
Sailmakers ..	88 0	88 0	88 0	78 0	75 6	88 0
Ship Building—						
Carpenters and Joiners	£99 0	£99 0	£99 0	£99 0	£99 0	£99 0
Dockers ..	£99 0	£99 0	£99 0	£99 0	£99 0	..
Painters ..	£99 0	£99 0	£99 0	£99 0	£99 0	..
Shipwrights ..	116 0	106 6	£106 6	116 0	116 0	£106 6
Soap Making—						
General Hands ..	£71 6	72 0	£74 0	66 0	70 6	64 4
Mixers ..	£71 6	78 0	£74 0	72 0	77 6	..
Scap Makers ..	£83 6	83 6	£74 0	..	75 6	78 4
Tanning and Currying—						
Beamsmen ..	£81 0	£81 0	£81 0	£81 0	£81 0	£81 0
Curriers ..	£88 0	£88 0	£88 0	£88 0	£81 0	£81 0
Japanners or Enam- ellers ..	£78 0	£78 6	£78 6	£78 6	£78 6	£78 6
Limemen and Yardmen	70 6	£70 0	£70 0	£70 0	£70 0	£70 0
Machinists—						
Fleshing ..	£81 0	£81 0	£81 0	£81 0	£81 0	£81 0
Scouring ..	£72 0	£72 0	£72 0	£72 0	£72 0	£72 0
Splitting ..	£86 0	£86 0	£86 0	£86 0	£86 0	£86 0
Unhairing ..	£75 6	£75 6	£75 6	£75 6	£75 6	£75 6
Rollers and Strikers ..	£77 6	£77 6	£77 6	£77 6	£77 6	£77 6
Tablemen ..	£75 6	£75 6	£75 6	£75 6	£75 6	£75 6
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Cutters ..	82/ to 88/	82/ to 88/	82/ to 88/	78 0	..	82/ to 88/
Machinists ..	82/ to 88/	82/ to 88/	82/ to 88/	78 0	..	82/ to 88/
Sewers—Hand ..	82/ to 88/	82/ to 88/	82/ to 88/	78 0	..	82/ to 88/
Tent Makers ..	82/ to 88/	82/ to 88/	82/ to 88/	78 0	75 6	82/ to 88/

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Building—						
Bricklayers—						
Surface ..	£103 8	£112 9	£99 7	£101 0	£105 5	£99 0
Sewer and Tunnel..	£109 2	£121 0	£99 7	£101 0	£105 5	£105/ & 111/
Carpenters ..	£111 0	£98 6	£99 7	£99 6	£104 6	£101 6
Labouring (Builders)..	£79 9	£75 2	£82 11	£76 1	£83 5	£78 10
Lathers ..	£103 8	£104 6	£99 7	(a)	(a)	£79 10
Metal Ceilings ..	£103 0	£95 4	£99 7	..	..	£99 0
Masons ..	£116 0	£103 11	£108 0	£107 3	£106 4	£99 0
Painters, Paperhangers	£101 10	£97 2	£99 7	£93 2	£104 6	£95 6
Signwriters ..	£109 2	£97 2	£99 7	£93 2	£104 6	£95 6

(a) Mainly piece-work.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VII.—BUILDING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Building—<i>continued</i>—						
Plasterers—						
Surface ..	°103 8	°106 4	°99 7	°101 0	°106 4	°95 6
Sewer or Tunnel ..	°109 2	°119 2	°105/7 to 108/7	°101 0	°112/4 to 118/4	°101/6 & 107/6
Plumbers, Gasfitters..	°112 10	°101 9	°99 7	°99 11	°99 3	°85/11 to 114/8
Slaters ..	°112 10	°107 3	°99 7	(a)	(a)	°95 4
Tilers ..	°112 10	°101 9	°99 7	°101 0	°91 10	°95 4
Tuckpointers ..	°98 6	°105 5	°99 7	°101 0	(a)	°111 0
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Concrete Workers ..	°86/6 & 91/6	°94 8	°85/ to 94/2	73 6	°76 6	78 6
Labourers ..	°81 0	°75 2	°76 0	70 6	°70 6	72 6
Miners—Sewer ..	1 & °104/6 & 123/	°82/2 to 87/8	°101 6	..	°79 6	84 6
Pipe-jointers and Setters ..	°89/6 & 94/	°84 2	°79/6 & 81/4	73/6 & 76/6	°79/6 & 88/6	78 6

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Coal Mining—						
Blacksmiths ..	14113/6 to 122/	14100/ & 107/6	°114/6 to 126/6	(b)	° & °97/2	°121 6
Bracemen ..	14112 0	1484/6 & 91/	°100/ to 117/6	..	..	..
Carpenters ..	14109/6 to 124/6	°101 6	°109/6 to 126/6	..	..	°107 0
Deputies ..	14132/6 to 143/	°114/6 & 123/1	°117/6 to 133/6	..	..	°126 0
Engine Drivers—						
Winding and Loco.	14117/ to 135/	°106/6 & 114/6	°108/5 to 140/5	..	°108/8 to 116/8	°113/ to 124/6
Other ..	14108/6 to 119/	°96/6 to 111/6	°103/1 to 129/7	..	..	°111 6
Labourers—						
Surface ..	14105 0	°72 0	°97/ to 114/	..	°77 9	°105 0
Underground ..	14105/ to 108/6	1487/6 & 94/	°97/6 to 114/	..	°81 3	14105 0
Miners—						
Machine ..	(a)	(a)	°114/6 to 131/6	..	°94/8 to 102/8	..
Manual—Dry Work	(a)	(a)	(a)	..	°91 3	(a)
Platmen or Banksmen	14108/ to 112/	°99/ & 106/6	°97/6 to 114/	..	81 8	14105 0
Shiftmen—						
Dry Work ..	14105/ to 129/6	°99/ & 106/6	°110/3 to 126/6	..	°87/3 to 93/9	14119/6 to 123/3
Wet Work ..	14105/ to 129/6	°106/ & 113/6	°120/3 to 136/6	..	..	..
Shotfirers ..	14126/6 to 137/	..	°110/3 to 126/6	..	°94 2	..
Timbermen..	14105/ to 129/6	°99/ & 106/6	°110/3 to 126/6	..	°94 2	..
Weighmen ..	14112 0	14104 6	..	..	..	14114 0
Wheelers ..	14105/ to 112/	°91/ & 98/	°100/6 to 119/	..	°81 6	14105 0
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—						
Battery Feeders ..	° & 74/6 to 83/6	63/ to 71/	°84/4 to 89/10	(c)	°94/ to 100/	66 4
Bracemen ..	1 & 77/6 to 83/6	°67/ to 76/	°89/10 to 95/4	..	°103/ to 109/	°70 0

(a) Piece-work rates. (b) Not mined. (c) South Australia—Particulars relating to rates of wage and hours of labour in the mining industry are not shown, owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on account of the depression in the industry.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP VIII.—MINING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)— <i>contd.</i>						
Engine Drivers—						
Stationary ..	£ 75/7 to 82/10	68/ to 86/	£88/ to 109/	..	111/7 to 118/7	68/ to 86/
Winding and Loco.	£ 84/7 to 93/7	78/ to 92/	£98/ to 120/	..	120/7 to 132/7	78/ to 92/
Firemen ..	£ 67/6 to 79/2	64/ to 71/	£83/ to 100/10	..	100/ to 106/	66/ to 73/
Labourers ..	£ 74/6 to 77/6	£63/ to 71/	£84/4 to 89/10	..	£94/ to 100/	£66 0
Miners—						
Machine ..	£ 83/6 to 86/6	£67/ to 92/	£98/ to 103/6	..	£106/ to 114/	£75/ to 78/
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	£ 83/6 to 86/6	£71/ to 88/	£89/10 to 95/4	..	£102/ to 109/	£75/ to 78/
Wet Work ..	192 6	£77/ to 94/	£98/ to 104/6	..	£111/ to 118/	£78/ to 84/
Platmen ..	£ 77/6 to 83/6	£67/ to 79/	£89/10 to 95/4	..	£103/ to 109/	£71
Shaft Sinkers—						
Dry Work ..	£ 86/6	£77/ to 92/	£89/10 to 104/6	..	£105/ to 114/	£81 0
Wet Work ..	£ 92/6 to 95/6	£83/ to 98/	£98/ to 104/6	..	£114/ to 123/	£87 0
Timbermen ..	£ 82/ to 92/6	£72/6 to 88/6	£98/ to 103/6	..	£105/ to 114/	£78/ to 83/

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Railways—						
Engine Drivers (Loco.)—						
1st Class ..	£116 6	108/ to 114/	£109 1	113 0	£116 6	116 0
2nd Class ..	£110 6	102 0	£103 7	107 0	£108 6	110 0
3rd Class ..	£104 6	96 0	£97 2	101 0	£100 6	104 0
4th Class ..	£98 6	90 0	£90 9	95 0	£94 6	98 0
5th Class ..	£92 6	84 0	£90 9	89 0	£94 6	92 0
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	£89 6	84 0	£84 4	83 0	£91 6	86 0
2nd Class ..	£86 6	78 0	£78 10	77 0	£85 6	80 0
3rd Class ..	£80 6	72 0	£78 10	71/ to 74/	£80 6	74 0
Guards—						
1st Class ..	£85/ to 101/6	94/6 & 97/6	£104 6	95/6 to 98/6	£94 6	92/ to 95/
2nd Class ..	£82/ to 98/6	90/ & 93/	£99 0	91/ to 94/	£91 6	86/ to 89/
3rd Class ..	£76/ to 82/	75/ to 84/	£88 11	73/ to 76/6	£88 6	80/ to 83/
Porters ..	£73/ to 87/	66/ to 84/	£75/2 to 78/10	67/ to 71/6	£70 6	68/ to 80/
Shunters—						
1st Class ..	£82/ to 118/	1193/ to 99/	£104 6	89/6 to 91/6	£88 6	83 0
2nd Class ..	£79/ to 112/	1188/6 to 91/6	£97 2	82/ to 85/	£85 6	..
3rd Class ..	£76/ to 97/	..	£93 6	..	£76 6	..
Ordinary ..	£76 0	1172/ to 78/	£85 2	..	£76 6	80 0
Signalmen—						
Special ..	..	11101 6	£98 1	87/6 to 96/6	£97 6	..
1st Class ..	£106 0	1193 0	£96 3	84 6	£88 6	80 0
2nd Class ..	£100 0	87 0	£91 8	83 6	£82 6	77 0
3rd Class ..	£95 0	82 6	£85 3	77 6	£76 6	..
4th Class ..	£79/ to 91/	78 0	£80 8	74 6	£73 6	..

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Tramways (Electric and Cable)—						
Car Washers or Cleaners	£70 0	72 0	£81 7	68 0	..	71 0
Conductors—						
1st Year	£73 0	72 0	£77 0	70 0	£72 6	69 6
2nd Year	£76 0	75 0	£82 0	72 0	£82 6	72 6
3rd Year	£79 0	78 0	£82 0	76/ to 78/	£82 6	75 6
Horse Drivers ..	£76 0	73 0	£81 0	..	..	..
Labourers	£70 0	66 0	£74 0	66 0	£70 6	71 0
Maintenance Men ..	£76 0	75 0	£81 7	69 0	£76 6	74 0
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year	£79 0	72 0	£77 0	72 0	£82 6	71 0
2nd Year	£82 0	75 0	£82 0	75 0	£82 6	74 0
3rd Year	£85 0	78 0	£92 0	78/ to 79/6	£82 6	77 0
Overhead Wiremen—						
Leading	£100 0	92 0	£113 1	81 6	£88 6	92 6
Other	£92/ & 94/6	86 0	£98 1	72 0	..	84 6
Pitmen	£85 0	84 0	£85/3 to 89/10	72/ to 75/	£82 6	83 0
Signalmen	£85/ & 91/	81 0	£88/ & 92/	78/ to 84/6	..	..
Track Cleaners ..	£70 0	72 0	£77 0	69 0	£85 6	71 0

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Carrying—Merchandise—						
Carriers—						
One Horse	£79 6	70 0	£81 0	71 0	80 0	73 0
Two Horses	£84 6	75 0	£86 0	76 0	85 0	78 0
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse	£83 6	70 0	£81 0	71 0	£78 6	73 0
Two Horses	£91 0	75 0	£86 0	76 0	£80 6	78 0
Jinkers—						
One Horse	£79 6	76 0	£88 0	77 0	88 0	79 0
Two Horses	£84 6	81 0	£93 0	82 0	93 0	84 0
Sanitary Carters ..	£87/6 & 92/6	£73/ to 84/	£82 0	74/ to 85/	£79 6	76/ to 87/
Stable Hands	£79/ & 84/	68 0	£74 0	69 0	£79 0	71 0
Motor Lorries and Wagons—						
Under 3 tons	£81/6 & 91/6	75/ to 79/	£83/ to 91/	76/ to 80/	85/ & 89/	78/ to 82/
3 tons or over	£91/6 & 96/	82 0	£96/ to 101/	83 0	93 0	85 0
Lift Attendants—						
Goods	£72 6	74 0	80 0	£63/ to 70/	73 0	..
Passenger	£72 6	74 0	£74/ & 76/	£63/ to 70/	73 0	£72 6

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Waterside Working—						
Wharf Labourers per hour <i>a</i>	2 5½	2 5½	2/5½ to 2/10½	2 5½	2 5½	2 5½
Passenger Vessels—Interstate <i>b</i>—						
Bakers per month			285/ to 345/			
Barmen "			255/d			
Butchers "			285/ to 325/c			
Cooks—						
Chief "			395/ to 425/c			
Second "			315/c			
Third "			255/c			
Ships "			305/c			
Pantrymen "			275/d			
Scullerymen "			235/c			
Stewards—						
Chief Saloon "			265/d			
Second "			295/d			
Second Saloon "			295/d			
Fore Cabin "			275/d			
Bedroom and Other "			245/ to 255/d			
All Vessels—Interstate <i>b</i>—						
A.B. Seamen per month			287/6			
Boatswains "			307/6			
Donkeymen "			347/6			
Firemen "			327/6			
Greasers "			327/6			
Lamp Trimmers "			307/6			
Fuel Trimmers "			287/6			
Marine Engineers <i>b c g</i>—		<i>Vessels (Steam).</i>			<i>Vessels (Steam).</i>	
Chief per month		<i>Under 100 N.H.P.</i>			<i>100 N.H.P. and over.</i>	
Second "		593/6 to 648/6			678/6 to 1,058/6	
Third "		488/6			488/6 to 678/6	
Fourth "		433/6			433/6 to 558/6	
5th, 6th, 7th and 8th "		..			374/ to 498/6	
		..			364/	
		<i>Seagoing Passenger Vessels.</i>			<i>Seagoing Cargo Vessels.</i>	
Merchant Service <i>b f g</i>—		<i>Under 100 N.H.P.</i>			<i>100 N.H.P. and over.</i>	
Masters per month		593/6 to 648/6			678/6 to 1,058/6	
Officers—		488/6			488/6 to 678/6	
Chief "		433/6			433/6 to 558/6	
Second "		..			374/ to 498/6	
Third "		..			364/	
Fourth and Fifth "		..			364/	

a Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. *b* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. *c* Not more than 8 hours per day. *d* Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, not more than 8 per day when in terminal ports. *e* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horsepower of vessels. *f* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. *g* *Marine Engineers*—Not more than 8 hours per day. *Masters and Officers*—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours. *h* Not more than 8 hours per day.

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Farming <i>c</i>—						
General Hands <i>a b</i> ..	25/ to 35/	10/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	15/ to 20/	20/ to 30/	15/ to 42/
Harvesters <i>a b</i> ..	30/ to 55/	20/ to 60/	30/ to 82/6	30/ to 40/	25/ to 45/	30/ to 55/
Milkers <i>a b</i> ..	25/ to 35/	10/ to 30/	15/ to 25/	10/ to 20/	20/ to 30/	15/ to 35/
Ploughmen <i>a b</i> ..	25/ to 35/	20/ to 50/	20/ to 30/	15/ to 20/	20/ to 35/	15/ to 30/
Chaffcutters—						
Portable ..	..	82 0	78 0	..	76/3 to 103/9	175 0
Stationary ..	..	76 0	78 0	69 0	76/3 to 103/9	175 0

For footnotes, see next page.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Gardening—						
Gardeners	60 0*	* & 68/ to 76/1	*85 8	66/ to 69/	77 8	73 0
Labourers	48/ to 60/*	60/ to 65/	*76 0	63/ to 66/	72 9	70 0
Nurserymen	60 0*	74 0	83 6	69/ to 75/	80 5	73 0
Labourers	48/ to 60/*	67 0	77 0	63/ to 69/	72 9	70 0
Pastoral Workers d—						
Cooks b	78 0	78 0	*124/6 to 133/3	78 0	78 0	78 0
Shearers .. . per 100	30 0	30 0	32 0	30 0	29 0	30 0
Shed Hands b ..	74 0	74 0	*75 6	74 0	82 6	74 0
Wool Pressers b ..	84 0	84 0	*88 0	84 0	88 0	84 0
Rural Workers—						
Fruit Harvesters ..	63/10 to 65/8	62/ to 65/8	74 0	55/6 to 65/8	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, see note at commencement of table. b Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. c Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. d Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are not regulated.

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants)—						
Chefs	*91/6 to 183/6	82/6 to 112/	*99/ & 104/	91/ to 116/	90/9 & 94/10	65/3 to 115/2
Cooks—Second ..	*83/6 to 133/6	76/6 to 94/6	*89 0	76/ to 86/	74/1 & 79/5	64/2 to 91/10
Cooks—Third ..	*78/6 to 103/6	76 6	*89 0	76 0	70/6 & 72/8	64/2 to 75/1
Kitchenmen ..	*70 6	70 6	*76 6	66 0	70 6	64 2
Hairdressing—						
Hairdressers ..	*89 6	90 0	*89 0	91 0	90 6	85/ to 105/
Hotels—						
Barmen	*79 0	75 0	*80 0	83 0	90 6	79 3
Billiard Markers ..	*68 6	70 6	*74 0	66 0	72 0	64 2
Handymen	*68 6	70 6	*74 0	66 0	70 6	54/7 & 58/8
Lift Attendants ..	*68 6	72 0	*74 0	66 0	73 0	55/11 & 64/2
Porters—Day Work	*68 6	70 6	*74 0	68 6	70 6	55 11
Porters—Night Work	*73 6	70 6	*74 0	68 6	72 8	64 2
Waiters—Head ..	*77 6	76 0	*74 0	76/ to 79/	..	74/1 & 86/
Waiters—Other ..	*70 6	70 6	*74 0	71 6	71 8	57/9 & 74/1
Restaurants—						
Pantrymen	*68 6	67 0	*76 6	68 0	70 6	64 2
Waiters	*68 6	67 0	*76 6	71/6 to 72/6	70 6	57/9 to 74/1

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Factory Engine Driving—						
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st Class	83/6 to 86/6	77 6	*101 0	80/6 to 83/6	83/6 to 86/6	81/ to 84/
2nd Class	80/6 to 83/6	74 6	*93 0	77/6 to 80/6	79/6 to 83/6	78/ to 81/
3rd Class	80/6 to 83/6	74 6	*85 0	77/6 to 80/6	79/6 to 83/6	78/ to 81/
Firemen—						
1st Class	80 6	74 6	*83 0	77 6	79 6	75 0
2nd Class	76/ to 77/6	71 6	* ..	73/ to 77/6	75/ to 76/6	72/ to 74/
Greasers	74 0	67 0	*83 0	71 0	73 0	72 0
Trimmers	74 0	67 0	*79 0	71 0	72 6	70 0

SECTION IV.—*continued.*GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Municipal—						
Labourers	£83 6	68 0	£76 0	66 0	£70 6	71 6
Street Sweepers ..	£83 6	73 0	£76 0	66 0	£70 6	71 6
Shop and Other Assistants						
Boot Salesmen ..	£86 0	1186 0	£89 0	78 0	83 0	80/ to 95/
Chemists' Assistants	£98 0	110 0	£100 6	80 0	83 0	110 0
Clerks	£83/6 to 88/6	5 & £79/	£89 0	£ & £74/6	80 6	£99 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	£86 0	88 0	£89 0	80 6	83 0	80/ to 95/
Furniture Salesmen ..	£86 6	1195 0	£89 0	77 6	83 0	107 0
Grocery Salesmen ..	£81 0	80 0	£89 0	75 6	83 0	79 3
Hardware Salesmen ..	£86 0	80 0	£89 0	77 6	83 0	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants ..	£83 7	81 0	£89 0	78 0	83 0	90 0
Tobacconists' Assts.	£77 0	85 0	£89 0	76 0	83 0	79 3
Storemen — Packing, Cleaning, &c.—						
Night Watchmen ..	£72/6 & 76/	1869/4 & 81/10	£77 0	1872 6	..	69 0
Office cleaners ..	£75/ to 85/	£70 6	£74/ & 79/	66 0	£73 6	1870 0
Packers—General ..	£79/6 to 82/	65 6	£79 0	69 0	83 0	69/ to 75/3
Storemen—General ..	£76/6 to 79/6	65 6	£79 0	69 0	83 0	69/ to 75/3
Wholesale Grocery—						
Packers	£78 0	72 6	£79 0	69 0	83 0	67 11
Storemen	£76 6	72/6 to 78/	£79 0	69 0	83 0	67 11
Wholesale Hardware—						
Packers	£79/6 to 81 6	70 0	£79 0	69 0	83 0	67 11
Storemen	£76/6 to 78/6	70 0	£79 0	69 0	83 0	67 11

SECTION V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1935.

(See Explanatory Note at top of page 149.)

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Biscuit Making—						
Adult Females ..	£39 6	36 6	£39 0	31 6	£40 6	29 6
Confectionery—						
Adult Females ..	£38 0	38 6	£39 0	32 0	..	41 4
Jam Making and Pre-serving—						
Fillers ..	47 0	47 0	£44 6	47 0	38 1	47 0
Other Adults ..	41 0	41 0	£44 6	41 0	38 1	41 0
Tea Packing—						
Head Women ..	£37 9	46 6	£42/6 to 50/	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	£37 9	40 6	£39 0	36 6	38 7	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars)—						
Ringers ..	£41 0	£42 0	..	..	37 1	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	£48 6	49 6	..	..	37 1	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bootmaking—						
Machinists — Wax						
Thread ..	£49 3	£49 3	£49 3	£49 3	..	£49 3
Other Adults ..	£41 9	£41 9	£41 9	£41 9	£44 0	£41 9
Dressmaking—						
Adult Females ..	£39/ to 59/6	£39/ to 59/6	£39/ to 59/6	£39/ to 59/6	£42/11 & 44/7	£39/ to 59/6
Dyers and Cleaners—						
Adult Females	£39/ to 45/6	£39/ to 45/6	£39/ to 45/6	£39/ to 45/6	£52 7	£39/ to 45/6
Hat Making (Straw)—						
Finishers & Machinists	£42 0	£42 0	£42 0	£42 0	..	£42 0
Millinery—						
Adult Females ..	£39/ to 42/	£39/ to 42/	£39/ to 42/	£39/ to 42/	£41 4	£39/ to 42/
Shirt Making—						
Adult Females ..	£39/ to 54/6	£39/ to 54/6	£39/ to 54/6	£39/ to 54/6	£41/4 & 47/10	£39/ to 54/6
Tailoring (Order)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	£49 6	£49 6	£49 6	£49 6	£56 0	£49 6
Trousers, Vest Hands	£44 0	£44 0	£44 0	£44 0	£46/8 to 49/	£44 0
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	£49 6	£49 6	£49 6	£49 6	£56/ to 57/1	£49 6
Trousers, Vest Hands	£44 0	£44 0	£44 0	£44 0	£46/4 to 49/	£44 0
Tailoring (Ready-made)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	£47 0	£47 0	£47 0	£47 0	£43 9	£47 0
Trousers, Vest Hands	£42 0	£42 0	£42 0	£42 0	£41 4	£42 0
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	£47 0	£47 0	£47 0	£47 0	£43 9	£47 0
Trousers, Vest Hands	£42 0	£42 0	£42 0	£42 0	£41 4	£42 0
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—						
Comb Minders ..	£42 0	£38 3	£39 0	£38 3	£42 0	£42 0
Drawers and Menders	£45/ to 41/	£38/3 to 44/3	£39 0	£38/3 to 44/3	£45/ to 51/	£45/ to 51/
Warpers ..	£46/ to 51/	£40 3	£39 0	£40 3	£46/ to 51/	£46/ to 51/
Weavers—Loom ..	£51 0	£41 3	£39 0	£41 3	£51 0	£51 0
Other Adults ..	£42 0	£38 3	£39 0	£38 3	..	..
Underclothing—						
Adult Females ..	£39/ to 52/6	£39/ to 52/6	£39/ to 52/6	£39/ to 52/6	£42/11 to 44/7	£39/ to 52/6

SECTION V.—continued.

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation:	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bedding and Furniture—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Bedding Machinists ..	£42 0	£39 6	£44 0	£40 0	44 7	£41 0
Picture Frame Workers	£47 0	£43 6	..	..	44 7	..
Bookbinding—						
Folders and Sewers ..	£44 6	£44 6	£43/9 to 49/	£44 6	£44 6	£44 6
Brush Making—						
Adult Females ..	£45 6	40 0	£41 0	35 0	..	..
Candle and Soap Making—						
Adult Females ..	£38 6	36 3	£40 0	34 9	..	26 7
Cardboard Box Making—						
Box Makers ..	£41/6 to 46/6	£41/6 to 46/6	£42 0	£41/6 to 46/6	£41/6 to 46/6	..
Other Adults ..	£36/6 to 40/6	£36/6 to 40/6	£42 0	£36/6 to 40/6	£36/6 to 40/6	..
Jewellery—						
Chainmakers ..	£45/6 to 50/6	85 0	£61 0	..	..	..
Gilders ..	£45 6	77 6	£51 0	1055 0	50 6	..
Polishers ..	£45 6	85 0	£51 0	1055 0	50 6	..
Scratch Brushers ..	£45 6	40 0	£51 0	1055 0	50 6	..
Leather Goods—						
Adult Females ..	£43 1	£43 1	£43 1	42 0	£46 3	£43 1
Paper Making—						
Adult Females ..	£37 6	35 1	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Adult Females ..	£36/6 to 41/6	£36/6 to 41/6	£43 9	£36/6 to 41/6	£36/6 to 41/6	..
Potteries—						
Adult Females ..	£37 0	£34 6	£44 0	..	..	..
Printing—						
Jobbing Office Assistants ..	£44 6	£44 6	£43 9	£44 6	£44 6	£44 6
Lithographic Feeders	£43 6	£43 6	£43 9	£43 6	£43 6	£43 6
Rubber Working—						
Adult Females ..	£37 6	£37 6	..	..	..	..
Tent and Tarpaulin Making						
Machinists ..	£43 1	£43 1	£43 1	38 0	£40 1	£43 1

GROUP XIII.—HOUSEHOLD, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are not provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Hotels—	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Barmains ..	£58 6	60 6	£74 0	48 6	91 11	61 0
Housemaids ..	£46 0	47 6	£41 6	40 6	52 2	48 0
Laundresses ..	£51 6	50 6	£47 6	44 6	52 2	51 0
Waitresses—Head ..	£52 0	50 6	£41 6	45 6	..	51 0
„ Other ..	£47 0	46 6	£41 6	40 6	52 2	47 0
Laundries—						
General Hands ..	£37 0	£36 6	£40 0	34 6	45 5	24 0
Machinists—						
Shirt and Collar ..	£39 0	£45 0	£40 0	38 6	49 5	24/ & 30/
Sorters ..	£39 0	£36 6	£40 0	38 6	45 5	24 0
Starchers ..	£37 0	£42 9	£40 0	34 6	45 5	24 0
Washers ..	£37 0	£47/6 to 72/9	£40 0	34 6	54 5	36 0
Office Cleaning—						
Adult Females ..	£45/6 & 47/9	£60 0	£54/ to 58/	39 6	(a) 1 9	..
Restaurants—						
Pantry Maids ..	£42 0	36 9	£42 6	35 6	£43 5	46 0
Waitresses ..	£40/ & 41/6	36 9	£42 6	37/ & 44/6	£41 6	45/ to 52/

(a) Per hour, with minimum of 25 hours per week.

SECTION V.—*continued.*

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Clerks, &c.—						
Cashiers	£44 3	£ & £ 46/6	£69 0	£ & £ 45/	(a) 47 3	£ 54 0
Clerical Assistants ..	£44 3	£ & £ 46/6	£69 0	£ & £ 45/	..	£ 54 0
Saleswomen—						
Boot	£50 6	£138 0	£54 6	40 0	£45/4 & 49/5	£45 0
Drapery	£50 6	45 0	£54 6	40 0	£45/4 & 53/4	£45 0
Fruit and Confectionery Newsagent and Book- stall	£41 0	38 6	£54 6	..	£45 4	49 6
Tobacconists	£50 6	36 6	£54 6	40 0	£45 4	45 0
	£51 6	70 0	£54 6	47 0	£45 4	49 6

(a) 38 hours, except in special circumstances.

APPENDIX.

Section VI.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries.

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL). ^(a)			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1935.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1935.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1935.		Sept., 1914.		1st Oct., 1935.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		\$		\$	
Furniture—																
Cabinet Makers	60 0	48	94 6	44	39 5	46½ to 54	76 5	47	60 8½	47	88 0	44	20.41	60	16.25	46
Upholsterers	60 0	48	94 6	44	38 8	46½ to 54	76 5	47	60 8½	47	88 0	44	20.41	60	19.59	45
French Polishers	60 0	48	94 6	44	37 5	46½ to 54	76 5	47	60 8½	47	88 0	44	20.41	60	16.44	48
Sawmilling—																
Machinists, Planing	63 0	48	82 0 to 88 0	48	..	..	..	..	57 0	47	80 4	47	14.58	55	} 22.44	60
„ Shaping	69 0	48	91 0	48	..	..	..	..	45 0	47	80 4	47	16.56	55		
Sawyers, Band or Jig	68 0	48	82 0 to 94 0	48	..	..	..	..	48 0	47	74 5	47	16.56	55	27.00	60
„ Circular	54 0 to 60 0	48	80 0 to 88 0	48	..	..	..	..	54 0	47	78 4	47	14.99	55	..	..
Engineering, and Metal Working—																
Fitters and Turners	70 0	48	97 0	44	38 11	53 to 54	64 11	47	64 7	47	88 0	44	..	..	25.90	45

(a) The rates of wage shown for occupations in the manufacturing industries are the average of the rates paid in various establishments.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL). (a)			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1935.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1935.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1935.		Sept., 1914.		1st Oct., 1935.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
Engineering and Metal Working—<i>contd.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>		\$		\$	
Patternmakers	74 0	48	106 0	44	42 1	53 to 54	64 11	47	69 0	49	88 0	44	21.38	55	25.96	45
Moulders (Iron)	68 0 and 72 0	48	79 0 to 97 0	44	41 8	53 to 54	64 11	47	64 7½	47	88 0	44	18.95	60	25.88	45
Tinsmiths	60 0	48	89 0	44	..	..	..	..	62 8	47	84 4	44	14.30	54	18.26	43
Milling (Flour) Millers (shift)—	63 0 and 70 0	48	89 0 to 99 6	44	..	..	73 0 and 71 0	44	48 0	48	86 5 (b)	48	18.95	60	25.15	51
Packermen	51 0	48	77 0	44	..	..	..	..	48 0	48	82 10	48	14.58	60	19.74	51
Bootmakers	60 0	48	81 0	44	30 0	52½	48 6 to 54 0	46	52 6	45	79 9	44	22.60	55	..	..
Tailoring (Ready made)— Cutters	65 0	48	91 0	44	..	..	..	..	52 0 to 60 0	45	92 6	44	17.50 to 19.44	49	31.34	44
Pressers (Coat)	60 0	48	88 0	44	..	..	..	..	55 0	45	80 8	44	14.58 to 19.44	49	29.19	44
Trimmers	65 0	48	88 0	44	..	..	..	..	52 0 to 60 0	45	80 8	44	14.58 to 19.44	49	26.32	44
Bookbinding— Bookbinders	65 0	48	92 0	44	33 11	50 to 51	80 0	48	65 0	48	92 3	44	17.50	48	31.50	48
Paper Rulers	65 0 to 77 6	48	92 0	44	33 11	50 to 51	80 0	48	65 0	48	92 3	44	19.44	48	31.50	48

(a) Average of various establishments.

(b) Kilnmen (Christchurch.)

Printing (Daily Newspapers)—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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(c) Hours were reduced in 1919.

(d) Not available.

Section VII.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—1911.—Base.—The index-numbers in the following tables are computed for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on a different basis to those given in previous sections of this Report. As indicated in the headings to the tables the rent constituent is based upon the weighted average of *all houses*. The index-numbers are directly comparable with those published in Labour Report, No. 15, and in Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics previous to No. 99.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Food and Groceries Only.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.			
	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney	1,608	1,588	1,533	1,539	1,555	1,540	1,519	1,480	1,423	1,428	1,444	1,423	1,454	1,468	1,478	1,499	1,476	1,475	1,527	1,528
Newcastle	1,606	1,586	1,508	1,506	1,519	1,507	1,503	1,452	1,406	1,415	1,446	1,449	1,467	1,495	1,494	1,510	1,509	1,518	1,552	1,573
Broken Hill .. .	1,901	1,861	1,734	1,732	1,745	1,719	1,728	1,624	1,571	1,580	1,565	1,573	1,594	1,639	1,656	1,667	1,679	1,670	1,677	1,660
Goulburn .. .	1,565	1,551	1,463	1,452	1,466	1,504	1,501	1,459	1,402	1,408	1,407	1,393	1,435	1,462	1,462	1,469	1,474	1,440	1,451	1,509
Bathurst .. .	1,580	1,561	1,490	1,496	1,492	1,492	1,463	1,406	1,363	1,379	1,420	1,411	1,430	1,450	1,410	1,441	1,434	1,471	1,483	1,508
Weighted Average— New South Wales ..	1,615	1,594	1,535	1,540	1,555	1,541	1,523	1,480	1,425	1,430	1,447	1,428	1,459	1,473	1,482	1,503	1,482	1,482	1,530	1,534
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne .. .	1,493	1,419	1,370	1,373	1,405	1,378	1,345	1,291	1,230	1,256	1,295	1,312	1,298	1,339	1,342	1,370	1,384	1,391	1,416	1,415
Ballarat .. .	1,527	1,459	1,427	1,415	1,432	1,386	1,354	1,313	1,275	1,295	1,330	1,332	1,355	1,398	1,379	1,402	1,430	1,445	1,464	1,466
Bendigo .. .	1,542	1,470	1,442	1,443	1,428	1,413	1,390	1,340	1,288	1,294	1,334	1,325	1,354	1,406	1,420	1,419	1,427	1,451	1,457	1,450
Geelong .. .	1,441	1,385	1,309	1,392	1,421	1,412	1,393	1,336	1,288	1,307	1,346	1,335	1,335	1,373	1,351	1,374	1,411	1,432	1,435	1,430
Warrnambool ..	1,506	1,426	1,420	1,440	1,462	1,452	1,429	1,385	1,301	1,323	1,303	1,350	1,360	1,415	1,400	1,425	1,449	1,469	1,461	1,459
Weighted Average— Victoria .. .	1,494	1,421	1,376	1,379	1,408	1,381	1,349	1,297	1,237	1,262	1,301	1,315	1,305	1,345	1,346	1,373	1,388	1,397	1,420	1,418
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane .. .	1,429	1,410	1,355	1,374	1,361	1,335	1,304	1,279	1,238	1,245	1,255	1,262	1,286	1,306	1,301	1,306	1,333	1,331	1,393	1,399
Toowoomba .. .	1,436	1,370	1,318	1,338	1,330	1,326	1,297	1,254	1,204	1,202	1,218	1,222	1,233	1,252	1,231	1,250	1,279	1,288	1,316	1,352
Rockhampton ..	1,556	1,516	1,457	1,502	1,508	1,458	1,441	1,393	1,338	1,355	1,342	1,322	1,350	1,392	1,362	1,371	1,397	1,404	1,436	1,505
Charters Towers ..	1,637	1,637	1,581	1,595	1,605	1,583	1,531	1,470	1,443	1,412	1,412	1,437	1,456	1,433	1,442	1,478	1,481	1,481	1,539	1,570
Warwick .. .	1,454	1,437	1,404	1,413	1,390	1,396	1,372	1,347	1,283	1,295	1,306	1,311	1,314	1,332	1,292	1,296	1,302	1,313	1,359	1,421
Weighted Average— Queensland .. .	1,448	1,424	1,370	1,391	1,381	1,355	1,324	1,298	1,253	1,260	1,267	1,271	1,294	1,313	1,304	1,310	1,336	1,336	1,393	1,408

RETAIL PRICE INDEX—NUMBERS—FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY—continued.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.			
	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide	1,493	1,449	1,349	1,354	1,406	1,397	1,351	1,289	1,271	1,307	1,328	1,324	1,357	1,405	1,348	1,371	1,377	1,394	1,408	1,398
Kadina, &c. ..	1,664	1,584	1,473	1,492	1,561	1,538	1,519	1,447	1,419	1,435	1,432	1,440	1,489	1,529	1,485	1,507	1,528	1,527	1,548	1,547
Port Pirie ..	1,626	1,552	1,459	1,466	1,528	1,459	1,452	1,373	1,334	1,345	1,344	1,336	1,379	1,443	1,415	1,447	1,444	1,459	1,459	1,448
Mount Gambier ..	1,420	1,384	1,360	1,373	1,409	1,400	1,370	1,341	1,322	1,321	1,323	1,325	1,330	1,350	1,309	1,338	1,371	1,369	1,390	1,424
Peterborough ..	1,631	1,581	1,468	1,497	1,522	1,482	1,443	1,388	1,367	1,378	1,390	1,391	1,419	1,449	1,400	1,426	1,447	1,442	1,460	1,456
Weighted Average— South Australia ..	1,505	1,499	1,359	1,365	1,418	1,407	1,362	1,300	1,281	1,315	1,334	1,330	1,363	1,409	1,354	1,378	1,385	1,400	1,414	1,406
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c.	1,568	1,548	1,442	1,419	1,477	1,492	1,423	1,358	1,318	1,387	1,355	1,349	1,402	1,472	1,446	1,449	1,455	1,480	1,471	1,461
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	1,810	1,800	1,747	1,753	1,770	1,767	1,734	1,696	1,662	1,686	1,683	1,660	1,694	1,800	1,793	1,768	1,740	1,745	1,749	1,736
Northam	1,632	1,595	1,549	1,540	1,553	1,571	1,523	1,458	1,414	1,473	1,449	1,436	1,487	1,555	1,524	1,504	1,498	1,538	1,536	1,522
Bunbury	1,649	1,638	1,560	1,492	1,481	1,524	1,489	1,449	1,374	1,433	1,439	1,423	1,475	1,548	1,516	1,507	1,521	1,530	1,512	1,512
Geraldton	1,677	1,672	1,611	1,608	1,609	1,609	1,531	1,414	1,334	1,360	1,364	1,377	1,385	1,485	1,485	1,487	1,500	1,525	1,516	1,507
Weighted Average— Western Australia ..	1,599	1,580	1,482	1,462	1,512	1,526	1,461	1,398	1,357	1,420	1,393	1,385	1,435	1,500	1,475	1,475	1,479	1,502	1,494	1,486
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart	1,545	1,476	1,401	1,412	1,456	1,450	1,410	1,385	1,319	1,341	1,390	1,364	1,333	1,404	1,427	1,456	1,419	1,417	1,410	1,416
Launceston	1,525	1,469	1,415	1,399	1,430	1,413	1,375	1,348	1,299	1,315	1,338	1,315	1,304	1,377	1,383	1,410	1,410	1,416	1,404	1,413
Burnie	1,556	1,514	1,474	1,492	1,535	1,501	1,466	1,431	1,371	1,382	1,366	1,345	1,329	1,432	1,439	1,474	1,470	1,484	1,493	1,490
Devonport	1,550	1,479	1,427	1,455	1,527	1,500	1,430	1,424	1,305	1,374	1,368	1,370	1,346	1,445	1,437	1,472	1,433	1,443	1,443	1,463
Queenstown	1,774	1,662	1,611	1,636	1,634	1,624	1,606	1,600	1,553	1,569	1,563	1,558	1,563	1,617	1,625	1,626	1,621	1,620	1,623	1,605
Weighted Average— Tasmania	1,548	1,483	1,417	1,422	1,462	1,451	1,411	1,386	1,326	1,345	1,380	1,357	1,334	1,406	1,422	1,449	1,426	1,428	1,420	1,426
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns .. .	1,545	1,503	1,442	1,446	1,471	1,454	1,423	1,376	1,325	1,344	1,365	1,361	1,378	1,410	1,407	1,427	1,426	1,432	1,465	1,466
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities ..	1,538	1,496	1,435	1,439	1,465	1,448	1,416	1,369	1,317	1,337	1,359	1,355	1,371	1,404	1,401	1,422	1,420	1,425	1,461	1,460

SECTION VII.—continued.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Housing—All Houses.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.			
	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney	1,736	1,668	1,625	1,518	1,504	1,496	1,477	1,468	1,461	1,453	1,458	1,457	1,462	1,463	1,459	1,457	1,458	1,460	1,482	1,488
Newcastle	1,470	1,409	1,370	1,213	1,222	1,209	1,208	1,198	1,193	1,192	1,193	1,193	1,197	1,205	1,220	1,227	1,253	1,264	1,275	1,293
Broken Hill	1,016	1,009	1,006	873	887	887	894	893	897	897	899	904	913	924	928	930	908	908	908	908
Goulburn	1,579	1,524	1,507	1,407	1,398	1,391	1,380	1,372	1,374	1,370	1,372	1,369	1,371	1,373	1,375	1,369	1,371	1,374	1,375	1,374
Bathurst	1,299	1,291	1,277	1,124	1,121	1,110	1,100	1,103	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,102	1,107	1,103	1,102	1,102	1,088	1,095	1,088	1,096
Weighted Average— New South Wales ..	1,690	1,625	1,583	1,471	1,460	1,452	1,435	1,426	1,420	1,413	1,418	1,416	1,422	1,429	1,427	1,426	1,429	1,431	1,451	1,458
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne	1,555	1,513	1,470	1,450	1,434	1,412	1,406	1,397	1,401	1,391	1,390	1,393	1,394	1,403	1,421	1,424	1,432	1,442	1,453	1,464
Ballarat	1,266	1,243	1,214	1,200	1,233	1,231	1,237	1,236	1,240	1,240	1,242	1,241	1,239	1,240	1,250	1,248	1,259	1,256	1,255	1,260
Bendigo	1,169	1,130	1,089	1,080	1,082	1,074	1,074	1,068	1,072	1,073	1,074	1,088	1,096	1,107	1,105	1,112	1,112	1,131	1,142	1,146
Geelong	1,484	1,471	1,441	1,428	1,395	1,383	1,355	1,355	1,353	1,354	1,354	1,356	1,356	1,372	1,371	1,431	1,445	1,445	1,463	1,463
Warrnambool	1,454	1,448	1,430	1,436	1,426	1,416	1,417	1,409	1,393	1,387	1,396	1,404	1,401	1,408	1,412	1,414	1,399	1,397	1,385	1,395
Weighted Average— Victoria	1,526	1,486	1,445	1,425	1,411	1,392	1,386	1,377	1,381	1,372	1,372	1,375	1,376	1,389	1,406	1,408	1,417	1,427	1,437	1,448
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane	1,221	1,224	1,203	1,167	1,187	1,175	1,164	1,159	1,148	1,181	1,162	1,187	1,192	1,188	1,187	1,194	1,211	1,228	1,229	1,238
Toowoomba	1,163	1,166	1,142	1,126	1,138	1,165	1,156	1,175	1,195	1,178	1,183	1,184	1,170	1,198	1,210	1,251	1,282	1,223	1,224	1,238
Rockhampton	1,156	1,112	1,099	1,077	1,046	1,049	1,040	1,034	1,017	1,006	1,021	1,020	1,026	1,033	1,037	1,040	1,046	1,038	1,053	1,064
Charters Towers	859	859	842	793	804	791	775	754	725	725	723	727	726	717	717	745	745	745	756	756
Warwick	1,106	1,073	1,056	1,050	1,047	1,034	1,015	1,015	1,027	1,038	1,013	1,013	1,013	1,011	1,130	1,130	1,130	1,107	1,107	1,101
Weighted Average— Queensland	1,196	1,194	1,173	1,140	1,154	1,147	1,136	1,132	1,123	1,146	1,132	1,152	1,155	1,164	1,167	1,176	1,192	1,201	1,204	1,213

SECTION VII.—continued.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX—NUMBERS—HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—continued.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.			
	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide	1,332	1,256	1,196	1,175	1,145	1,134	1,131	1,125	1,133	1,136	1,142	1,138	1,146	1,145	1,130	1,138	1,148	1,158	1,160	1,178
Kadina, &c. ..	625	629	602	603	601	612	612	614	615	615	615	615	620	626	626	626	623	619	621	620
Port Pirie	1,067	1,039	1,014	995	973	972	962	958	948	946	951	945	949	954	945	942	944	949	950	948
Mount Gambier ..	890	890	890	889	921	916	915	916	916	916	916	915	915	915	929	943	943	943	947	961
Peterborough ..	1,161	1,124	1,112	1,100	1,087	1,084	1,088	1,089	1,104	1,101	1,101	1,107	1,105	1,103	1,103	1,102	1,093	1,088	1,089	1,094
Weighted Average— South Australia ..	1,285	1,215	1,160	1,140	1,112	1,102	1,099	1,094	1,101	1,104	1,110	1,106	1,113	1,118	1,104	1,112	1,120	1,129	1,131	1,148
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c.	1,364	1,337	1,288	1,225	1,195	1,178	1,166	1,170	1,163	1,165	1,166	1,160	1,154	1,165	1,165	1,150	1,158	1,154	1,162	1,167
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	754	803	868	902	955	1,043	1,046	1,055	1,062	1,073	1,094	1,132	1,135	1,164	1,168	1,195	1,284	1,305	1,319	1,327
Northam	1,072	1,047	1,013	1,002	978	1,015	1,031	1,017	1,014	1,003	1,038	1,039	1,039	1,048	1,053	1,053	1,052	1,052	1,052	1,052
Bunbury	945	942	930	929	907	905	920	945	946	947	946	945	947	944	944	946	960	991	1,000	993
Geraldton	1,208	1,206	1,239	1,161	1,152	1,166	1,147	1,149	1,147	1,161	1,172	1,150	1,148	1,148	1,156	1,156	1,157	1,156	1,166	1,197
Weighted Average— Western Australia ..	1,282	1,264	1,230	1,179	1,159	1,155	1,145	1,149	1,144	1,147	1,151	1,150	1,145	1,158	1,158	1,147	1,160	1,159	1,168	1,173
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart	1,518	1,512	1,473	1,463	1,449	1,464	1,456	1,451	1,448	1,446	1,447	1,445	1,445	1,439	1,433	1,441	1,431	1,449	1,456	1,458
Launceston	1,378	1,369	1,358	1,348	1,327	1,324	1,322	1,320	1,330	1,335	1,331	1,330	1,333	1,332	1,332	1,317	1,316	1,320	1,318	1,321
Burnie	1,150	1,150	1,139	1,122	1,133	1,128	1,113	1,109	1,108	1,106	1,106	1,106	1,098	1,100	1,098	1,098	1,102	1,106	1,106	1,106
Devonport	1,242	1,225	1,219	1,216	1,206	1,213	1,204	1,196	1,204	1,210	1,201	1,204	1,204	1,206	1,213	1,210	1,204	1,223	1,225	1,226
Queenstown	801	847	854	854	898	907	914	913	920	938	938	938	938	938	938	941	970	970	976	977
Weighted Average— Tasmania	1,426	1,420	1,393	1,384	1,371	1,380	1,374	1,370	1,371	1,372	1,371	1,370	1,370	1,365	1,356	1,362	1,357	1,369	1,373	1,375
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns	1,510	1,464	1,424	1,367	1,355	1,344	1,333	1,326	1,325	1,322	1,323	1,325	1,328	1,339	1,342	1,343	1,350	1,357	1,369	1,378
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities ..	1,557	1,507	1,464	1,406	1,391	1,378	1,367	1,359	1,357	1,354	1,355	1,357	1,360	1,365	1,367	1,368	1,374	1,381	1,394	1,403

SECTION VII.—continued.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Food, Groceries and Rent—All Houses.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.			
	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney	1,661	1,621	1,571	1,530	1,534	1,522	1,502	1,474	1,436	1,436	1,448	1,434	1,456	1,465	1,470	1,482	1,469	1,469	1,508	1,512
Newcastle ..	1,550	1,513	1,451	1,385	1,397	1,385	1,382	1,346	1,316	1,321	1,341	1,342	1,355	1,376	1,381	1,394	1,404	1,413	1,438	1,458
Broken Hill ..	1,537	1,511	1,435	1,379	1,393	1,377	1,385	1,322	1,290	1,296	1,288	1,295	1,311	1,342	1,356	1,364	1,362	1,357	1,361	1,351
Goulburn .. .	1,571	1,540	1,481	1,433	1,438	1,458	1,451	1,422	1,388	1,390	1,390	1,380	1,407	1,424	1,426	1,428	1,432	1,413	1,420	1,453
Bathurst .. .	1,465	1,450	1,402	1,343	1,339	1,335	1,313	1,279	1,252	1,264	1,289	1,282	1,299	1,306	1,283	1,302	1,292	1,317	1,321	1,338
Weighted Average— New South Wales ..	1,646	1,607	1,555	1,512	1,516	1,504	1,487	1,457	1,420	1,421	1,433	1,421	1,442	1,454	1,460	1,471	1,460	1,461	1,498	1,503
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne ..	1,519	1,457	1,411	1,405	1,417	1,392	1,369	1,332	1,294	1,307	1,332	1,343	1,335	1,364	1,375	1,392	1,403	1,412	1,431	1,435
Ballarat .. .	1,420	1,371	1,339	1,327	1,350	1,322	1,304	1,279	1,256	1,268	1,291	1,292	1,305	1,333	1,326	1,338	1,360	1,367	1,378	1,381
Bendigo .. .	1,380	1,330	1,297	1,294	1,286	1,274	1,259	1,226	1,196	1,200	1,225	1,224	1,245	1,282	1,291	1,293	1,298	1,320	1,328	1,325
Geelong .. .	1,459	1,420	1,399	1,407	1,410	1,400	1,383	1,342	1,312	1,323	1,348	1,342	1,342	1,369	1,360	1,373	1,419	1,437	1,439	1,438
Warrnambool ..	1,484	1,435	1,424	1,438	1,447	1,437	1,424	1,393	1,334	1,346	1,374	1,369	1,374	1,411	1,405	1,420	1,429	1,439	1,430	1,433
Weighted Average— Victoria .. .	1,507	1,448	1,404	1,398	1,409	1,385	1,363	1,327	1,290	1,303	1,327	1,337	1,331	1,362	1,370	1,387	1,400	1,409	1,427	1,431
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane .. .	1,343	1,333	1,293	1,289	1,289	1,269	1,246	1,229	1,199	1,215	1,214	1,228	1,245	1,256	1,254	1,260	1,283	1,288	1,326	1,333
Toowoomba ..	1,324	1,286	1,246	1,251	1,251	1,260	1,239	1,219	1,195	1,188	1,199	1,202	1,204	1,226	1,222	1,250	1,280	1,261	1,278	1,306
Rockhampton ..	1,392	1,350	1,318	1,327	1,318	1,290	1,263	1,244	1,204	1,210	1,207	1,195	1,214	1,243	1,228	1,235	1,253	1,254	1,279	1,324
Charters Towers ..	1,318	1,318	1,277	1,265	1,276	1,257	1,230	1,213	1,164	1,148	1,128	1,130	1,145	1,153	1,139	1,155	1,177	1,179	1,218	1,235
Warwick .. .	1,311	1,288	1,261	1,267	1,249	1,247	1,226	1,210	1,175	1,186	1,184	1,187	1,189	1,199	1,225	1,228	1,232	1,228	1,255	1,289
Weighted Average— Queensland .. .	1,345	1,330	1,289	1,288	1,288	1,269	1,246	1,228	1,197	1,210	1,209	1,219	1,234	1,250	1,247	1,255	1,277	1,280	1,315	1,328

SECTION VII.—continued.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—FOOD, GROCERIES AND RENT—ALL HOUSES—continued.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1931.				1932.				1933.				1934.				1935.			
	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	Sept. Quarter.	Dec. Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide	1,427	1,370	1,286	1,280	1,299	1,289	1,258	1,218	1,210	1,234	1,249	1,245	1,268	1,297	1,258	1,275	1,283	1,297	1,306	1,308
Kadina, &c. ..	1,237	1,192	1,115	1,126	1,166	1,157	1,146	1,103	1,086	1,096	1,094	1,105	1,130	1,157	1,132	1,145	1,156	1,154	1,167	1,166
Port Pirie	1,396	1,341	1,276	1,272	1,299	1,280	1,250	1,179	1,171	1,178	1,179	1,172	1,200	1,241	1,222	1,239	1,239	1,249	1,250	1,243
Mount Gambier ..	1,202	1,181	1,167	1,174	1,208	1,201	1,182	1,164	1,153	1,152	1,154	1,154	1,157	1,170	1,153	1,176	1,195	1,194	1,208	1,234
Peterborough ..	1,438	1,393	1,322	1,334	1,343	1,319	1,296	1,262	1,254	1,260	1,267	1,270	1,287	1,305	1,278	1,293	1,301	1,297	1,307	1,307
Weighted Average— South Australia ..	1,414	1,359	1,277	1,272	1,292	1,282	1,252	1,212	1,203	1,225	1,239	1,235	1,258	1,289	1,251	1,268	1,276	1,289	1,298	1,300
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c.	1,484	1,461	1,379	1,339	1,361	1,363	1,316	1,277	1,250	1,293	1,273	1,268	1,299	1,346	1,331	1,326	1,333	1,346	1,344	1,340
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	1,376	1,390	1,386	1,403	1,435	1,409	1,450	1,431	1,412	1,431	1,437	1,436	1,459	1,535	1,536	1,533	1,552	1,564	1,572	1,580
Northam	1,401	1,369	1,328	1,319	1,317	1,343	1,319	1,274	1,246	1,278	1,263	1,268	1,300	1,345	1,340	1,319	1,315	1,338	1,337	1,328
Bunbury	1,360	1,352	1,301	1,261	1,245	1,270	1,254	1,239	1,192	1,229	1,232	1,223	1,255	1,299	1,281	1,276	1,290	1,308	1,302	1,299
Geraldton	1,484	1,481	1,458	1,424	1,421	1,427	1,372	1,300	1,250	1,271	1,278	1,277	1,282	1,344	1,350	1,351	1,359	1,373	1,372	1,380
Weighted Average— Western Australia ..	1,469	1,450	1,379	1,345	1,367	1,373	1,330	1,292	1,265	1,305	1,289	1,284	1,314	1,359	1,345	1,340	1,348	1,361	1,360	1,357
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart	1,534	1,491	1,431	1,433	1,453	1,456	1,427	1,410	1,367	1,381	1,411	1,395	1,375	1,417	1,430	1,450	1,424	1,430	1,429	1,433
Launceston	1,465	1,428	1,391	1,378	1,387	1,377	1,352	1,334	1,307	1,319	1,332	1,317	1,311	1,357	1,354	1,371	1,371	1,377	1,369	1,375
Burnie	1,389	1,365	1,337	1,340	1,370	1,347	1,320	1,297	1,259	1,265	1,255	1,242	1,229	1,294	1,299	1,319	1,319	1,328	1,334	1,332
Devonport	1,423	1,374	1,342	1,357	1,395	1,382	1,335	1,328	1,294	1,302	1,295	1,298	1,282	1,332	1,345	1,365	1,339	1,352	1,353	1,366
Queenstown	1,374	1,327	1,300	1,315	1,331	1,329	1,321	1,317	1,291	1,307	1,303	1,300	1,303	1,337	1,341	1,344	1,353	1,353	1,357	1,347
Weighted Average— Tasmania	1,498	1,457	1,407	1,406	1,424	1,422	1,394	1,377	1,340	1,352	1,374	1,359	1,345	1,388	1,395	1,413	1,398	1,404	1,401	1,405
Weighted Average— Thirty Towns.. ..	1,531	1,487	1,435	1,414	1,423	1,409	1,386	1,354	1,321	1,332	1,345	1,344	1,355	1,380	1,380	1,392	1,395	1,401	1,425	1,430
Weighted Average— Six Capital Cities ..	1,546	1,501	1,447	1,425	1,435	1,419	1,395	1,363	1,330	1,342	1,355	1,354	1,365	1,387	1,387	1,400	1,401	1,407	1,433	1,437

SECTION VII.—continued.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—Annual Figures—1901 to 1935. The index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six capital cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

City.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Sydney	917	936	989	1,156	2,148	1,898	1,703	1,820	1,732	1,785	1,867	1,846	1,826	1,948	1,759	1,567	1,524	1,430	1,475	1,502
Melbourne ..	965	925	935	1,091	2,056	1,901	1,644	1,802	1,684	1,774	1,774	1,732	1,684	1,795	1,632	1,414	1,355	1,273	1,337	1,402
Brisbane ..	965	947	1,018	1,078	2,052	1,812	1,608	1,693	1,690	1,734	1,788	1,680	1,671	1,701	1,508	1,392	1,320	1,250	1,300	1,364
Adelaide ..	1,028	951	1,020	1,215	2,132	1,906	1,723	1,823	1,791	1,840	1,869	1,841	1,775	1,887	1,674	1,411	1,361	1,308	1,370	1,394
Perth	1,184	1,197	1,346	1,302	2,050	1,995	1,776	1,828	1,891	1,938	1,866	1,796	1,882	1,938	1,719	1,494	1,438	1,352	1,442	1,467
Hobart	1,011	1,010	1,058	1,212	2,162	2,025	1,794	1,863	1,849	1,810	1,868	1,788	1,727	1,833	1,702	1,459	1,425	1,354	1,405	1,415
Weighted Average— Six Capitals ..	972	955	1,000	1,144	2,101	1,902	1,684	1,805	1,732	1,785	1,829	1,789	1,761	1,866	1,682	1,477	1,425	1,342	1,400	1,442

HOUSING—ALL HOUSES.

Sydney	858	911	1,090	1,279	1,415	1,474	1,535	1,617	1,687	1,729	1,813	1,808	1,857	1,870	1,839	1,637	1,486	1,457	1,460	1,472
Melbourne ..	733	804	970	1,126	1,405	1,502	1,597	1,672	1,729	1,742	1,839	1,850	1,835	1,836	1,729	1,497	1,412	1,394	1,411	1,448
Brisbane ..	488	575	767	882	1,061	1,079	1,206	1,247	1,242	1,251	1,450	1,480	1,487	1,505	1,344	1,204	1,171	1,170	1,190	1,227
Adelaide ..	629	812	1,040	1,216	1,289	1,360	1,450	1,551	1,565	1,553	1,601	1,665	1,607	1,477	1,240	1,134	1,137	1,140	1,161	
Perth	801	684	810	914	996	1,055	1,092	1,124	1,134	1,154	1,316	1,331	1,382	1,395	1,407	1,304	1,177	1,166	1,159	1,160
Hobart	667	708	805	914	1,373	1,440	1,445	1,602	1,665	1,634	1,650	1,603	1,565	1,580	1,568	1,492	1,455	1,447	1,440	1,449
Weighted Average— Six Capitals ..	751	816	1,000	1,135	1,333	1,404	1,480	1,551	1,609	1,632	1,725	1,734	1,758	1,760	1,685	1,483	1,374	1,356	1,365	1,388

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—COMBINED.

Sydney	893	926	1,031	1,206	1,847	1,724	1,634	1,737	1,714	1,762	1,844	1,830	1,839	1,916	1,792	1,596	1,508	1,439	1,468	1,490
Melbourne ..	870	875	950	1,105	1,788	1,737	1,625	1,749	1,703	1,745	1,801	1,781	1,746	1,812	1,672	1,448	1,378	1,319	1,367	1,420
Brisbane ..	769	794	915	997	1,645	1,511	1,442	1,510	1,506	1,535	1,653	1,598	1,595	1,620	1,441	1,315	1,258	1,214	1,254	1,308
Adelaide ..	864	894	1,058	1,143	1,756	1,653	1,574	1,670	1,693	1,727	1,739	1,742	1,730	1,772	1,593	1,341	1,266	1,235	1,275	1,299
Perth	1,027	986	1,126	1,143	1,617	1,609	1,495	1,538	1,580	1,616	1,640	1,605	1,677	1,715	1,591	1,416	1,329	1,271	1,326	1,341
Hobart	869	886	954	1,090	1,837	1,785	1,651	1,756	1,773	1,738	1,778	1,712	1,661	1,729	1,647	1,472	1,437	1,389	1,418	1,429
Weighted Average— Six Capitals ..	880	897	1,000	1,140	1,785	1,697	1,600	1,700	1,682	1,722	1,786	1,766	1,760	1,822	1,683	1,479	1,403	1,345	1,385	1,420

Section VIII.

Retail Price Index-Numbers.—The "Harvester-All Items" Index.—("D" Series).—The following table gives the equivalent "Harvester" index-numbers for the towns and States shown, derived by applying the variations of the "All Items" index-numbers ("C" Series) to the "All Houses" base index-numbers ("A" Series), in accordance with the Award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration delivered on the 5th May, 1933.

Base.—Relevant "Harvester" Index-Number ("A" Series) for each Town or Combination of Towns affected for 4th Quarter, 1929.(a)

Town.	Dec. Quarter, 1929 (Base).	Dec. Quarter, 1934.	March Quarter, 1935.	June Quarter, 1935.	Sept. Quarter, 1935.	Dec. Quarter, 1935.	Year ended— Dec., 1935.
NEW SOUTH WALES—							
Sydney	1,929	1,519	1,510	1,517	1,548	1,551	1,532
Newcastle	1,769	1,440	1,454	1,466	1,475	1,495	1,473
Broken Hill	1,793	1,446	1,446	1,441	1,446	1,437	1,443
Goulburn	1,926	1,483	1,497	1,484	1,486	1,514	1,495
Bathurst	1,642	1,350	1,343	1,364	1,370	1,382	1,365
Weighted Average—New South Wales	1,910	1,511	1,504	1,511	1,539	1,543	1,524
VICTORIA—							
Melbourne	1,815	1,444	1,463	1,463	1,476	1,478	1,470
Ballarat	1,655	1,358	1,375	1,378	1,394	1,404	1,388
Bendigo	1,659	1,388	1,392	1,411	1,414	1,397	1,404
Geelong	1,734	1,394	1,449	1,454	1,462	1,465	1,458
Warrnambool	1,688	1,461	1,493	1,495	1,493	1,496	1,494
Weighted Average—Victoria ..	1,799	1,436	1,457	1,459	1,472	1,473	1,465
QUEENSLAND—							
Brisbane	1,624	1,342	1,360	1,365	1,385	1,379	1,372
Toowoomba	1,508	1,284	1,299	1,301	1,278	1,291	1,292
Rockhampton	1,559	1,302	1,318	1,328	1,338	1,371	1,339
Charters Towers	1,539	1,241	1,264	1,275	1,308	1,326	1,293
Warwick	1,495	1,224	1,233	1,220	1,238	1,248	1,235
Weighted Average—Queensland	1,603	1,327	1,346	1,349	1,365	1,365	1,356
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—							
Adelaide	1,755	1,364	1,378	1,386	1,393	1,396	1,388
Kadina, &c.	1,506	1,206	1,211	1,212	1,225	1,225	1,218
Port Pirie	1,621	1,289	1,297	1,305	1,308	1,308	1,305
Mount Gambier	1,466	1,218	1,221	1,224	1,235	1,245	1,231
Peterborough	1,749	1,397	1,407	1,397	1,397	1,388	1,397
Weighted Average—South Aus- tralia	1,736	1,355	1,367	1,375	1,382	1,385	1,377
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—							
Perth, &c.	1,678	1,357	1,362	1,369	1,362	1,359	1,363
Kalgoorlie	1,579	1,506	1,535	1,547	1,544	1,559	1,546
Northam	1,633	1,313	1,312	1,328	1,329	1,326	1,324
Bunbury	1,586	1,369	1,393	1,411	1,401	1,408	1,403
Geraldton	1,629	1,350	1,362	1,375	1,375	1,378	1,373
Weighted Average—Western Australia	1,663	1,365	1,371	1,379	1,373	1,373	1,374
TASMANIA—							
Hobart	1,740	1,476	1,472	1,479	1,479	1,479	1,477
Launceston	1,668	1,439	1,439	1,439	1,432	1,444	1,439
Burnie	1,669	1,363	1,358	1,365	1,372	1,375	1,368
Devonport	1,635	1,373	1,385	1,371	1,376	1,392	1,381
Queenstown	1,520	1,378	1,371	1,373	1,362	1,354	1,365
Weighted Average—Tasmania ..	1,704	1,452	1,452	1,455	1,452	1,457	1,454
Weighted Average—30 Towns ..	1,803	1,441	1,448	1,453	1,469	1,473	1,461
Weighted Average—6 Capitals ..	1,825	1,450	1,456	1,461	1,479	1,480	1,469

(a) For explanation of this Index, see p. 17 of this Report.

(NOTE.—The "Powers' 3s." for any town may be varied by the ratio which its "base" index-number (4th Quarter, 1929) bears to that of the period required.

Section IX.

COMPARATIVE INDEX-NUMBERS FOR THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

* Base of Each Section—Weighted Average for Six Capitals 1911 = 1,000.

Period.	Food and Groceries.	Rent.		Food and Rent.		All Items of Household Expenditure.	Wholesale Prices Melbourne.	Nominal Wages Adult Males.	Real Wages. (b)	Percentage of Unemployment among Trade Unionists.
		All Houses.	4 and 5 Rooms.	All Houses.	4 and 5 Rooms.					
Year—						(a) 1,000				%
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	4.7
1914 ..	1,144	1,135	1,082	1,140	1,121	1,140	1,149	1,081	948	8.3
1921 ..	1,902	1,404	1,410	1,697	1,717	1,680	1,903	1,826	1,076	11.2
1929 ..	1,866	1,760	1,754	1,822	1,824	1,713	1,803	1,972	1,082	11.1
1930 ..	1,682	1,685	1,711	1,683	1,693	1,618	1,596	1,939	1,152	19.3
1931 ..	1,477	1,483	1,473	1,479	1,475	1,448	1,428	1,752	1,185	27.4
1932 ..	1,425	1,374	1,336	1,403	1,391	1,377	1,411	1,639	1,168	29.0
1933 ..	1,342	1,356	1,314	1,345	1,332	1,335	1,409	1,584	1,178	25.1
1934 ..	1,400	1,365	1,324	1,385	1,371	1,355	1,471	1,590	1,148	20.5
1935 ..	1,442	1,388	1,372	1,420	1,416	1,380	1,469	1,609	1,133	16.5
Quarter—										
1925.										
June ..	1,784	1,633	1,647	1,722	1,733	1,654	1,826	1,846	1,072	10.2
Sept. ..	1,810	1,622	1,644	1,732	1,747	1,662	1,847	1,860	1,079	7.9
Dec. ..	1,810	1,640	1,653	1,740	1,751	1,661	1,856	1,887	1,084	8.1
1926.										
March ..	1,808	1,719	1,670	1,771	1,756	1,667	1,841	1,892	1,068	8.2
June ..	1,888	1,727	1,679	1,822	1,810	1,699	1,892	1,904	1,045	6.7
Sept. ..	1,820	1,726	1,678	1,781	1,766	1,675	1,832	1,922	1,079	7.6
Dec. ..	1,803	1,726	1,680	1,771	1,757	1,669	1,764	1,938	1,094	5.7
1927.										
March ..	1,782	1,723	1,673	1,758	1,741	1,656	1,737	1,944	1,106	5.9
June ..	1,758	1,721	1,678	1,743	1,728	1,648	1,743	1,942	1,114	6.4
Sept. ..	1,794	1,746	1,690	1,774	1,755	1,666	1,882	1,944	1,096	6.7
Dec. ..	1,820	1,746	1,694	1,780	1,773	1,678	1,904	1,955	1,093	8.9
1928.										
March ..	1,771	1,765	1,744	1,768	1,761	1,675	1,840	1,966	1,112	10.7
June ..	1,784	1,760	1,745	1,774	1,769	1,684	1,820	1,966	1,107	11.2
Sept. ..	1,745	1,752	1,741	1,748	1,744	1,676	1,764	1,963	1,123	11.4
Dec. ..	1,746	1,752	1,742	1,749	1,744	1,670	1,744	1,959	1,120	9.9
1929.										
March ..	1,859	1,763	1,758	1,820	1,821	1,713	1,788	1,958	1,076	9.3
June ..	1,865	1,759	1,753	1,821	1,823	1,713	1,794	1,977	1,086	10.0
Sept. ..	1,867	1,761	1,754	1,823	1,824	1,713	1,834	1,979	1,086	12.1
Dec. ..	1,873	1,755	1,751	1,825	1,827	1,712	1,799	1,974	1,082	13.1
1930.										
March ..	1,751	1,752	1,782	1,752	1,763	1,670	1,680	1,973	1,126	14.6
June ..	1,734	1,744	1,730	1,730	1,738	1,653	1,667	1,956	1,131	18.5
Sept. ..	1,673	1,662	1,692	1,668	1,680	1,607	1,599	1,930	1,162	20.5
Dec. ..	1,568	1,600	1,625	1,582	1,590	1,542	1,438	1,887	1,193	23.4
1931.										
March ..	1,538	1,557	1,560	1,546	1,546	1,500	1,453	1,814	1,173	25.8
June ..	1,496	1,507	1,501	1,501	1,498	1,464	1,437	1,764	1,175	27.6
Sept. ..	1,435	1,464	1,447	1,447	1,439	1,423	1,406	1,735	1,199	28.3
Dec. ..	1,439	1,406	1,382	1,425	1,418	1,406	1,418	1,694	1,189	28.0
1932.										
March ..	1,465	1,391	1,358	1,435	1,425	1,403	1,434	1,680	1,171	28.3
June ..	1,448	1,378	1,345	1,419	1,409	1,389	1,410	1,672	1,178	30.0
Sept. ..	1,416	1,367	1,327	1,395	1,382	1,370	1,418	1,608	1,153	29.6
Dec. ..	1,369	1,359	1,314	1,363	1,348	1,346	1,384	1,597	1,172	28.1
1933.										
March ..	1,317	1,357	1,318	1,330	1,318	1,327	1,336	1,585	1,192	26.5
June ..	1,337	1,354	1,314	1,342	1,329	1,334	1,401	1,595	1,189	25.7
Sept. ..	1,359	1,355	1,311	1,355	1,341	1,340	1,467	1,587	1,171	25.1
Dec. ..	1,355	1,357	1,311	1,354	1,339	1,337	1,432	1,570	1,160	23.0
1934.										
March ..	1,371	1,360	1,315	1,365	1,350	1,344	1,456	1,572	1,152	21.9
June ..	1,404	1,365	1,319	1,387	1,372	1,358	1,463	1,592	1,148	20.9
Sept. ..	1,401	1,367	1,331	1,387	1,375	1,357	1,492	1,596	1,151	20.4
Dec. ..	1,422	1,368	1,332	1,400	1,388	1,361	1,474	1,599	1,142	18.8
1935.										
March ..	1,420	1,374	1,356	1,401	1,396	1,368	1,451	1,604	1,145	18.6
June ..	1,425	1,381	1,363	1,407	1,402	1,371	1,456	1,605	1,141	17.8
Sept. ..	1,461	1,394	1,379	1,433	1,430	1,389	1,491	1,600	1,123	15.9
Dec. ..	1,460	1,403	1,390	1,437	1,434	1,391	1,479	1,617	1,125	13.7
1936.										
March ..	1,445	1,419	1,413	1,434	1,433	1,391	1,475	1,620	1,130	13.4
June ..	1,455	1,430	1,425	1,445	1,444	1,397	1,520	1,625	1,125	12.8

(a) Taken back from true base (November, 1914 = 1,000) by means of the Food and Rent (All Houses) Index.

(b) Calculated by Food and Rent (All Houses) Index.

(c) Not available.

* The index-numbers given in the separate columns of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show, for example, the relative cost of housing, and food and groceries, since the cost in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

Section X.

RETAIL PRICES.

Revised Regimens for (i) Food and Groceries ; (ii) Rent ; (iii) Clothing ; and (iv) Miscellaneous Commodities and Services.—The following are the revised group regimens adopted as a result of the recommendations of a Conference of Commonwealth and State Statisticians held in April, 1936, for use in connexion with the compilation of retail price indexes, and used as from the quarter ended September, 1936. Particulars of the alterations in the method of collecting and tabulating retail price data will be found in the printed Report of the Conference.

GROUP I.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.

No.	Item.	Unit.	Mass Unit (per capita).
SECTION A.—GROCERIES.			
1	Bread, white flour (cash delivered)	2-lb. loaf	100
2	Flour, ordinary ..	2 lb. ..	25
3	Flour, self-raising ..	2-lb. pkt.	12
4	Tea ..	1-lb. pkt.	8
5	Sugar, white granulated, 1A	1 lb. ..	100
6	Rice, polished (Australian)	1 lb. ..	8
7	Sago, seed tapioca ..	1 lb. ..	1
8	Jam, plum ..	1½-lb. tin	8
9	Golden Syrup ..	2-lb. tin	1
10	Oats, flaked, loose ..	1 lb. ..	8
11	Raisins, seeded ..	1-lb. pkt.	5
12	Currants, loose, 2-Crown	1 lb. ..	2
13	Apricots, dried, loose, 2-Crown	1 lb. ..	1
14	Peaches, canned ..	30-oz. tin	3
15	Pears, canned ..	30-oz. tin	1
16	Salmon, in tins ..	1-lb. tin	3
17	Potatoes, new and old	7 lb. ..	18
18	Onions, brown ..	1 lb. ..	14
19	Soap ..	1 lb. ..	16
20	Kerosene, lighting, bulk	quart ..	4
SECTION B.—DAIRY PRODUCE.			
21	Butter, factory "choice"	1 lb. ..	30
22	Cheese, ordinary, mild	1 lb. ..	4
23	Eggs, standard, new laid	1 doz. ..	6

No.	Item.	Unit.	Mass Unit (per capita).
SECTION B.—DAIRY PRODUCE—continued.			
24	Bacon, rashers, best middle	1 lb. ..	12
25	Milk, condensed, sweetened	1 tin ..	5
26	Milk, fresh—in sealed bottles or not bottled	quart ..	72
SECTION C.—MEAT.			
Beef (fresh)—			
27	Sirloin (Roast) ..	1 lb. ..	18
28	Rib (Roast) ..	1 lb. ..	22
29	Steak—Rump ..	1 lb. ..	11
30	Steak—Chuck (stewing)	1 lb. ..	20
31	Sausages ..	1 lb. ..	7
Beef (corned)—			
32	Silverside, average quality	1 lb. ..	14
33	Brisket, rolled	1 lb. ..	15
Mutton (fresh)—			
34	Leg ..	1 lb. ..	20
35	Forequarter ..	1 lb. ..	15
36	Loin ..	1 lb. ..	4
37	Chops—Loin ..	1 lb. ..	30
38	Chops—Leg ..	1 lb. ..	10
Pork (fresh)—			
39	Leg ..	1 lb. ..	3
40	Loin ..	1 lb. ..	3
41	Chops ..	1 lb. ..	3

GROUP II.—HOUSING.

Item.	Mass Unit (per household).	Item.	Mass Unit (per household).
SECTION D.—RENT.		SECTION D.—RENT— <i>continued.</i>	
Wood—		Brick, Stone or Concrete—	
3 rooms and under	52	3 rooms and under	52
4 rooms		4 rooms	
5 rooms		5 rooms	
6 rooms		6 rooms	
7 rooms		7 rooms	
8 rooms and over		8 rooms and over	

SECTION X.—RETAIL PRICES—*continued.*

GROUP III.—CLOTHING.

No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per capita).	No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per capita).
SECTION E.—CLOTHING—MAN.			SECTION G.—CLOTHING—BOY (10½ YEARS)— <i>continued.</i>		
1	Suit, ready-made, Worsted (Australian)	0.67	46	Overcoat, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	0.33
2	Trousers, working, Cotton Tweed (Australian)	2.00	47	Cap, Skull, Cloth	1.50
3	Overcoat, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	0.25	48	.. ..	..
4	Hat, Fur Felt (Australian) ..	1.00	49	Shirt, Sports	5.00
5	Shirt, Fashion, with two collars ..	1.67	50	Singlet, Wool and Cotton (short sleeves)	1.00
6	Shirt, working—Drill	4.00	51	Singlet, Cotton (athletic) ..	1.00
7	Collar, semi-soft, white	6.00	52	Braces	1.00
8	Singlet, Wool and Cotton (short sleeves)	1.00	53	Stockings, Golf, All Wool ..	4.00
9	Singlet, Cotton (athletic) ..	1.00	54	Pyjamas, Winceyette	1.50
10	Underpants, Wool and Cotton (full length)	1.00	55	Pullover, All Wool	0.50
11	Underpants, Cotton "Shorts" (plain)	1.00	56	Shoes (for best wear), Box Yearling	1.00
12	Sox, All Wool (fancy)	2.00	57	Boots (school), Box Yearling ..	2.00
13	Sox, Wool and Cotton (fancy) ..	4.00	SECTION H.—CLOTHING—GIRL (7 YEARS).		
14	Braces	1.33	58	Dress, Wool-de-chine	1.00
15	Handkerchief, Cotton	6.00	59	.. ..	..
16	Pyjamas, Winceyette	1.50	60	Dress, Cotton	3.00
17	Pullover, All Wool	1.00	61	Top Coat, Tweed (Australian) ..	0.33
18	Shoes (for best wear), Box Calf ..	0.50	62	Hat, Wool Felt (Australian) ..	1.00
19	Boots, working, Box Hide	1.50	63	Hat, Straw	2.00
SECTION F.—CLOTHING—WOMAN.			64	.. ..	..
20	Costume, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	0.50	65	Petticoat, Art Silk	1.00
21	Skirt, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	1.25	66	Singlet, Silk and Wool	0.50
22	.. ..	..	67	Singlet, Art Silk	0.50
23	Hat, Fur Felt (Australian) ..	0.75	68	Bloomers, Cotton, fleecy-lined ..	2.00
24	Hat, Straw	1.50	69	Bloomers, Art Silk	2.00
25	Frock, ready-made, Cotton ..	1.50	70	Stockings, Cashmere	4.00
26	Frock, ready-made, Art Silk ..	1.50	71	Pyjamas, Winceyette	0.33
27	Brassiere, Cotton Brocade ..	4.50	72	Pyjamas, Art Silk	0.33
28	Undervest, Wool and Art Silk ..	1.50	73	Pullover, All Wool	0.50
29	Undervest, Art Silk	1.50	74	Shoes (for best wear), Patent Leather	0.67
30	.. ..	..	75	Shoes (school), Box Yearling ..	1.50
31	Bloomers, Art Silk	4.50	SECTION J.—CLOTHING—BOY (3½ YEARS).		
32	Princess Slip, Art Silk	1.00	76	Blouse Coat	3.00
33	Stockings, Silk	6.00	77	Pants, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	3.00
34	Stockings, Lisle	3.00	78	Overcoat, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	0.33
35	Gloves, Fabric	2.25	79	Hat, Cloth	1.33
36	Gloves, Nappa	0.75	80	Singlet, Wool and Cotton	1.00
37	Nightdress, Art Silk	1.50	81	Singlet, Cotton (athletic) ..	1.00
38	Pyjamas, Winceyette	1.50	82	Sox, Art Silk and Lisle	4.00
39	Dressing Gown, Art Silk	0.50	83	Pyjamas, Winceyette	2.00
40	Apron, Cotton	6.00	84	Pullover, All Wool	0.50
41	Cardigan, All Wool	0.50	85	Shoes (for best wear), Patent Leather	1.00
42	Shoes (for best wear), Glace Kid ..	1.50	86	Shoes (for ordinary wear), Tan Yearling	2.00
43	Shoes (for ordinary wear), Box Calf	1.50	SECTION G.—CLOTHING—BOY (10½ YEARS).		
44	Suit, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	1.00	44	Suit, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	1.00
45	Pants, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	3.00	45	Pants, ready-made, Tweed (Australian)	3.00

SECTION X.—RETAIL PRICES—*continued.*

GROUP IV.—MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per household).	No.	Item.	Mass Unit (per household).
SECTION K.—HOUSEHOLD DRAPERY.			SECTION L.—HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS— <i>continued.</i>		
1	Blankets, D.B. (pair) ..	0.07	26	Knife, Table (stainless) ..	0.10
2	Blankets, S.B. (pair) ..	0.14	27	Spoon, Tea (stainless) ..	0.08
3	Quilt, D.B. Marcella ..	0.25	28	Spoon, Dessert (stainless) ..	0.08
4	.. ..	..	29	Fork, Table (stainless) ..	0.10
5	Sheets, D.B. (pair) ..	0.50	30	Globe, Electric Light (gas-filled) ..	2.00
6	Sheets, S.B. (pair) ..	..	31	Iron, Electric (full size) ..	0.10
7	Pillow Slip, Cotton ..	1.00	SECTION M.—FUEL AND LIGHT.		
8	Towel ..	5.00	32	Firewood (blocks) (cwt.) ..	(a)
9	Table Cloth ..	3.00	33	Gas, cooking (units) ..	(a)
10	Tea Towel (yard) ..	0.20	34	Electric lighting (units) ..	130
		4.00	35	Electric power (units) ..	(a)
SECTION L.—HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS.			No.	Item.	Amount per week (per household).
11	Cup and Saucer (Stone China) ..	2.00	SECTION N.—OTHER MISCELLANEOUS.		
12	Plate, Dinner (Stone China) ..	2.00	36	Union Dues ..	d.
13	Jug, Quart (Brownware) ..	1.00	37	Lodge Dues ..	(b)
14	Teapot, Brownware (2-pint) ..	0.25	38	Medicine ..	} 24
15	Basin, Pudding (Enamel), 6-inch	1.00	39	Newspapers ..	
16	Tumbler (9-oz.) ..	1.00	40	Recreation ..	24
17	Kettle, Enamel (6-pint) ..	0.20	41	Smoking ..	(b)
18	Kettle, Aluminium (6-pint) ..	0.20	42	Fares ..	(b)
19	Saucepan, Aluminium (3-pint) ..	0.40	43	School requisites ..	3
20	Bucket, Galvanized (12-inch) ..	0.20			
21	Dipper, Galvanized (2-quart) ..	0.20			
22	Broom, Millet ..	0.50			
23	Broom, Hair, complete (11-inch)	0.33			
24	Brush, Scrubbing (10-inch) ..	1.50			
25	Mop, Polishing, complete ..	0.20			

(a) Varies according to usage.

(b) A definite basic amount per week is provided for each of these items, and varied in accordance with Resolution 20 of the Conference of Statisticians, 1936.

SECTION X - RETAIL PRICES CONTINUED
GROUP IV - MISCELLANEOUS

Item	Unit	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
Meats and Poultry							
Beef, retail	lb.	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00
Pork, retail	lb.	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00
Chicken, retail	lb.	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Dressed, retail	lb.	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00
Butter, retail	lb.	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
Eggs, retail	doz.	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
Dairy Products							
Milk, retail	qt.	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
Cheese, retail	lb.	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
Ice cream, retail	qt.	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
Bakery and Confectionery							
Bread, retail	lb.	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
Cakes, retail	doz.	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00
Confectionery, retail	lb.	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
Fruit and Vegetables							
Apples, retail	lb.	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
Oranges, retail	lb.	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
Vegetables, retail	lb.	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
Miscellaneous							
Flour, retail	lb.	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
Sugar, retail	lb.	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
Tea, retail	lb.	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Census, Washington, D.C.

